GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01745 2084

GENEALOGY
942.3101
W714M
1898-1899

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/wiltshirearchaeo3018godd

THE

# WILTSHIRE

# Archæological and Natural History

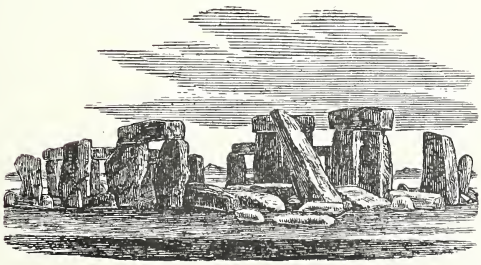
# MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXX.

1898—99.



DEVIZES:
C. H. WOODWARD, 4, ST. JOHN STREET,

DECEMBER, 1899.

The Editor of the *Wiltshire Magazine* desires that it should be distinctly understood that neither he nor the Committee of the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society* hold themselves in any way answerable for any statements or opinions expressed in the Magazine; for all of which the Authors of the several papers and communications are alone responsible.

# CONTENTS OF VOL. XXX.

## No. LXXXIX. June, 1898.


Account of the Forty-Fourth General Meeting, at Bradford-on-Avon 1
Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings: By C. H. Talbot, President of the Society 12
The Fall of the Friars' Houses and Alien Priories in Wilts: By the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell 20
The Church of All Saints, The Leigh: By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. 35
The Society's MSS., Chisledon and Draycot 38
Short Notes 54
Wilts Obituary 60
Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles 66
Recent Books by Wiltshire Authors 75
Wilts Illustrations and Pictures 78
Personal Notices 79
Gifts to the Museum and Library 81


## No. XC. December, 1898.


Account of the Forty-Fifth General Meeting, at Swindon 83
The Place-Name Cricklade, a Suggestion: By Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S. 96
Notes from the Register Books of the Parish of Preshute during the 17th Century: By E. Ll. Gwillim 100
Wiltshire Words: By J. U. Powell, M.A. 117
The Society's MSS; Chisledon and Draycot *(Continued)* 126
Wilts Obituary 143
Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles 146
Recent Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors 161
Wiltshire Pictures and Illustrations 163
Gifts to Museum and Library 167


GEE580

## No. XCI. June, 1899.


Notes on Churches visited in 1898: By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. 169
Alfred Charles Smith—In Memoriam 198
A Contemporary Poem on the Translation of the Cathedral from Old to New Sarum: Communicated by A. R. Malden 210
Notes on a Roman Building, and Interments, lately discovered at Swindon: By A. D. Passmore 217
The Society's MSS.—Note I. 221
On Fragments of a Saxon Cross Shaft, found at Minety, and Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade: By the Rev. E. H. Goddard 230
Contributions towards a Wiltshire Glossary: By G. E. Dartnell and the Rev. E. H. Goddard *(Continued)* 233
Wilts Obituary 271
Recent Wiltshire Books, Articles, &c. 279
Wilts Illustrations, Pictures, &c. 284
Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors 286
Gifts to Museum and Library 289

## No. XCII. December, 1899.

Account of the Forty-Sixth General Meeting, at Amesbury ..... 291
On a Remarkable Vessel found at Latton ..... 303
Additions to the Society's Collection of Wiltshire Tokens ..... 304
The Society's MSS. Chisledon *(Continued)* ..... 307
Notes on the Arms of Cardinal Pole: By the Rev. E. E. Dorling... 338
Notes on Two Pieces of English Medieval Embroidery preserved in the Churches of Sutton Benger and Hullavington. By W. H. St. John Hope ..... 343
Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles..... 352
Wilts Illustrations and Pictures ..... 362
Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors..... 365
Wilts Obituary..... 368
Gifts to Museum and Library ..... 371

---

## Illustrations.

Large Earthenware Vessel found in Tidcombe Churchyard, 59.

Old Houses (1632), Highworth, Wilts, 175. Stanton Fitzwarren Chancel Arch, 180. Font, Stanton Fitzwarren, Wilts, 182. Bronze Fibula, discovered at Okus, Swindon, 218. Roman Villa, Okus, Swindon, plan of, 218. Fragments of Saxon Cross Shaft from Minety, and Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade, 230.

Pot of Romano-British Age (?) found at Latton, 303. A Shield of Cardinal Pole's Arms, 338. Figure of saint in Embroidery in Sutton Benger Church, 349.

No. LXXXIX. JUNE, 1898. Vol. XXX.

# THE WILTSHIRE Archæological and Natural History MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

DEVIZES:

Printed and sold for the Society by C. H. Woodward,

4, St. John Street.

*Price, 3s. 6d. Members, Gratis.*

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

---

## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

To be Obtained of Mr. D. Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2*s*. One copy offered to each Member of the Society, at £1 11*s*. 6*d*.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 504 pp., with map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16*s*.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE of the STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES in the SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 illustrations. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

CATALOGUE of the SOCIETY'S LIBRARY at the MUSEUM. Price 3*s*. 6*d*; to *Members*, 2*s*. 6*d*. APPENDIX No. I. and II., 3*d*. each.

CATALOGUE of WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS in the SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6*d*.

BACK NUMBERS of the MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. 6*d*. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised). Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s*. 6*d*. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

GUIDE to the STONES of STONEHENGE, with Map, by W. Cunnington, F.G.S. Price 6*d*.

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D., 1659-1670. Corrected and Enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10*s*.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Price 3*d*. each.

# WILTSHIRE
# Archæological and Natural History
# MAGAZINE.

No. LXXXIX. JUNE, 1898. Vol. XXX.

## Contents.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Account of the Forty-Fourth General Meeting at Bradford-on-Avon | 1 |
| Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings: By C. H. Talbot, President of the Society | 12 |
| The Fall of the Friars' Houses and Alien Priories in Wilts: By the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell | 20 |
| The Church of All Saints. The Leigh: By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. | 35 |
| The Society's MSS.: Chiseldon and Draycot | 38 |
| Short Notes | 54 |
| Wilts Obituary | 60 |
| Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles | 66 |
| Recent Books by Wiltshire Authors | 75 |
| Wilts Illustrations and Pictures | 78 |
| Personal Notices | 79 |
| Gifts to the Museum and Library | 81 |

ILLUSTRATION.

Large Earthenware Vessel found in Tidcombe Churchyard 59


DEVIZES:—C. H. Woodward, 4, Saint John Street.

THE

# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

JUNE, 1898.

## THE FORTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING[1]

OF THE

## Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON,

*July 27th, 28th, and 29th*, 1897.

C. H. TALBOT, ESQ., President of the Society, in the Chair.

### TUESDAY, JULY 27TH, 1897.

**The General Annual Meeting** of the Society was held at the Town Hall, at 2.45, some twenty-two Members being present at the proceedings. **The Report** (see vol. xxix., p. 221) was read by MR. MEDLICOTT, and its adoption was moved by LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, and seconded by ARCHDEACON BUCHANAN. The Officers of the Society were re-elected, on the motion of MR. J. MOULTON, and the appointment of two new Local Secretaries, provisionally made by the Committee, was confirmed—the Rev. C. V. Goddard, of Shrewton, for the Salisbury Plain district; and Mr. A. D. Passmore for the Swindon neighbourhood, in the room of Mr. Kinneir, resigned, and Mr. Shopland,

[1] The Editor desires to acknowledge the assistance he has received from the account of the Meeting given by the *Devizes Gazette*.

deceased. Mr. Toone, of Devizes, was appointed Honorary Auditor in the place of Mr. Wilshin, resigned; and Mr. N. Story Maskelyne was re-appointed as the Society's representative on the Wootton Bassett Town Trust. This concluded the business of the Meeting, and the Members proceeded to visit the many objects of interest in the town under the guidance of Mr. C. S. Adye.

**The Saxon Church** of St. Aldhelm of the 8th century (see vol. xiii., p. 274) was first visited, and Mr. Adye described the measures that were taken for the rescue of the building from the degraded condition in which Canon Jones first discovered it.

**The Parish Church**, just across the road, next claimed the attention of the Members. Internally, however, it is one of the many victims of over-restoration, during which process many of its original features were practically destroyed. The interesting **Dole Stone** in the churchyard claimed some attention as being remarkably similar to the example lately brought to light at Potterne. From this point the party strolled along the narrow and singularly picturesque streets of the town—no town in the county can vie with Bradford in the picturesqueness and quaintness of its streets as they cling to the steep hillside, reminding one in some ways more of France or Italy than England—across the ancient **Bridge** with narrow pointed arches to the magnificent **Barton Barn,** with its two great projecting arched gateways and grand timbered roof. Probably few finer examples of the tithe barn are to be seen in England. Some discussion took place as to the date of the building, Mr. Adye inclining to the 15th century, whilst Mr. Talbot stood out for the latter part of the 14th. The **Farm House** adjoining contains considerable remains of antiquity too—notably a remarkable room over the roadway—which seems to be of about the same date as the barn itself, *i.e.*, either late 14th or early 15th century.

The next move was by way of the **Town Bridge,** with its picturesque projecting lock-up, built on the corbelled out walls of the ancient **Chapel,** through the town, passing on the way the two half-timbered houses in **The Shambles,** with their beautifully-carved barge boards, to **The Hall,** formerly known as

**Kingston House,**[1] where tea had been most kindly prepared in the garden by Mrs. Moulton. The beautiful place, with its terraces and flower borders, was looking its best, and after tea Mr. Moulton gave a short account of the history of the building and of the reasons which had induced him to change the name from "Kingston House" to "The Hall." Built probably in the reign of James I., possibly by John Thorpe, for one of the Hall family, who seem to have been seated here long before this date, it passed when the last of that family died in 1711 to Miss Baynton, who married the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Kingston, their son becoming the second Duke, who married Miss Chudleigh, the notorious Duchess. From the end of the last century until it was bought by the father of the present owner in 1848 the house fell on evil times and practically ceased to be used as a residence, part of it being utilised for manufacturing purposes. After its purchase by Mr. Stephen Moulton the building, especially the front, was extensively restored. In the interior, in addition to the fine fireplaces and plaster ceilings, attention was especially called to the curious minstrels' gallery over the porch, which has no visible means of access to it; to the three pieces of tapestry hanging in the hall, which belong to the house; and to a beautiful rapier (*cir.* 1600 ?) also found in the house during the progress of the restoration.

The **Annual Dinner,** to which twenty-eight sat down, was held at the New Bear Hotel, the company afterwards adjourning to the Town Hall, where they were serenaded on their arrival by the Town Band—the effect in the irregular little square, with the many narrow streets opening into it, crowded with people looking on, suggesting an evening scene in some town on the Continent rather than in our own County of Wilts.

The **Conversazione,** though only attended by some thirty-four persons, proved an interesting one, **Mr. Talbot** leading off with his inaugural address on **Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings,** followed by the **Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell,** on "The Suppression of Alien Priories and Friar's Houses in Wilts." Both these

[1] See *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. i., p. 265.

papers will be found at a later page of the *Magazine*.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH.

The party for the first day's excursion, which numbered twenty-nine at lunch time, left the Town Hall at 9.30, and drove to **Westwood,** where the Church and Manor House were visited, under the guidance of MR. C. S. ADYE. One of the most interesting points about **the Church,** of late 15th century architecture, for the most part, with some remnants—as the priest's door in the chancel—of the 13th century, is the considerable amount of old glass which remains in the east and south windows of the chancel. In the central light is the Crucifixion, and in the upper lights SS. Peter, Andrew, John Baptist, and Michael weighing souls—whilst in the lower side lights are figures holding shields with the emblems of the Passion. These emblems are the whips, crown of thorns, the mocking, myrrh, spear and sponge, lanthorn, nails, purse, ladder and reed, and another which is undecipherable. The "mocking" and the "myrrh" are treated in a very curious way—the former typified by a hand pulling a beard, the latter by a pestle and mortar. Considerable remains of the rood-screen have been made up into choir stalls, the woodwork where deficient having been copied in cast iron. The tower, with its picturesquely capped turret and richly pannelled belfry stage, is perhaps the finest of the small group of towers of somewhat similar design, of which Yatton Keynell is another notable example, most of which are found in this corner of the county.

The **Manor House,** now sunk to the condition of a farm-house[1] stands close to the Church; and if we except Great Chalfield, there are few more charming groups of buildings to be found in Wiltshire than the two sides of the old house, with the Church and its fine tower showing just beyond them. The interior, too, has very much of interest—panelling, fine plaster ceilings, and good fireplaces—whilst the sundial now standing on the side wall of the forecourt, with its numerous hollows, each of which held a separate dial—though somewhat like that from Ivychurch, (described in vol.

[1] Illustrated in "Elyard's "*Some Old Wiltshire Homes.*"

xxvii., p. 236) seems an even more elaborate specimen. Altogether this house would well repay fuller illustration and more careful examination than it has yet received, for Mr. Elyard's one drawing and sketchy account of it does not by any means exhaust the subject.

From this point the carriages drove, and their occupants walked, for the most part by precipitous ways, to **Farleigh Hungerford,** where **The Castle** was first explored, still under the leadership of Mr. Adye—the border of the County of Wilts having been crossed some yards on the further side of the stream which runs below the Castle walls. Of the Castle itself the gate towers and two corner towers of the inner court, with parts of the curtain walls, are the chief portions remaining—the domestic buildings having entirely disappeared. The chapel, however, remains intact, and is used as a sort of museum—the walls being hung with a large collection of arms and armour, mostly of the Civil War period. The grand tombs of the Hungerfords in the projecting chapel are, of course, the principal objects of interest, but there are many things worth seeing—the fine ironwork of the grille and nice glass in the windows (of various nationalities and dates, chiefly 16th and 17th century). In a vault under this chapel, seen through the bars of an iron gate, lie the lead coffins of those whose effigies appear above.

**Farleigh Church** was described by Mr. Adye, on the strength of an existing consecration deed, as having been built late in the 15th century by Walter, Lord Hungerford, but Mr. Ponting pointed out that, judging by the architecture of the nave, the body of the Church would appear to be rather of 14th century date—altered, and with the tower added, late in the 15th century. In the glass of the south window of the chancel appear the Hungerford arms, charmingly introduced in the centre of three interlaced sickles. There is also old glass in the east window.

At this point an adjournment was made, for lunch, to the Hungerford Arms, after which the party proceeded through the beautiful grounds of the modern castellated mansion, "Farleigh Castle," to **Norton St. Philip,** where Mr. Harold Brakspear acted as cicerone. **The Church** was first visited. The fine west tower, with its prominent buttresses stopping under the projecting

cornice of the top, is the most remarkable feature of the building—but there are many other points of interest, of which the small groined western porch, added later to the tower, the fine wooden screens of the north and south aisles, and the well-preserved recumbent effigy of a merchant in the wall of the south aisle, are perhaps the most prominent. The speciality of Norton St. Philip, however, is the **George Inn,** probably one of the finest examples of a 15th century hostelry remaining in England, with not only its exterior but also its rooms inside remaining for the most part unaltered since the Duke of Monmouth slept in one of them before the Battle of Sedgemoor. It is a half-timbered building, with a lower story of stone, and a most picturesque chimney at the point of one of the gables of the roof. A curious quadrangular **Pigeon House,** of larger size than they are generally found, standing behind the Queen Anne manor-house was also visited. It presents but few architectural features to judge from and may be of either 15th or 16th century date.

The last place to be visited on this day's excursion was **Hinton Charterhouse,** where the remains of the Carthusian House, standing in the grounds and now forming part of the offices of the house built from its ruins after the Dissolution, were inspected, by kind permission of Mr. Heathcote, still with Mr. Brakspear as guide and expounder. The "modern" house is a picturesque gabled building, of which the oldest part appears to be a portion of the original gate-house of the abbey—but the chief interest lies in the ivy-covered remains of the domestic buildings of the abbey, the Church of which has entirely disappeared. The groined chapter-house, with a chamber over, remains perfect. The architectural details of the interior exist in a remarkably uninjured state, and are of the best work of the 13th century. The pigeon house formed in the roof was generally taken to be a post-Dissolution addition. Besides this there still stands a range of buildings of 13th century date which formed the guest-house and the calefactory of the abbey; the latter having the remains of a fine 13th century fireplace. After seeing all there was to be seen at leisure, the party returned to Bradford, having spent a most enjoyable day, in which,

it is true, three out of the four places visited were outside the boundaries of our county, but were none the less interesting on that account—the main feature of the day's excursion being that, contrary to our usual custom, the Members had ample time to see each place visited *well*—a condition which did not obtain on the next day's excursion. The weather was very good on the whole for the purpose in hand, a slight mizzly rain which fell at Farleigh for a while was not enough to do any harm, and the remainder of the day was dry and free from heat and dust.

At the **Conversazione** at the Town Hall, in the evening, only some thirty-one persons were present, but what was lacking in numbers was made up for by the interest taken in the papers read. **Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S.,** led off with an address on **"The Ethnology of Wilts,"** a subject which has hardly been touched hitherto by the Society, and on which no one could speak with so much authority as himself. Several Members joined in the discussion which followed the address—the Bishop of Clifton asking whether any explanation could be given of the great number of serfs in Gloucestershire mentioned in Domesday, whilst Mr. W. H. Bell reminded the Doctor of the presence of Palæolithic man in the river drift of Salisbury, Mr. Colborne and Mr. C. Simpson asked questions as to the "Wiltshire Eye" spoken of by Dr. Beddoe in one of his works as characteristic of Wiltshire recruits in the army, and the Rev. E. H. Goddard asked whether Dr. Beddoe would assign any importance as a race characteristic to the great difference in intonation and accent which undoubtedly exists between North and South Wilts, and to the way in which the southern accent is found more especially developed in certain districts. Dr. Beddoe thought this a line of investigation that might be followed with profit, and the results of which would probably point to differences of race. He had not, however, himself paid any attention to it.

The **Rev. A. D. Hill,** Vicar of Downton, then read a paper on discoveries quite recently made at **Breamore Church,** just over the Hampshire border, illustrated by drawings and rubbings of a curious inscription—from which it appears that the walls and

some details of a Saxon Church of much interest have existed hidden away under rough cast, &c., quite unsuspected, to the present time. It seems due chiefly to Mr. Hill's knowledge and enthusiasm that the value of this discovery has been duly appreciated by those who have the restoration of the Church in hand, though unhappily a good deal of damage in the way of the destruction of the old Saxon plaster had been done before Mr. Hill came on the scene. This paper also evoked a good deal of discussion, the audience being evidently much interested in the discovery. Mr. Hill's account of the Church will be printed in *The Archæological Journal.*

A series of really fine enlarged carbon photographs of the principal buildings in Bradford were exhibited by Mr. W. Dotesio, and he generously presented the Society with two admirable views of the Saxon Church.

## THURSDAY, JULY 29TH.

The carriages again left Bradford at 9.30, and passing through Holt without stopping, halted at **Broughton Gifford Church,** where Mr. Adye acted as cicerone. Some discussion arose as to the age of the arcade of the north aisle—most of the architectural Members being unable to agree with Mr. Adye in placing the date anything like as late as the 15th century.

After leaving the Church the carriages halted for a moment in front of the Old Manor House in the village, which still remains much as it was built by Sir John Horton in the year 1629, and then proceeded to **Monkton,** where the occupier—Mr. Blake—most courteously received the party and allowed them to wander over his house from top to bottom. Though this fine old house is visible from the railway, few of the Members had ever had an opportunity of visiting it before. In his History of Broughton Gifford, the Rev. J. Wilkinson (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. v., p. 341) repeats a local tradition as to the manner in which Mr. Samuel Shering, whose portrait still hangs in the dining-room, became possessed of the property which belonged to the Duke of Kingston, for whom he acted as steward; Mr. Blake, in showing the picture,

made a point of stating that there was no evidence whatever that there was anything underhand about the purchase, and that Mr. Shering was probably at least as honest a man as his master, the Duke. Before proceeding to inspect the inside Mr. W. H. Bell gave a short account of the history and architecture of the house—the latter principally of the 17th century, the fine front door being of this date; though Mr. Talbot gave his reasons for believing that the gable over the door is earlier than the rest of the house. In the interior there are several fireplaces of interest, one of which, in a bedroom, of Gothic design very rudely wrought, though it looks of earlier date and is so stated to be by Mr. Wilkinson (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. v., p. 338), was thought by those qualified to judge to be more likely to be a poor copy of Gothic work by the later masons, and to really belong to the house itself. On three of the bedroom doors very fine and interesting iron locks remain, some of them apparently of 16th century design. So interesting, indeed, were these and other details of the charming old house, that it was with difficulty that several Members were induced to leave the attics at all and re-enter the carriages in obedience to the blasts of the Secretary's horn.

The next stop was at **Beanacre,** where Mr. W. H. Bell again acted as guide to the two charming old manor-houses, only divided by a single field—each complete in itself—the one, of the 15th century, which belonged to the Daniels, the other, of the 17th century, which owes its origin to the Selfes, who, on acquiring the property, had the excellent taste to leave their predecessors' house untouched and unadded to, and to build another house for themselves in the fashion of their time close by. There can be few places where two houses of the smaller manor kind, with two hundred years between them, exist as these do side by side still. The older house retains its hall, with the 15th century roof, practically intact, though now divided into two stories; whilst the new Jacobean dwelling, though one of its wings has been re-built, retains in an absolutely uninjured condition a singularly beautiful pannelled room, with remarkably fine stone chimneypiece—lately most carefully cleaned and freed from paint and whitewash by the

daughters of the occupier, Mr. Dansey. The room over this is also good, the date apparently very early in the 17th century. The stables, of early 18th century date, with their oak stalls and rooms over, are quite worth notice too. Altogether the group of buildings at Beanacre is an extremely interesting one, and ought to be adequately described and illustrated.

**Melksham Church** was the next item on the programme. Here the Vicar, Rev. E. G. Wyld, described the building, and showed the interesting pre-Reformation paten, and the Elizabethan chalices which Canon Warre secured for the use of the parish. After this the party adjourned to the neighbouring barn, converted now into a school, for luncheon—and then entered the carriages again and drove to Seend, passing on the way "Woolmer," or "Bower" House, of red brick with stone dressings, dated 1631, and the old oak tree on which, according to local tradition, Cromwell caused three men of his own army to be hung for pillaging. Time unfortunately did not allow of a stoppage to examine the old house.

**Seend Church** was described by Mr. Ponting, but the time available for examining it was somewhat short, and the Secretary's trumpet was soon calling the party together to depart for **Keevil.** Here the first thing to be seen was Mrs. Kenrick's well-known **15th Century wooden mansion,** second only in Wiltshire to the Church House at Potterne. Here Mr. Adye, who restored the building for Mrs. Kenrick, described the house; and after the Members had wandered through the hall, the drawing-room—with its restored "beasts" painted on the wall, and remarkable panelled oak ceiling—and the many rooms upstairs—filled, as the whole house is, with old furniture, china, and curiosities of every kind—they adjourned to the garden for tea, kindly provided there by Mrs. Kenrick. The garden is in itself quite worth seeing, and with the house hung with creepers as a background makes a singularly charming picture. Mr. Adye, while discoursing on the architecture of the building, relied on the arms of the Earl of Arundel painted on the gallery of the hall as giving the date of its erection—a conclusion which Mr. Talbot dissented from—holding that the original arms, of which the present shield is a restoration, were

probably a good deal later than the time of the building of the house.

**The Church** was next visited. Mr. Adye here also acted as cicerone, and mentioned that the painting on the roof-timbers is a faithful restoration of the original painting of the timbers, as discovered during the recent repairs of the roof.

At this point a considerable number of the Members were obliged to leave for Trowbridge to catch the evening trains—those who remained visiting the fine old gabled **Manor-House**—sister house to Boyton, and built by the same Lambert—with its hall and oak screens, panellings, and plaster ceilings, over which the party were conducted by Mrs. Wallington. This concluded the excursion, for though Steeple Ashton was upon the programme, time did not allow of its being visited.

The one fault of this day's excursion was that enough time could not be allowed at some of the places visited to thoroughly digest what there was to see—in this respect the Wednesday's excursion was more satisfactory—but on the whole both days were very enjoyable, and except for a little drizzling rain at Farleigh the weather was all that could be desired; Bradford itself was an interesting place to meet at, and its inhabitants laid themselves out to entertain the Members of the Society with a hospitality which, except in the case of the Wilton Meeting, some years ago, has hardly been equalled elsewhere in the recent history of the Society's meetings. Moreover, though the actual numbers attending the conversaziones or taking part in the excursions were not large, yet the papers read were above the average in interest, and those who were present were genuinely interested in the proceedings. For this success one person above all others was responsible—the Rev. W. N. C. Wheeler, Local Secretary, upon whose shoulders the whole burden of the arrangements was practically laid, and for whose self-effacing labours to make the Meeting a success, seconded as they were by the other members of the Local Committee, the Society owes a deep debt of gratitude.

# Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

By C. H. Talbot, President of the Society.

[*Read July 27th*, 1897.]

ABOUT a month ago I was confronted with a printed statement that I was going to deliver an "inaugural address" this evening. It therefore became necessary for me to decide on a subject, and it appeared to me that a suitable subject, to take for such a discourse, might be "Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings."

An idea appears to have arisen in these latter days, and those who hold it make a great noise, that Restoration and Preservation are incompatible. You will hear architects described—I might almost say sneered at—as "restoring" architects, good enough in their way, no doubt, and according to their lights, but very dangerous men, in fact public enemies. I hold, on the contrary, that restoration is often a very necessary process, and that an architect, who is incompetent to carry out a work of restoration in a satisfactory manner, does not understand his business. The subject has been kept before my mind, of late, and, no doubt, before the minds of many other persons, by the controversy that has raged in the newspapers, on the subject of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral. I read enough of that correspondence to form a very decided opinion, and what struck me most, in the whole matter, was the great unfairness of those who attacked the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough and their architect. No architect, in his senses, would desire to take down any part of the west front of Peterborough, if he saw his way to keeping the work up, without re-building, and the experience of the architect, in this case, could not be disputed.

Another circumstance, which determined my choice of a subject,

was my personal experience of a somewhat unnecessary and troublesome correspondence with the executive of one of the societies that has figured most prominently in this controversy, owing to the society going out of its way to take up a matter that it might very well have let alone.

With regard to restoration here in Bradford, I never was inside the Parish Church before its restoration, but I think it must have lost in interest, as a consequence of that operation. I remember, at any rate, noticing, when I looked over the Church with the late Canon Jones, one or more pillars,[1] introduced at the restoration, of what I considered a very objectionable design, viz., with scrolls wound round them. It was explained to me that the donor desired to have "Roslin" pillars, but that they could very easily be rectified, in the future, by removing the scroll. Roslin pillars they are not, and, if they were, they would be very much out of place. The twisted pillar, at Roslin, has a beauty of its own. These have none, and it hardly seems satisfactory to introduce a feature which will require to be rectified, in the future, by the removal of what was intended to be its ornament.

Considerable care was taken in dealing with the small Saxon Church, in the matter of restoration, and I don't suppose that much fault will be found with what was done there.

I now come to the fine house that was built by one of the Hall family, apparently early in the seventeenth century. This house looks particularly well, when seen from below, as from a spot near the Barton farm and bridge. I had once the advantage of being shown over the house, by the late Mr. Stephen Moulton, to whom great credit is due for restoring it, as a dwelling-house, after it had fallen to meaner uses. Mr. Moulton pointed out to me one small alteration, that he had made, which I thought a mistake, though I could not very well tell him so, and I should probably not have found it out, if he had not drawn attention to it himself. On one of the fireplaces were certain bosses or spherical projections, which

---

[1] Written before I re-visited the Church, with the Society. The number is two.

he thought heavy, and so had them [1] carved into flowers like dahlias. I think that, whether the original design was entirely satisfactory to the eye or not, it lost in value by the alteration.

The present owner, my host on the present occasion, prefers that his house should be called "The Hall." The Hall family, no doubt, derived their name from a formerly existing hall, in Bradford, which may very probably have stood on the same spot, but is there any evidence that the present house was ever, until the present time, called the Hall? The interest of the building is, however, independent of its name.

There is an interesting house, of the fifteenth century, in the short street called the Shambles, which, I am happy to see, still remains uninjured. It has formerly had small projecting oriels. To the best of my recollection, I once saw a house at Keevil, a little out of the village, retaining such an oriel of the fifteenth century.

I have not heard that the hand of any restorer has, as yet, touched Westwood, which we are to see to-morrow, where the Church has a very fine late tower, which I suppose may be of the time of Henry the Eighth, and where I remember a beautiful wooden ceiling, at the end of one of the aisles, apparently of the same date. The manor-house also is very interesting and contains some curious plaster work.

Our excursion, on Thursday next, must take us past a very interesting old house, close to the road from Melksham to Seend,

[1] Mr. John Moulton called my attention, by letter, since the meeting, to an apparent inaccuracy in my reference to this fireplace, which is the one in the dining-room, viz., that I was reported as having said that *all* the bosses were altered by the late Mr. Moulton into dahlias. It was not my intention to be so understood, and it will be seen that such a report must have gone beyond what I said. Mr. Moulton added that one of the bosses only is intended as a dahlia, the others being roses of the orthodox design, and that his father told him that the introduction of the dahlia was by way of a joke in order to puzzle architects and others. That agrees with my recollection of what the late Mr. Moulton told me, the point being, I believe, that the dahlia was not introduced into England until a later date than that of the building of the house. I was writing simply from my recollection of a conversation, at one short interview, years ago. My impression was that one or more of the bosses, but certainly not all, had been carved into dahlias. What flowers the others had been carved into I did not recollect.

which would be a very good subject for a judicious and conservative restoration. In the meantime, I commend it to the notice of artists and photographers. The Members of the Society should, I think, stop, and, at least, view the outside of it. The house is in the parish of Melksham, and, I believe, in the tithing of Woolmer, and is called "Woolmer" by some. The present occupier, I think, calls it "Bower Hill." A reference to the old map by Dury and Andrews, 1773, seems to show that its old name was "Bower House." It was all built, at one date, in the time of Charles the First, and is very little altered. Over the principal door are the letters **G M H** above the date 1631, and I expect that investigation will show it to have been built by a member of the Hulbert family, for this reason. A bread charity was left to the parish of Lacock, by George Hulbert, of Covent Garden, which is a charge upon land at Woolmer, in the parish of Melksham. As however this appears to have been founded by will, in 1629, he could not himself be the builder of the house. The house is remarkable, in this part of the country, as being built of brick with stone dressings. It has a range of small gables, at the sides, and a similar range, at the front and back, has either been removed, or intended but never erected. Many of the original fireplaces remain, of good character, and all very similar.

At Keevil we shall see a timber-built house of the fifteenth century, which has been restored and added to. This is a case in which I think that the restoration was a little too sweeping, and more so, I believe, than was the wish of the owner. The builder employed on the restoration, who also did the Porch House at Potterne, was a very good man for the work, and the only man I ever knew who restored wattle-and-dab properly. Lath-and-plaster is generally substituted for decayed wattle-and-dab, but does not stand anything like as well. The builder was animated by a desire to bring the place back to its original condition, and he removed a stone window of the sixteenth century and a timber porch of the seventeenth century, which it might have been better to have retained.

Twenty years ago, I first visited Mere, in South Wilts, and in a

paper that I read at Warminster,[1] I described an old house of the fifteenth century, then a barn, but which was probably originally the Rectory house of Mere. There was a fireplace, with a peculiar device on it, which I made out to be a rebus of the Trinity. Some time later I went to see the old house in Salisbury, which was being restored as the Church House, and I there saw a fireplace with the same device. On enquiry, I found that it had actually come from Mere, so that it was the same fireplace, and it had been introduced, in the Salisbury Church House, to replace the original fireplace, which was in less good condition. I regretted that this fireplace should have been removed from Mere, but I never thought, at the time, that the old building, at Mere, had been pulled down. When the Society was about to visit Mere, last year, I began to have apprehensions that the building might be no longer in existence, and such proved to be the case. The surprising thing, in this case, is that the owner, who certainly had a regard for antiquities, should have allowed the destruction. It seems to me that such a society as ours should make a point of recording such transactions. It would be very desirable, also, that measured drawings and photographs should be made and kept, and copies distributed, if possible, so that, if such demolitions cannot be prevented, at least a record of the destroyed building should remain. In this case, what became of the ornamental features of the building? The roof was a good one, and might, one would think, have been brought in elsewhere. There was a second fireplace, and one of the original timber windows.

The old house at Woodlands, near Mere, we found uninjured, but it is simply thanks to a Member of our Society, who called the attention of the owner to the fact that a portion of the building, which was threatened with destructive modernisation, is a chapel of great interest, that the mischief was averted. As the house and chapel were noticed by the late Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, and two illustrations were published, in his book on the Domestic

---

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xvii., p. 356.

Architecture of the Middle Ages, many years ago,[1] it is curious that the owner should, quite recently, have been unaware of the interest of the building.

At Easton, in the parish of Corsham, there is a house which retains a chimney of the fifteenth century, and has a wing which was untouched sixteenth century work, and apparently perfectly sound. To my sorrow, one day, I observed the lower windows of this Elizabethan part cut out, and windows with wooden frames substituted. I could not help mentioning it to the owner, who was much annoyed at what had been done, and proposed to have the mullioned windows replaced. I advised against that, as it would not be the same thing, and would probably displease his tenant.

Just before the late Meeting of our Society at Corsham, in 1895, a range of old building, in that town, of the seventeenth century, that I had been in the habit of looking at with interest, for years, every time I passed, was modernised, with wholesale destruction of the ancient features. This was on the same estate, but not in the lifetime of the same owner. I very much doubt, however, whether the present owner would have approved of the proceedings, if his attention had been called to them. This suggests the reflection that it would be an advantage, if agents and sub-agents were required to have some knowledge of the value of old work.

The explanation of the unnecessary destruction that goes on is mainly ignorance, of one kind or another, and herein such a society as ours may be of considerable use, by diffusing information. We have done an appreciable amount of good already, and we might do a good deal more. A great deal of personal supervision is necessary, in building operations, in order to save all that can be saved. Workmen can be got to be very careful, when they know that is what the employer wants.

There was formerly in the village of Lacock, but not on my own property, an old thatched house, used as a farm house, which retained a fifteenth century chimney. This was not visible from the

---

[1] In 1859, *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. iii., p. 332.

road,[1] and, for a long time, I was unaware of its existence, but after I had observed it, I took a considerable interest in it, as it was the only example of the kind that we had in the place. It had not a simply moulded cap, but an embattled ornament, and was like the example above-mentioned, at Easton in the parish of Corsham. Then came a time when the old house was pulled down, and, one day, the workmen employed brought me rather a peculiar corbel, apparently of the fifteenth century. I said that, as I was not the owner of the house, I had no right to receive the corbel, and I asked them what they would do with it if I did not receive it. They replied that they should build it into their new wall. I therefore agreed to keep it, and I asked them what they had done with the cap of the old chimney. They said they had cut it up, and built it into the wall. I therefore wrote to the owner, and told him that I had the corbel, and I found that he was quite unaware that there was anything of interest about the old house. I have the corbel still. What part of the house it belonged to I do not know, and I regret that I did not take the opportunity of looking over the house before it was demolished.

At Stockton House, in South Wilts, which we visited on the occasion of the last Warminster meeting, I noticed that the sills of a good many of the windows, of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century, had been cut down, not however, I think, very recently. On pointing this out to a friend of mine, who understands these subjects, he asked me whether I did not think it a perfectly legitimate thing to do. I am afraid that I had not the presence of mind to say that I did not. That is to say, I think it is an alteration which should be avoided if possible. In this case, the transoms were originally at half the height of the windows. Cutting down the sills, of course, throws the transoms out of position, altering the character of the design, as I think, for the worse. If the old sills were found to be at an inconvenient height from the floor, that could be got over, in the case of recessed windows, by raising the

[1] It stood behind the house, occupied by the late Mr. J. H. Crisp, which was formerly the vicarage.

floor in the recess, and something of the same kind might be managed, even in the case of windows that are not recessed. At any rate, I can say that, whereas I have, in my own house, windows of the sixteenth century whose sills have been cut down, I should be pleased if I could have them restored, exactly as they were originally. They have, however, been treated worse than the Stockton examples, being four-light windows, whose transoms and lighter mullions were removed in the last century, for the purpose of converting them into sash windows.

The moral of my discourse is this. Do not be afraid of restoring, when restoration is necessary, but be very careful how you do it. Restoration is but another name for the highest class of repair, and, if you can repair an old building of any interest, that stands in need of it, and do not do so, you are not doing your duty by that building. Preserve all that you can preserve of old features, and, when there is a doubt in the matter, stretch a point, if possible, in favour of preservation. Gradual change, however, is inevitable. It should not be revolutionary, and it should be intelligent. We cannot all be architects, but we can, most of us, study the subject to a certain extent, which would be an advantage, not only to ourselves, but also to the architects and builders whom we may employ.

# The Fall of the Friars' Houses and Alien Priories in Wilts.

By the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell.

[*Read at the Bradford Meeting of the Society, July*, 1897.]

THE story of the Fall of the Friars' Houses in Wilts is soon told. There were but four establishments of the kind in the county, and they seem to have gone under in the year 1538 without a struggle. It may be well, however, to add a few words of explanation of the reasons which led me to exclude the houses of friars from my former paper on monasteries, among which they might seem most naturally to be ranked.[1]

The truth is, that friars were not monks, nor was a friary a monastery in any true sense of the term. We are apt, in looking back upon the religious orders, as we do, across an interval of three centuries, to blend them all into one general designation of "monk," but in reality the orders of friars differed widely from the monastic institution in (1) the date and method of its origin, (2) the object and method of its activity, (3) its relation to the house, *i.e.*, the material fabric in which the community was lodged.

(1) The foundation of the first order of friars dates from the time of St. Francis of Assisi; that of the first order of monks is lost in the mists of the first centuries of Christianity. It is true that Benedict of Nursia is usually looked upon as the founder of Western monachism, but he was merely the organiser of a community already existing, and his rule made its way simply by its inherent excellence, not because Benedict was the first monk, or even the first framer of rules for monks.

(2) Both monks and friars had this in common, that they had

---

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 288.

embraced the religious life, as it was called, and lived that life under a definite rule, and as members of an order; but the object, at any rate the theoretical object, with which that rule was embraced, was widely different. The monk sought, by retirement from the world, to win the favour of heaven for himself by self-mortification and religious offices, for his fellow-men by perpetual intercession. It was as though—in the earlier middle ages—men had delegated their intercessory functions to a particular class. The essence of a monk's life was retirement; every time that he came out into the world, even when compelled of necessity so to do, he was abandoning his special function, and impairing his special efficacy.

The friar's object, on the other hand, was to help men in the world, to tend the sick, and to preach to the poor; these were the ends for which S. Francis founded his order. In such a work retirement is impossible, hence we can trace a characteristic difference in the sites of the houses of monks and friars. Where the former chose, and by preference, lonely and secluded spots, and devoted themselves largely to agriculture, the work of the friars lay of necessity in the towns and chief centres of population, where their service of ministry to the souls and bodies of men was most urgently needed and could be most effectually exercised.

(3) As the monk's life was the religious life in its contemplative, the friar's in its active aspect, the relation in which the individual member stood to the house of his order was necessarily different. The cloister was the monk's home, from which, when he had once entered it, he was to emerge as little as possible. It was to the friar, on the other hand, a place to which he retired at intervals for needful rest and spiritual refreshment, and whence he issued forth equipped with fresh energy for the task to which he had dedicated his life. Neither institution could keep absolutely to its ideal—the almonry and dispensary brought the monk in contact at least with suffering poor outside; the rest which the cloister afforded was a necessity for the overworked friar; but what was a means in one case was an end in the other.

In all this I have been drawing an ideal picture; and deliberately so, for I conceive that we can best understand the spirit of an

institution by looking at it in its highest—its ideal—embodiment. One must admit that both monks and friars degenerated greatly from their ideal (an ideal, be it remembered, far beyond what most men now think even of attempting), and as the ideal of the friar was, as we judge now, higher than that of the monk, so the degeneration in his case was more complete. The friar, often a wanderer, owning no allegiance, save to the head of his order, and through him to the Pope, easily degenerated into the pardoner—the scandal of his order, and the butt of every mediæval satirist.

The degeneration began when the friars ceased to live on alms and began to gain their living by begging, for this career presented to anyone who was too lazy to work the readiest means of obtaining a livelihood. Armed with the power of dispensing or withholding pardon, tempted to use his powers for his own convenience and profit, owning no jurisdiction within the realm save to the superior of his own order, small wonder if the wandering friar was a constant thorn in the side alike of the diligent and of the easy-going parish priest, small wonder if he converted his spiritual power into an engine for extracting from the terrified housewife the good things in her larder.

In the bill for the suppression of smaller houses no mention had been made of friaries: a fact partly, no doubt, accounted for by their insignificant size and poverty of income. But when the extinction of the smaller houses, and the ease with which the larger came into his hand, together with the complete suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace, convinced the King that England lay helpless in his grasp, then the fall of the friars was decided on. After all, the sites on which their houses stood, being—as I said before—in towns, had a peculiar value, and were much sought after; even if the other revenues of the houses yielded little or nothing to the royal treasury; while the fact that the various orders of friars formed in a special sense the outposts of the Papal army, confirmed Henry VIII. in his determination to be rid of them.

It may now be convenient to mention here the various houses of friars in Wiltshire in 1538. They were four in number, and included representatives of three out of the four great orders existent

in that day. The Franciscans had a house in Salisbury, in which city also the Dominicans were domiciled, as well as at Wilton; Marlborough held one settlement of the Carmelite, or White Friars; while the fourth order (that of the Austin Friars) was unrepresented.

The Dominicans, friars preachers, or Black Friars, seem to have been the first to enter the county, and to have made their first settlement at Wilton, about 1245, and later to have transferred their chief establishment to the growing city of New Sarum, settling at the end of the year 1280 in Fisherton Anger, not far from Fisherton Bridge.

Thither also came, probably about the same time, the Franciscans, friars minor, or Grey Friars: while the house of Carmelites at Marlborough was not founded till 1316, and then by the liberality of two private individuals, John Goodwin and William Remesbach, merchants; whereas the other two orders had been encouraged, if not actually founded, by king, or bishop, or local magnate, such as a Longespé, or Mauduit. This corresponds to what we otherwise learn of the homelier character of the Carmelites, who affected too, it seems, the smaller towns of the land.

The same course was adopted with the friaries as with the monasteries. The visitatorial powers conferred by the Act of Supreme Head were delegated to Richard Ingworth, himself formerly a Black Friar, and lately promoted to the Suffragan Bishopric of Dover, at the end of 1537. He at once started on his career of visitation (not, be it marked, necessarily and immediately one of suppression, though that was the ultimate end in view), and by July, 1538, writes of his progress to his employer, Cromwell. In the course of a long letter, dated from Marlborough, he says, after speaking of his visit to Chichester and Southampton:—

"& to Salysbury how [*i.e.*, who] also I fynde in good order and so lefte them."

Then, after relating his doings at Winchester, he proceeds:—

"Now I am at Marleburche, wher befor I was but y^e^ p'or was not at home, sythe he came to me to London and offeryd up hys howse. I taryed tyll y^t^ I cam now hether and now I have receyvyd yt of him and his cõvẽte and by y^e^ mayer to me assygnyd ij men & have made y^e^ Invẽtory & p'seyd all at ix^l^. vi^s^. iij^d^.

of thys the howse in dete iiij$^{li}$. vij$^{s}$. vij.$^{d}$ So resteythe iiij$^{li}$. xviij$^{s}$. viij$^{d}$. yt was tyme to take yt for yt was to far in abominacyon I have not hard of such, thys howse receyveth yerly v$^{li}$. vj$^{s}$. and payethe owte xxvj$^{s}$. ob. here is no led but a lytyll stepull I thinke nott v hundreyd. master yorke cam to me In yo$^{r}$. name by that token y$^{t}$ I suyd to yowe for the delyverans of a fryer y$^{t}$ I shold leve bothe the howse and the stuffe w$^{t}$ hym and so I have by Indēture as yt ys p'seyd both chales & other, and he shall see the detts payd."

He then goes on to say that he is preparing a book giving a full account of all the houses, and ends thus:—

"And good my lorde yt ys pety to knowe the penury of y$^{e}$ howseys and I thynke ther kowlde no better dede be don than to set ev'y man at lyberte y$^{t}$ wolde goo / for they have no thynge to purches ther capacytes w$^{t}$ / & leve in mysery / All ys solde in more pte off the howseys & ther chales chaunged into tyn or cop' so y$^{t}$ ther ys no thynge lefte as god knowy$^{t}$ he [who] eu$^{r}$ p's've you$^{r}$ lordschype to hys hey honor

"You$^{r}$. oreter & servantt
"RICHARD DOVERENC'."

Again, in a letter of the 25th July—place of writing not specified—he uses much the same language. He wishes to know Cromwell's pleasure:—

"What I may do w$^{th}$ the freers that gyffe up their howseys for ther ys so much penure that oder howseys be not abull to kepe them / and I se that almost among x howseys be not ij abull to cōtynew an yere / many that I am past be redy to gyffe up / in many howseys I am fayn to pay all my costes & receyve nev' a peny they be so pore y$^{t}$ war a charytabull dede y$^{t}$ capacytes[1] was cheper so that freeres myght make schyfte to have them for nō can gett them but p'iors y$^{t}$ sell y$^{e}$ cōvēts goods or lemytors[2] y$^{t}$ w$^{th}$ ther lemytacions purches them."

This tender-heartedness on Bishop Ingworth's part seems to have convinced Cromwell that he was not the right man for visitor, and so we find him superseded by Dr. London, a man who did not first visit, then report, then visit again, before suppression, but who visited, suppressed, sold the lease, etc., and then reported, and who did not continually ask questions of Cromwell, or make inconvenient promises to friars.

Still Bishop Ingworth received the surrender of Marleborough.

---

[1] Capacytes. "Capacities" were permissions granted (for a consideration) to such of the religious as were priests to serve as secular clergy.

[2] Lemytors. Friars who had the sole right of begging within certain bounds or limits from the house.

as stated above, in July, 1538; and on the 2nd October of that year the Black Friars of Salisbury surrendered. The document is given in vol. xviii., p. 161 of the *Magazine*, in an article on the Black Friars of Wiltshire by the Rev. C. A. R. Palmer. It is signed by the prior, John Hesskyns, and thirteen brethren. An inventory of the goods of the monastery is also given, which certainly bears out the Bishop of Dover's statement as to the penury of the friars' houses, especially since this is mentioned as one of the better ones.

The fall of Salisbury Black Friars involved that of Wilton as a dependent house, and synchronised with that of the Grey Friars in the same town. The inventory of this house also is given.[1]

The sites, etc., were disposed of as follows:—

The White Friars, at Marlborough, to John Pye and Robert Brown, 34 Hen. VIII.

The Black Friars, at Salisbury, to John Pollard and William Byrte, Jan. 6th, 1545.

The Black Friars, at Wilton, to Sir William Herbert, in 1547.

The Grey Friars, at Salisbury, to John Wroth, 36 Hen. VIII.

The Visitors' reports, taken as a whole, reveal a much greater embarassment in pecuniary matters in the houses of friars than in monasteries. The reason for this, is not, I think, far to seek. The rule of St. Francis forbade not only the possession of private property by the individual friar, but even the holding of corporate estates by the community, and though, no doubt, this primitive severity had become in many cases relaxed, yet the fact remains that friaries on the whole did not enjoy the settled income which arose from landed property, and consequently lived in a much more hand-to-mouth fashion than did their elder rivals, the monks. So long as offerings from the faithful continued to flow in unchecked all was well: but when once it became evident, as must have been the case before 1538, that all religious houses were marked for destruction, the tide of almsgiving slackened apace: and naturally so, for who will give to a body whose possessions may to-morrow be seized by the king? And so, apart from the question of bad management

[1] *See* Appendix.

—which no doubt existed—the friaries were almost bound to get into financial difficulties during the last years of their existence. As a consequence very few of these houses yielded any substantial sum to the Court of Augmentations; yet still their plate and the lead from the roof would yield something, while the actual sites, from their position in or near great towns, were often eagerly sought after by courtiers, speculators, and others, who wished to erect town houses for themselves, or sell the sites again at a profit.

There are a certain number of minor religious foundations in the county which may be enumerated for the sake of completeness. Some of them perished with their companions, others appear to exist, though probably under altered statutes, to the present time.

There was at *Ansty* a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. The manor was given by Walter de Turberville in the 12th year of King John, and in the Valor Ecclesiasticus is returned as worth £81 8*s.* 5*d.* At the dissolution the site was granted to John Zouch, 38 Henry VIII.

At *Temple Rockley* was a hide of land, given in the second year of Hen. II. to the order of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of this order it was transferred to the order of St. John, and annexed to their preceptory of Saundon, Oxon. At the dissolution Sir Edward Bainton obtained the site. (32 Hen. VIII.)

An interesting memorial of a very critical period in the history of the University of Oxford is to be found in the College of *De Vaux*, in Salisbury. When the Pope in 1238 laid the University under an interdict, numbers of the scholars retired from the place and congregated at Abingdon or elsewhere, Salisbury among the rest. Here, in 1260, Bishop Giles de Bridport founded the College de Valle Scolarum, or de Vaux. This was suppressed and the site granted, 35 Hen. VIII., to Sir Michael Lister. "The college was just outside the Close, on the Harnham side. There is a view of the building, which is now entirely destroyed,[1] in Hall's "Picturesque

[1] I quote from the "*Diocesan History of Salisbury*," p. 111, but there is a difference of opinion on the point. Mr. C. H. Talbot, of Lacock Abbey, writes: "I believe there are some remains of it in the house called De Vaux House, where there are some buttresses of the fifteenth century."

Memorials of Salisbury." It is interesting to reflect what might have sprung from this rival of Merton and Peterhouse at the older universities, had it proved as fruitful as they in descendants.

## Alien Priories.

The suppression of religious houses in the time of Henry VIII., though carried out on a scale of unprecedented extent, had not been altogether unknown in England. Apart from the houses which Cardinal Wolsey suppressed, in order to endow Christ Church, Oxford, there had been from time to time instances of individual suppression by the Crown or some great landowner, followed by the transference of the religious to some other monastery or a new site, or sometimes by the re-founding of a different order. The largest precedent for suppression, however, is to be found in the case of the Alien Priories, as they are called, in the time of Henry VI. What were these Alien Priories, how many were there in Wilts, and what became of them and of their lands?

The phenomenon of Alien Priories finds its origin and its explanation alike in the fact of the Norman Conquest. The followers of the Conqueror became possessed in many cases of large properties in England. Some of these were already landowners in Normandy and so it came about that when these men or their descendants made benefactions of manors or other property to a religious house, it might happen that a monastery in Normandy or Anjou might hold land in England. (Whether the converse also obtained I have found no evidence to determine.) So long as England and Normandy remained united under one Crown this arrangement was not attended with inconvenience, beyond the fact that the distance between the monastery and its manor rendered it advisable to plant a small "cell," or colony, from the mother house, to collect the revenue, to transmit it to France, and to supervise the management of the estate. When, however, Normandy was separated from the Crown of England, the difficulty arose that revenues from

the soil of England went to swell the resources of her rivals in time of peace, her enemies in time of war. The Plantagenet Kings, on discovering this, boldly seized the revenues of these Alien Priories in time of war between England and France. This was first done by Edw. I., and apparently repeated by Edw. II., for we find that one of the early acts of Edw. III. is the restitution of these priories to their owners. The same monarch, however, in 1337 once more seized the revenues of the Alien Priories, and retained them for the long period of twenty-three years, when, on the conclusion of the treaty of Bretigny, they were restored. Richard II. attempted to solve the difficulty by endeavouring, but without success, to induce the foreign abbeys to sell their English possessions; while his successor, Henry IV., made the arrangement that in time of war these priories should, as a matter of course, pay their revenues to the Crown of England. Henry V., in pursuance of his aggressive policy against France, obtained an Act of Parliament, appropriating the Alien Priories to the king's use, some of the estates, including in this county Ogbourne and Avebury, being assigned to the support of the royal foundation of the College of Fotheringhay. This was confirmed by a charter of Henry VI., who further endowed his foundations of Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, with more of the confiscated estates, while most of the remainder were granted to Archbishop Chichele, for his foundations at Higham Ferrers and All Souls, Oxford. Some few appear to have been given to private persons, chiefly among the nobility, but as a whole the suppression of the Alien Priories differed from that of the time of Henry VIII. in that the lands, etc., were still devoted to religious uses, including in that term the endowment of educational establishments. The Alien Priories in Wiltshire, so far as I can ascertain, were as follows:—

*Ogbourne* (Okebourne). Given by Maud de Walingford to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, about the year 1149. The manor was probably given to Fotheringhay, as I find the sale of Barbery leas in Ogbourne S. George as part of the possessions of that college to Sir William Sharington.

*Avebury.* Given by William de Tankerville to the Abbey of S. George de Boucherville in the time of Henry I. This was assigned to the College of Fotheringhay, and at the dissolution was sold to Sir William Sharington.

*Charlton*, near Marlborough. Given by one of the de Pavely family to the Premonstratensian house of de Lisle Dieu. Henry VI. assigned this to Eton for seven years, at which time it was valued at £22. But Edward IV. transferred it to his foundation of the College of Windsor, but it again figures as sold as part of Fotheringhay to Sir W. Sharington.

*Clatford*, near Andover. Given in the time of Henry II. to the Abbey of St. Victor de Caux by the de Mortimer family. This priory was assigned by Henry VI. to Eton.

*Corsham* (spelt Cosham in old documents). There were two Alien Priories in this town, given (1) by William I. to the Abbey of St. Stephen, of Caen; (2) by Henry II. to the Abbey of Marmoustier. These priories were assigned first to King's College, then to the Monastery of Syon.

*Upavon.* Given in the time of Hen. I. (by whom I do not know) to the Abbey of St. Wandrille, in Rouen. It was transferred to Ivychurch.

I would like in conclusion to ask any who may be interested in this not unimportant chapter of our county history, and who have more local knowledge than I, whether there are any structural remains left of these Alien Priories, in order that, before complete destruction comes upon them, some record may be preserved, which may help towards a work which is greatly needed, and for which I think the time has come—a new edition of the *Wiltshire Monasticon*.

## APPENDIX.

### 1.—Surrender of the Black Friars of Salisbury.

"Memorandum we y^e^ Prior & Conuent of ye Blacke Fryers of Salysbury w^t^ one assent and consent w^t^ owte any maner of coaccyon or consell do gyue ow^r^

howse in to y^e^ handes of y^e^ lorde vysytor to y^e^ Kynge's vse desyeryng his grace to be good & gracyous to vs In wyttenes we subscrybe ow^r^ namys w^t^ ow^r^ proper handes the ij^th^ day of October In y^e^ xxx^te^ yere of y^e^ raygne of ow^r^ most dred Souereyn lorde Kynge Hery y^e^ viij^th^.

"fr. Joh'es Hesskyns Prior
"fr. Joh'es Chardcow
"fr. Ludouic' Memerj
"fr. Thomas Browne
"fr. Will'ms Preston
"fr. Thomas Wardon
"fr. Raff Coke
"fr. Joh'es Roby
"fr. Rogerus Phylyps
"fr. Joh's Bentley
"fr. Rychard Stonys
"fr. John Buttler
"fr. Pet^r^. Treurua."

[H. 8., vol. xiii., part ii., No. 519.]

## 2.—Surrender of the Grey Friars of Salisbury.

"Memorandum we the Wardeyn & Conuent of y^e^ Graye Fryers of Salysbury w^t^ one assent [*as above—same date*].

"fr. Joh'es Burtham [?] baccalarius
"fr. Thom's Man bacca
"fr. Willm's Redyng.
"fr. Thomas Poope
"fr. Will'ms Yong
"fr. Will'ms Turnor
"fr. Wyll'ms Newman
"fr. Vincencius Tutty
"fr. Bartramus Byllyng
"fr. Robert Walkar"

[H. 8., vol. xiii., part ii., No. 518.]

3.—For the inventory of the goods of the Black Friars of Salisbury see vol. xviii. of the *Magazine*, as referred to above.

## 4.—Inventory of the Goods of the Grey Friars of Salisbury.

"The Grey freerys of Salisbury

"This indenture makith mencyon of all the stuffe of the grey freerys of Salisbury receyvyd by the lorde visitor vnder the lorde Preuey Seale for the Kingis grace & delyuerid to M^r^. iohn Shaxton gentilman & to iohn goodale baly of Salisbury to See and order to y^e^ Kingis vse w^t^ the howse & all the appurtenaunce till the Kingis plesure be further known

"The quere

"It. the hey alter taabill of ymagery giltt
"It. a lampe laten bason
"It. feyer stallys well sileid w^t^ an orgayne lofte
"It. ij lecturnys timber

"The chirche

"It. pore auterys on [*i.e.*, one] alabaster
"It. feyer formys

"The Stepill

"It. ij bellis the on a feyer bell

"The Vestre

"It. v laten candelsticks small
"It. vj cruettes & an holy water stoppe

"In copis

"It. a golden cope w^th^ y^e^ offeras [1] ymagery
"It. iij white saten w^th^ y^e^ offeras red saten
"It. v blewe copis ij w^th^ starys ij w^th^ flowerys & on w^t^ golden birdis
"It. iij grene copis ij dornekes [2] & on silke
"It. iiij white copis iij dornikes & on bustion [3]
"It. on blacke cope silke
"It. iiij litill copis for childerne
"It. ix small alter clotheis for lowe alterys
"It. vj for y^e^ hey alter
"It. vj. towellys
"It. x albys y^t^ be not occupeid & ix surples
"It. xx corporas cases w^t^. x corporas in y^em^
"It. ij old grene chesabullys & iiij tunakill
"It. a blacke co(r)pe w^t^ a sute [4] of blacke vestment
"It. a Sute of white for ou^r^ lady
"It. ij Sutis of grene
"It. a Sute of blacke
"It. an other Sute of white
"It. a Sute of redde
"It. iij Sengeill redde vestmentes
"It. a Sengeill vestment halfe blewe & halfe yelowe
"It. on of chamlete
"It. vj grene Sengeill vestimentis
"It. iij redde Seingeill vestimentis
"It. iiij Seingill vestimentes for lent y^e^ on yelowe
"It. an alter cloth for y^e^ hey alter w^th^ a frontlet
"It. a grene auter clothe w^t^ ij frontletis
"It. a golden pawell w^t^ ij frontletis

---

[1] Orphreys.

[2] Dornyske, a coarse kind of damask.

[3] Fustian? then a much richer material than now.

[4] Sute. A suit of vestments was chasuble, dalmatic, and tunicle.

"It. a blewe alter cloth w$^{t}$ ij frontletis
"It. a Sute of hangines for the hey alter white and greene veluit
"It. an other Sute of redde
"It. ij pallys y$^{e}$ on white & y$^{e}$ oter redde
"It. a noter hangin alter clothe
"It. ij olld grene pallys
"It. ix frontletes on w$^{t}$ an other
"It. iiij blewe clotheis
"It. viij olld broken vestmentes chesabulles & tunakilles
"It. vij chestes neuer on good
"It. an olld blacke clothe
"It. a borde & ij trestelles
"It. a feyer presse

"The freytre [1]

"It. ix tabilles & iiij formys

"The Parlar [2]

"It. ij tabilles iiij trestelles & ij formys
"It. feyer bencheis well Sileid / a propar portall

"The Hall [3]

"It. iiij tabilles viij trestellys iij formys
"It. an olld cubborde
"It. well benchid & dobill Sileid

"Memorandum beside y$^{is}$ stuffe y$^{t}$ still remaynith ther ys solld to paye the dettes iij Sutis of vestmentes iiij copis pore all for x$^{li}$ also a payer organys broken ij candelstickes the stuffe of the chamberys w$^{ch}$ was very pore w$^{t}$ other small thinges abrode for iiij$^{li}$ ij$^{s}$ the dettis drewe xix$^{li}$ & above of the w$^{ch}$ a gret parte was to breuerys & diuerse other for necessareis & y$^{e}$ rest to the warden the ende was y$^{t}$ xij$^{li}$ xijd [4] satisfeid every man so y$^{e}$ howse y$^{s}$ owt of dett clere & the visitor hathe in his handis to y$^{e}$ kinges vse above y$^{ese}$ payementes lix$^{s}$ and beside y$^{t}$ in silver xiij$^{xx}$ vnc' and xviij vnc'

"And yt ys to be notyd y$^{e}$ evidens of y$^{is}$ howse be in y$^{e}$ vestre vnder y$^{e}$ keparys handis & y$^{e}$ visitor payde his owne chargis & so departid after iij days being here

p me IOHN SHAXTON
p me IOHN GOODALE"

[No. 518.]

## 5.—EXTRACT FROM A RETURN OF

"The housses of ffreres lately given up whiche have any substance of leayde

* * * * * * *

"The blake freres of Salisbury. Halfe the queer / twoe Iles of the Church / & all the cloystre w$^{t}$ diverse gutters

"The grey freres in Salisbury / the Church all leaded the vpper parte of the

---

[1] Frater, or refectory.

[2] Parlour, parlatorium; a room where the religious could converse.

[3] Perhaps the Guest-hall or Hospitium.

[4] So in MS., but perhaps we should read "xij$^{s}$."

steple leade / a gutter bitwene the quere / & the batilment / a greate cloystre & all iiij paines[1] leade"

Exchequer T. R. Misc. Books., vol. 153, p. 4, b.
[Vol. xiii., part ii., No. 489, ii.]

## 6.—Inventory of the Goods of the White Friars of Marlborough.

"The Inventorye of the Whyet Frerys of Marlborow praysyd by Robert Brown Wylliam Symonds assygned by mayster mayre there at the request of the vysytor·

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Itm ij candelstyckes | vj$^{s}$. | vj$^{d}$. |
| "Itm iij crewettes | | ij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a holywater stop & a sacryng boll [? bell] | | vj$^{d}$. |
| "iiij laten candelstyckes & a sensore | ij$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm a crosse w$^{t}$ a staffe cooper & gylde | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a paxe coper & gylde | | xij$^{d}$. |
| "It a fruntlett for y$^{e}$ hye aulter | | iiij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm iiij alter clothes | iij$^{s}$. | iv$^{d}$. |
| "Itm iij corporax w$^{t}$ ix caasys | | xx$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a chesable w$^{t}$ deakyn & Subdeakyn[2] and cope w$^{t}$ one albe | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a chesable w$^{t}$ deakyn Subdeakyn & cope lacking albys | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a chesable & ij tunakles w$^{t}$owt albys. | v$^{s}$. | |
| "It a hangyng of sylke for y$^{e}$ sepulchre[3] | ij$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm ij coopes of bustyan w$^{t}$ redd garters | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a cope of olde bawdekyn[4] | ij$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm a chesable of dornyske. | | vj$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a chasable & ij tunnakles of bawdkyn | | xx$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a chesable & ij tunnakles of red Sylke w$^{t}$ a cope of the same | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a cope of grene Sylke | ij$^{s}$. | |
| "a syngle vestyment w$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ albe | | xx$^{d}$. |
| "a pall of Sylke | ij$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm ij olde chesabals | | xij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm on old chesable w$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ albe | | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm an alter clothe w$^{t}$ the fruntlet | | xij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a cope of blew sylke | ij$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm ij olde chesabuls | | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a cope of bawdkyn | | xij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm ij hangynges for y$^{e}$ alter w$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ fruntlet | | xij$^{d}$. |
| "An olde chesabull | | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a vayle[5] | ij$^{s}$ | |

[1] Paines, *i.e.*, the leaden roof of the four walks of the cloister?

[2] Deakyn and subdeakyn, *i.e.*, dalmatic and tunacle.

[3] The Easter sepulchre, set up on the eve of Good Friday.

[4] Bawdekyn, a rich and precious kind of stuff introduced into England in the thirteenth century, said to have been composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner.

[5] Perhaps the Lenten veil.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "ij baasons & an ewer of latyn | | xvj$^{d}$. |
| "Item a braasyn morter w$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ pestell | iij$^{s}$. | iiij$^{d}$. |
| "ij Aundyrens of yren | | xx$^{d}$. |
| "Item a fryyng pan & a sclyesse [1] | | vj$^{d}$. |
| "Itm ij broochys [2] | | xij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm ix old platters ij dysshys & a Saucer | ij$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a chaffyng dysshe | | iiij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a grydyron | | iiij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a great Kettell & ij great pannys & a small Kettle | x$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm iij brass pottes | v$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm a brass panne stonding in y$^{e}$ furneys | v$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm ij hangels ij payr of hookes & a fyer shovell | | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm j brokyn candelstyck | | j$^{d}$. |
| "Item a bell | v$^{s}$. | |
| "Item iij fayer tabyls of alabaster [1] | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm the bookes lytyll in valewe | | |
| "Itm a great pott | vij$^{s}$. | vj$^{d}$. |
| "Itm in wodd | vj$^{s}$. | vj$^{d}$. |
| "Itm in tymber | viij$^{s}$. | iiij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm old tubbys | | xx$^{d}$. |
| "Itm a chaleys w$^{t}$ the patteyn / xj vnc' & iij qrt | xl$^{s}$. | |
| "Summa totalis | ix$^{li}$. vj$^{s}$. | iij$^{d}$. |

"Off this Summ w$^{t}$yn wryttyn is owynge for the Coventtes dettes the parcells as it dothe follow

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "In primis to mayst$^{r}$ Yorke xx$^{s}$. by the pryor borrowyd | | |
| "To a chaundeler for waxe | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm to ij baakers | iij$^{s}$. | vij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm to ij Smythys | viij$^{s}$. | x$^{d}$. |
| "Itm to y$^{e}$ cookeys | ij$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm to the caryar of wodde | vj$^{s}$. | vj$^{d}$. |
| "Itm to the vysytor for the accustomed taxe | xx$^{s}$. | |
| "Itm for the costes at ij tymys there | xiij$^{s}$. | iiij$^{d}$. |
| "Itm to a buchear for flesshe | vj$^{s}$. | viij$^{d}$. |
| "Summa | iiij$^{li}$. vij$^{s}$. | vij$^{d}$. |

"So Restythe styll clerely the dettes payd iiij$^{li}$. xviij$^{s}$. viij$^{d}$. / this hows wyt thappurtentenaunces and all thes parcellys w$^{t}$yn wryttyn lefte in the handes o Mayster Yorke he to pay these dettes and the Rest to save tyll the Kynge pleasure be further knowyn.

[Ricar]dus Doverenc'
Thomas Yorke (*erased*)"

[Vol. xiii., part i., No. 1458.

---

[1] Query, slice?

[2] Broaches, or spits.

[1] Possibly carved alabaster panels, such as were common from the fifteent century onwards.

# The Church of All Saints. The Leigh.

By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

IN my report on this Church, dated 30th January, 1892 (extracts from which, descriptive of the building, were given in vol. xxvii., p. 121), the following passage occurs :—

"I cannot speak with an intimate knowledge of the parish, but, so far as I could learn from the remarks at the meeting referred to, I conclude that the main objection to the position of the old Church is—not that it is not fairly in the centre of the parish, but that the road to it is almost impassable in wet weather.

"I feel that this is not a matter in which I should pronounce judgment, but I would earnestly counsel you to consider very carefully, and from every point of view, whether—either by improving the present road, or by forming footpaths across the fields, and constructing a raised gravelled causeway over the lower parts—the means of access cannot be improved and rendered tolerable, so that this interesting Church might be restored and retained *in situ*, and the parishioners continue to worship where their forefathers have worshipped for over six hundred years. The thread of associations is one which should not be lightly broken, and I consider that to preserve it is worth a much larger outlay than would be needed to construct a new Church, provided the parishioners can be (as I gather would be the case) satisfactorily accommodated as regards convenience."

C86580

But after holding a formal enquiry and conferring with the Vicar and parishioners, the Archdeacon reported that to repair and continue the fabric in use in its old position "would be very adverse to the interests of the Church, if not impossible"; and he proposed the removal of the nave, porch, and tower to a new site, building a new chancel, and retaining the old one as a mortuary chapel. Much as the necessity for such a course is to be regretted—when it was found to exist the duty imposed upon those having charge of the work was to carry it out in the most careful and reverent way; and this has been done—mainly owing to the liberality of the Vicar, the Rev. M. J. Milling. It may be of interest to place on record some particulars of the work.

As stated in my previous paper, measured drawings were first

prepared of the whole of the old building, with full details of the various worked parts, in which every stone and joint were shown. Before any pulling down was begun the whitewash was carefully scaled off the face of the inside plastering in search for mural decorations—the only evidences of mediæval work we found in this way were drawings of two human feet, about one-third larger than full size, in brown outline, on the south wall of the nave, but the removal of the tower exposed a very perfect bit of late thirteenth century work in imitation of the joints of masonry —the joints in yellow with a thin chocolate line on either side, and the blocks filled in with stems terminating in a pointed trefoil leaf with a plum-coloured flower of five petals in the centre of each block. Besides these there were the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, and numerous texts of Scripture, in panels, with elaborate scroll mantling. A record of the doing of this was thus written by the painter on the south wall of the nave:—

"This Chancel
was ornamented in the year
of our Lord MDCCXXVI
JOHN TUCKER
JOHN LARGE Church
Wardens
William Haggard,
SWINDON Feb.
MDCCXXVI."

Careful coloured tracings were made of these, and after that had been done the fittings were removed, the timbers of the roof and tower marked, and the demolition and re-construction carried out with great care by the builders, Messrs. Light & Smith, of Chippenham. The roof of the porch was removed without being taken apart. In the re-construction the porch was put on the north side to meet the exigencies of the new site; the displaced tracery of the fourteenth century window on the south side of the nave replaced in the gallery and a nineteenth century window omitted; otherwise the nave, tower, and porch of the Church stand on the new site exactly as they did on the old one, every wrought stone and every timber retaining its former position.

The timbers of the tower and roof have been strengthened—only a few which were absolutely rotten have been renewed.

The pulpit and the pews of different ages and kinds (reduced in height and the doors omitted) have been replaced in the re-built Church and the bells re-hung in the old frame which is of very curious design. The oak boarded and panelled ceiling to the eastern-most bay of the nave, illustrated in my former paper, proved to be fifteenth century work, re-fixed here by the Jacobean builders in 1638, and was probably part of the roof put on at the re-modelling of the Church, which took place *circa* 1450: the bosses are of extremely rich and delicate detail. A panelled ceiling in a similar position existed at Mere Church, where it was limited to this one bay, presumably as an enrichment of the part over the rood.

The fifteenth century door, which had been stowed away under the tower, has been repaired and re-used.

A new screen has been erected between the two eastern posts of the tower, to form a vestry.

The original font of the Church has been restored to it under remarkable circumstances. While the nave was being taken down the Vicar discovered the bowl used for a cheese-press at an inn at Ashton Keynes, and was informed that it had been previously used as a cattle trough. On seeing it I at once pronounced it to be the font from The Leigh—a judgment which was subsequently verified, for, some time afterwards, the stem, which exactly corresponded to the peculiar flat quatrefoil form of the bowl, was found under the floor of the nave, where it had been used to support the north-east post of the tower, which was probably re-constructed when the roof was put on in 1638—the subsequent raising of the floor level having hidden it. Thus, after having been alienated for nearly two hundred and seventy years, this interesting font has been restored to its original use, and the circumstances are recorded on a brass plate attached to the step on which it now stands.

The inside stone arch of the north doorway was found in the churchyard, and has been reinstated, in lieu of the slight wooden lintel which had taken its place.

A new chancel, with recess for the organ and archway into the

nave, has been erected on the new site, and the old chancel remains as a mortuary chapel for the old churchyard, the chancel arch having been provided with doors, and a pent form of porch erected to shelter it, whilst the long-disused thirteenth century opening in the gable over the chancel arch has been re-fitted with a bell, and so brought again into use.

---

# The Society's MSS.
## Chiseldon and Draycot.

MANY writers have had occasion to record and lament the immense destruction of MSS. consequent on the suppression of the religious houses. They were so much useless parchment in the eyes of our practical fellow-countrymen, or positively pernicious, for the religious sentiment which required the destruction of Church windows exquisitely glazed with sainted figures condemned equally the painfully illuminated pages of the missal. Very little that was ancient, accordingly, escaped, except the deeds, or the cartularies in which deeds were registered, whereon titles to fat acres depended.

We continue to be a practical people still. The missals and the glass would, as the tide of re-action is now setting, be doubtless spared; but nothing of them, to speak of, is left to spare. Nothing genuinely ancient is left us, untampered with, but bits of parchment, with writing, that had, or that the men of the Reformation thought had, a pecuniary value. The men of to-day, moreover, know, that thanks to modern conveyancing

which looks no further than thirty years back for its "root of title," that thanks to Lord Cairns' Act and possessory titles, they need lumber their offices and muniment rooms no longer with these parchments. One man burns them, another makes them ingeniously serviceable as parchment; enormous quantities go to make drums, or are boiled down. True to his instincts the man-of-law more cautiously hires cellars to store the parchments of the estates he has recently marketed, against the time when they can decently be otherwise disposed of.

That is to say, the short title, or possessory title, are the direct occasion of a greater daily destruction at the present moment of ancient MSS. than at any period since the Reformation.

A society of antiquaries in possession of these facts will know how to appreciate the intellectual interests, nay the courage, of the late Mr. Richard Mullings, who collected the MSS. which by the gift of Mr. John Mullings have now become available for research purposes. In his lifetime Mr. Richard Mullings made many generous gifts to the Society; the whole collection is now ours. All the documents in it have now been arranged, and stamped, and the next thing to be done is to present members with the information contained in them as speedily as possible. It is proposed, accordingly, to print them in the *Magazine*, parish by parish, as fully as space will admit, and with such notes and additions as are readily available. The real work of illustration will, it is hoped, be done by members themselves, for, valuable as they are, these papers and parchments are only materials for history, awaiting their place.

---

There is, to begin with, a small packet of papers relating to Chiseldon. This place may be considered as made up of (1) Chiseldon, (2) Burderop, (3) Hodson, (4) Badbury, and (5) Draycot Foliot. The status of Draycot is not very easy to determine. Anciently a distinct parish, it has long been treated, for

purposes of assessment, &c., as a hamlet of Chiseldon, to which it was, so far as a bishop of Salisbury could procure, ecclesiastically united, in the reign of Elizabeth. Manorially its affinities seem to have been with the Ogbournes, while the chief estate, long in the possession of a series of families the most distinguished in the English peerage, escheated apparently to the Crown in the fifteenth century. It is certain at any rate that a lease was made, 14th Feb., 20 Hen. VIII. (1528-9), by the King to Thomas Webbe *alias* Richman, of the Manor of Draycote Foliat, parcel of "Coperceoners landes," co. Wilts, for twenty-one years at 7*l.* yearly rent, and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase (*Cal. Letters and Papers, Hen.* 8). Similarly the manor of Highall, in Walthamstow, "parcel of Coopercioners lands," was leased to Sir Ralph Sadleir (*Pat. Roll* 32 *Hen.* 8, *part* 8, *m.* 10), and a toll within the manor or lordship of Tywarnayle Tyes, co. Cornw., "parcel of lands called Coparcioners lands" was leased to John Grenefeld (*Pat.* 32*Hen.* 8, *part* 6, *m.* 42). In vol. xii., part ii. of the calendar above referred to (No. 191, 6, 8) we find a more explicit allusion to "possessions of Eleanor, late duchess of Somerset, now called Copercioners lands," and we may venture to conclude that the "coparcioners," or joint owners, in question were the issue of the said Eleanor (*see* Rolls of Parlt. vi. 454. *d*), or, possibly, the issue of herself, and of her sisters, the daughters of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by his wife Elizabeth, lady de Lisle. This Elizabeth, lady de Lisle, was the heiress of Thomas, lord Berkeley, by his wife, Margaret, heiress of Warine de Lisle, grandson of another Warine de Lisle, by his wife Alice, sister and heiress of Henry, lord Teyes, or Tyeys.

The manor of Tywarnayle *Tyes* we have already heard of as "parcel of Coparcioners lands, and it appears by the Calendar (Record Commission) of Inquisitions Post Mortem, &c., that Henry Tyeys was seised (17 Edw. 2, No. 24) of messuages and tenements in Draycote Folyot; that Warin de Insula and Margaret (Pipard) his wife were seized (6 Rich. 2, No. 47) of a moiety of the manor of Draycote; that Ann, late the wife of Gerard Lisle, was seised (13 Hen. 4, No. 41) of the manor of Draycote Foliot; and, finally, that Eleanor, duchess of Somerset, was seised (7 Edw. 4, No. 20

of the same. This last-named lady was thrice married, first to Thomas lord de Roos, secondly to Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and thirdly to Walter Rodesley. Her son and heir was Thomas, lord de Roos, attainted as a Lancastrian in 1461. The attainder was reversed in 1485, in favour of her grandson, Edmund, Lord de Roos, but Draycote Foliot, why or wherefore we are unable as yet to say, continued—as we have seen by the lease made to Thomas Webb—in the King's hands, and was known as "parcel of Coperceoners landes."

Such, in the most condensed form, is the history, or rather the suggested history, of the chief estate in Draycote. The ecclesiastical history of the place we are unable to trace at all, prior to the grant by Queen Elizabeth in August, 1564, of the advowson of Dreycott Follyat, to certain persons, who—a week later—granted it to Thomas Chatterton, esq. These dates are taken from an indenture, never executed, to which we shall come presently, and may probably be accepted as correct. Eight years later, at any rate, it was in Chatterton's possession, when he joined in an arrangement set out in the following documents.

All these documents were included in Mr. John Mullings' (1897) donation, and are (1) the original deed, executed by the Bishop of Salisbury, with three separate deeds by lord Chandos, Thomas Chatterton, and the vicar of Chiseldon respectively, annexed to it; (2) copies of all the above, extracted from the bishop's Registry; (3) a translation of the whole by Mr. Frome, the registrar. We have taken No. 1 for our text, adding an endorsement from No. 2, and appending the whole of No. 3.

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Edmundus providentia dei Sarum Episcopus Salutem gratiam et benedictionem Cum Rectoria et ecclesia parochialis de Draycot foliat in comitatu Wiltes diocesis nostre Sarum fuit et est in suis decimis juribus proficuis et pertinenciis adeo exilis et depaupertata ita quod ad congruam et sufficientem exhibicionem et sustentacionem Rectoris ibidem deo et populo inibi in divinis servituri minime sufficiet atque in hujusmodi depaupertatis et exilitatis statu iam diu permansit atque ea occasione eo res pervenit vt non solum cancella ecclesie ibidem necnon edificia Rectorie predicte pene quasi funditus diruuntur et prostrantur sed etiam eadem ecclesia divinis obsequiis jam diu fuit privata et destituta . fuitque et est

vicaria perpetua ecclesie parochialis de Chisseldeane dicte diocesis Sarum etiam tenuis et exilis in suis juribus decimis et proficuis et ad sustentandum vicarium perpetuum ibidem ut qui divina celebrat et hospitalis esset parum sufficiens. ffueruntque et fuit dicte respectiue parochie de Draycot folyat et Chisseldeane parochie contigue et vicine ita quod earum fines et limites in quam plurimis partibus conjunguntur . PREMISSIS itaque attente consideratis atque reformacionem cupientes pro unione annexione incorporacione consolidacione et adjectione dicte ecclesie de Draycot folyat jurumque membrorum et pertinenciarum suorum universorum juxta inferius limitatam mencionem cum honorando viro Edmundo Brugees prenobilis ordinis garterii milite Domino Chandoyes Barone de Sudeley vero et indubitato dicte vicarie perpetue de Chesuldeane patrono necnon cum generoso viro Thoma Chaderton armigero dicte Rectorie de Draycot follyat etiam patrono colloquium habuimus et tractatum iidem [-que] respective patroni nobis nostreque jurisdictioni circa hujusmodi ecclesiarum annexionem unionem et incorporacionem nostra auctoritate et per nos fienda sese respective submiserunt UNDE nos Edmundus Sarum Episcopus antedictus Christi nomine primitus invocato atque ipsum solum deum oculis preponentes de et cum consensu pariter et assensu dictorum respective patronorum ecclesiarum predictarum dictam Rectoriam et ecclesiam parochialem de Draycot follyat decimasque jura et proficua ejusdem ad hunc qui sequitur modum dicte vicarie perpetue de Cheseldeane et vicario perpetuo ibidem moderno atque ipsius vicarii successoribus cunctis temporibus futuris imperpetuum annectimus incorporamus, unimus consolidamus atque unum massa et membrum facimus videlicet Quod dictus Thomas Chaderton armiger in cujus possessione sive tenura domus principalis manerii predicti et cetera pars manerii predicti de Draycot folyat necnon edificia, terra, gleba, et proficua quecunque dicte Rectorie de Draycot follyat existunt toto tempore suo heredes [-que] et assignati sui in ea parte annuatim deinceps imperpetuum habeant teneant et possideant decimas omnes et singulas proinde provenientes necnon omne proficuum et commodum ex terris gleba et edificiis Rectorie predicte ac etiam omnes et singulas decimas provenientes et contingentes de in et ex tenemento et pertinenciis ejusdem infra predictam parochiam de Draycot follyat predicta scilicet quod tenementum cum pertinenciis ejusdem fuit et nunc est in tenura et occupacione cujusdam Johanne Richeman alias Web vidue vel assignatorum suorum percipiant et habeant quodque idem Thomas Chaderton heredes et assignati sui respectu et intuitu hujusmodi decimarum et commodorum dicto vicario de Cheeseldeane et successoribus suis annualem redditum septem librarum bone et legalis monete Anglie annuatim cunctis temporibus futuris inperpetuum ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis per equales porciones fideliter persolvent Quodque casu quo dictus Thomas Chaderton heredes aut assignati sui in solucione dicti annualis redditus septem librarum aut alicujus partis ejusdem per spacium unius mensis post aliquot festum festorum predictorum in quo (ut premittitur) solvi deberet recusantes aut differentes fuerint aut eorum aliquis fuerit modo idem redditus in ecclesia parochiali de Cheeseldeane predicta debite prius petatur Quod tunc et in eo casu volumus quod dictus vicarius de Cheeseldeane modernus deinceps toto et omni tempore incumbentie sue ibidem ac deinde successores sui omnes decimas dicte ecclesie de Draycot folliat predicte necnon omnia pertinencias et terras ejusdem habebit et habebunt imperpetuum cunctis temporibus futuris jure et

nomine dicte vicarie de Cheeseldeane VOLUMUS etiam statuimus et ordinamus quod dicta ecclesia de Draycot folyat penitus diruatur et prosternetur quodque lapides plumbum ferrum vitrum et lignum ejusdem ad reparacionem et emendacionem dicte ecclesie de Cheeseldeane convertentur et disponentur Volumus preterea statuimus et ordinamus quod parrochiani inhabitantes et incole dicte parochie de Draycot follyat predicta et eorum successores sint de cetero parochiani parochie de Cheeseldeane predicta pro divinis officiis audiendis deinceps imperpetuum accidant et ad eandem recipientur et admittentur Volumus etiam et ordinamus quod dictus vicarius modernus de Cheeseldeane annuatim toto tempore incumbentie sue ibidem et post eum successores sui annuatim imperpetuum ultra omnia onera ex dictis vicaria et rectoria exeuncia pencionem nobis et successoribus nostris videlicet quinque solidos necnon annualem pencionem xij.d. respective bone et legalis monete Anglie Archidiacono Wiltes et successoribus suis in festo Pasche imperpetuum solvent et solvet seu solvi facient. PROVISO semper quod hujusmodi consolidacio unio et annexio in premissis in suis robore et effectu durabunt imperpetuum casu quo per dictos patronos eorum scriptis et sigillis confirmentur. Volumus preterea et ordinamus quod dictus Christoferus Dewe vicarius de Cheseldeane modernus et successores sui cunctis futuris temporibus imperpetuum ultra premissa solvent seu solvi facient tam decimas et subsidia exinde provenientes ac domine nostre regine et heredibus ac successoribus suis debitas seu debendas quam procuraciones et quascumque alias soluciones nobis et Archidiacono predicto nostrisque et suis successoribus quavis occasione debitas seu debendas aut solvi consuetas IN cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum episcopale presentibus apponi fecimus Datum vicesimo septimo die mensis Junii anno regni domine nostre domine Elizabethe dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regine fidei defensoris &c. decimo quarto et nostre translacionis anno primo

27 June, A.D. 1572.

"EDM' SAR'" [*Seal lost.*]

[*Endorsed*] "Chattarton, the vnytyng of the parsonage of Dreycote to the parsonage of Chyselden in Wilsher."

"Et nos Edmundus Burges *(sic)* prenobilis ordinis garterii miles Dominus Chandyes Baro de Sudeley verus et indubitatus patronus Vicarie perpetue ecclesie parochialis de Cheseldeane in comitatu Wiltes Sarum Diocesi scriptum presentibus annexum necnon unionem annexionem incorporationem et consolidacionem ecclesie parochialis de Draycot foliat in dicto comitatu Wiltes ad predictam Vicariam de Cheseldeane per reverendum patrem Dominum Edmundum providencia divina Sarum Episcopum cum consensu omnium quorum in ea parte interest habitis et factis ac omnia et singula provisiones ordinaciones et clausulas articulos et sentencias in eodem scripto mencionata sive specificata diligenter mature et animo deliberato perpendens et considerans Idem scriptum indentatum unionem annexionem et consolidacionem ecclesiarum predictarum ac omnia et singula decreta et ordinaciones in dicto scripto mencionata pro me et heredibus meis approbo ratifico et confirmo per presentes salvis et reservatis mihi heredibus et assignatis meis imperpetuum omnibus jure et titulo et interesse juris patronatus dicte Vicarie de Cheeseldeane ac juris presentandi ad eandem vicarium quociescunque quandocunque seu quomodocunque vacare contigerit dicto scripto indentato vel quacunque re in eodem mencionata non obstante In cujus rei testimonium

28 June, A.D. 1572. sigillum meum ad arma presentibus apposui Datum vicesimo octavo die mensis Junii anno regni domine nostre domine Elizabethe dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regine fidei defensoris &c. decimo quarto.

"Edmund Chandos" [*Seal not armorial.*]

"Et Nos Thomas Chaderton armiger verus et indubitatus patronus rectorie et ecclesie parochialis de Draycot folyat in comitatu Wiltes Sarum diocesi scriptum presentibus annexum necnon unionem annexionem, incorporacionem et consolidacionem dicte ecclesie parochialis de Draycot folyat ad vicariam de Cheseldeane per reverendum patrem dominum Edmundum providentia dei Sarum episcopum cum consensu omnium quorum in ea parte interest habitis et factis ac omnia et singula provisiones ordinaciones et clausulas articulos et sententias in eodem scripto mencionata sive specificata diligenter mature et animo deliberato perpendens et considerans Idem scriptum indentatum unionemque annexionem et consolidacionem ecclesiarum predictarum ac omnia et singula decreta et ordinaciones in dicto scripto mencionata pro me et heredibus meis approbo ratifico et confirmo per presentes In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Datum vicesimo octavo die mensis Junii anno regni domine nostre domine Elizabethe dei gratia Anglie francie et Hibernie regine fidei defensoris &c. decimo quarto

28 June, A.D. 1572.

"Tho [Chaderton]" [*Seal a man's head.*]

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens hoc scriptum pervenerit Christoferus Dewe clericus vicarius perpetuus vicarie perpetue de Cheseldeane in comitatu Wiltes diocesi Sarum Salutem in domino sempiternam Cum reverendus in Christo pater dominus Edmundus providentia dei Sarum episcopus rectoriam et ecclesiam parrochialem de Draycot ffolyat in dicto comitatu Wiltes diocesis sue Sarum ad nostram instantem requisicionem sub iis modo et forma dicte vicarie perpetue de Cheseldeane prout in scripto indentato ipsius reverendi patris presentibus annexo continetur annexit incorporavit univit consolidavit atque in unum membrum et massa fecit ceteraque circa hujusmodi unionem annexionem et consolidacionem voluit ordinavit et fecit prout in dicto scripto indentato ipsius reverendi patris presentibus ut premittitur annexo plenius continetur et apparet Sciatis me prefatum Christoferum Dewe vicarium antedictum pro me et successoribus meis imperpetuum dictum scriptum indentatum prefati domini episcopi Sarum presentibus annexum necnon unionem annexionem incorporacionem et consolidacionem dicte ecclesie parrochialis de Draycot Foliat ad dictam vicariam perpetuam de Cheseldeane predicta omniaque et singula provisiones ordinaciones decreta clausulas et sentencias in dicto scripto dicti episcopi Sarum mencionatas approbasse ratificasse et confirmasse sicque presentium per tenorem pro me et successoribus meis imperpetuum approbare ratificare et confirmare In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui Datum ultimo die mensis Julii Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo secundo Et regni domine nostre domine Elizabethe Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris &c. anno quarto decimo

31 July. A.D. 1572.

"per Xp'ofer Dewe" [*Seal lost.*]

The headings and endorsement of Mr. Frome's copy of the above, from the Bishop's Registry, are as follows :—

"Extract' e registro Edmundi Gest Sarum Episcopi
"Vnio Ecclesiarum de Dreycot ffolyat & Chisseldean

---

"Vera copia Originalis Registracionis Examinata per
G Frome N.P. Reg. Dep.
Domini Episcopi Sarum.

---

[*Endorsed*] "The two Livings were always held by the same person from y^e^ time of y^e^ union till y^e^ last Incumbent to strengthen his Right to y^e^ Tithes in kind took out y^e^ Broad Seals, and had a separate Institution.

---

| | |
|---|---|
| Search | 0 . 3 . 4 . |
| Copy | 0 .15 . 0 . |
| Stamp | 0 . 2 . 0 . |
| | 1 . 0 . 4 . |

And, lastly, we have Mr. Frome's translation :—

"To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church to whom these Presents shall come EDMUND by divine providence Bishop of Sarum health, grace and benediction

"WHEREAS the Rectory & Parish Church of Draycott Foliat in the County of Wilts in our Diocese of Sarum hath been and now is so small and impoverished in its tithes rights profits & appurtenances, so that it is in no wise adequate for the suitable and sufficient maintenance & support of the Rector who shall minister to God and the people there; and in such condition of poverty and scantiness hath remained for some time past and by those means it hath come to pass that not only the Chancel of the same Church there and the Parsonage House are in a manner thrown down and in ruins, but also the said Church has long since been bereft and deprived of the performance of divine worship

"AND WHEREAS the perpetual vicarage of the Parish Church of Chisseldeane in the said Diocese of Sarum is also slender and insufficient in its rights tithes and profits and also inadequate for the maintenance of a Perpetual Vicar, so that he who performs divine worship may also be hospitable

"AND WHEREAS the said respective Parishes of Draycott Foliat and Chisseldeane have been and are contiguous and adjoining Parishes, so much so that their boundaries and limits in most parts adjoin each other

"The premises therefore being maturely considered and that a reformation is to be desired by means of the union annexation incorporation consolidation and addition of the said Church of Draycott Foliat and of all its rights members and appurtenances according to the agreement within mentioned we have held conference with and obtained the Assurance of the Honorable Edmund Bruges Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Chandos, Baron of Studeley *(sic)* the true and undoubted Patron of the Perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane aforesaid, and with Thomas Chaderton, Esquire, the true and undoubted Patron

of Draycott Foliat aforesaid; and the respective Patrons have submitted themselves to us and to our jurisdiction concerning such annexation union and and incorporation of the Churches to be completed by us and by our authority

"WHEREFORE We, Edmund the aforesaid Bishop of Sarum the name of Christ first being invoked, and setting him the only God before our eyes, by and with the like consent and assent of the said respective Patrons of the aforesaid Churches DO annex incorporate, unite, consolidate and into one mass and member make the said Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Foliat together with its tithes rights and profits, in the manner which followeth, unto the said perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane and to the present perpetual Vicar there and to his Successors for ever hereafter, viz$^{t}$.

"That the said Thomas Chaderton, Esquire (in whose possession or tenure the principal Manor house and the other part of the Manor of Draycott Folyat aforesaid together with the Buildings, land, glebe and profits whatsoever of the said Rectory of Draycott Folyat now are) his Heirs and Assigns in that behalf shall yearly for ever hereafter have hold and possess all and singular the tithes thenceforth arising and also all profit and advantage from or out of the lands glebe and buildings of the Rectory aforesaid And also shall have and receive all and singular the tithes arising and happening of in and out of the tenement and its appurtenances within the aforesaid Parish of Draycott Folyat, which Tenement with its appurtenances has been and now is in the tenure or occupation of one Joanna Richman otherwise Web, Widow, or her Assigns

"And that the said Thomas Chaderton his Heirs and Assigns shall, in respect and consideration of such tithes and profits pay to the said Vicar of Chisseldeane and his successors an annual rent of seven pounds of good and lawful money of England yearly for ever hereafter at two terms of the year, viz$^{t}$. at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by equal portions

"And that in case the said Thomas Chaderton his Heirs and Assigns or either of them shall refuse or neglect to pay the said annual rent of seven pounds or any part thereof by the space of one month after either of the Feasts aforesaid in which (as is premised) it ought to be paid (provided that the same sum be first claimed as a debt in the Parish Church of Chisseldeane aforesaid) that then and in that case We will that the said Vicar of Chisseldeane thenceforth during his incumbency and afterwards his Successors shall have for ever thereafter as the right and in the name of the Vicarage of Chisseldeane, all the tithes of the said Church of Draycott Folyat aforesaid together with all its Lands and appurtenances

"We will also, direct and ordain that the said Church of Draycott Folyat be entirely pulled down and razed and that the stones, lead, iron, glass and wood of the same be converted and applied towards repairing and amending the said Church of Chisseldeane

"We will besides, direct and ordain that the Inhabitants Parishioners of the said Parish of Draycott Folyat aforesaid and their successors may thenceforth afterwards be Parishioners of the Parish of Chisseldeane aforesaid for the purposes of attending divine worship and that they may thenceforth come to be received and admitted to the same for ever

"We will also and ordain that the present Vicar of Chisseldeane shall yearly

and every year during the period of his incumbency and after him that his successors yearly for ever, in addition to all other the burthens in respect of the said Vicarage and Rectory, pay or cause to be paid to us and to our successors an annual sum (namely) five shillings and also an annual sum of Twelve pence of good and lawful money respectively to the Archdeacon of Wilts and his Successors at the feast of the Passover *(sic)* for ever

"Provided always that such consolidation union and annexation in the premises shall remain in full force and effect for ever in case they be confirmed by the Patrons aforesaid under their hands and seals

"We will besides and ordain that the said Christopher Dewe the present Vicar of Chisseldeane and his Successors for ever hereafter in addition to the premises, shall pay or cause to be paid as well the tithes and subsidies thenceforth arising and then due or to become due to our Lady the Queen her Heirs or Successors, and also all procurations and whatever other payments to us and the Archdeacon aforesaid and to our and his successors may be now by any occasion due or become due or accustomed to be paid.

"In testimony whereof We have to these presents caused our Episcopal seal to be affixed. Dated the 27th day of the Month of June in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England, France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and in the first year of our translation

"Ed Sarum"

"And we Edmund Bruges, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Chandos, Baron of Studeley *(sic)*, the true and undoubted Patron of the perpetual Vicarage of the Parish Church of Chisseldeane in the County of Wilts in the Diocese of Sarum having weighed and considered diligently and maturely the writing to these presents annexed and also the union annexation, incorporation and consolidation of the Parish Church of Draycott Folyat in the said County of Wilts, to the aforesaid Vicarage of Chisseldeane by the Reverend Father, Lord Edmund by divine Providence Bishop of Sarum with the consent of all parties interested in that behalf, had and done and all and singular the provisions, ordinances and clauses articles and matters in the said writing mentioned or specified DO HEREBY for myself and my Heirs by these presents approve ratify and confirm the same Indenture the union, annexation and consolidation of the Churches aforesaid and all and singular the decrees and ordinances in the said writing mentioned

"Saved and reserved to me and my Heirs and Assigns for ever all right title and interest of Patronage of the said Vicarage of Chisseldean and the rights of presentation to the said Vicarage as often as and whensoever or howsoever the same shall happen to become vacant, the said Indenture or anything therein mentioned notwithstanding

"In testimony whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal of arms Dated the 28th day of the month of June in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady the Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God, of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"Edmond Chandoyes" *(sic)*

"And we Thomas Chaderton Esquire, the true and undoubted Patron of the Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Folyat in the County of Wilts in the

Diocese of Sarum having diligently and maturely weighed and considered the Writing to these presents annexed as well as the union, annexation incorporation and consolidation of the said Parish Church of Draycott Folyat to the Vicarage, of Chisseldean by the Reverend Father in God Edmund by divine Providence Bishop of Sarum with the consent of all parties in that behalf interested had and done, and all and singular the provisions, ordinances and clauses articles and sentences in the said writing mentioned or specified, for myself and my Heirs do approve, ratify and confirm by these presents the same Indenture, the union annexation and consolidation of the churches aforesaid and all and singular the decrees and ordinances in the said writing mentioned.

"In testimony whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal. Dated the Twenty Eighth day of the month of June in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady the Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"Tho. Chaderton."

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come Christopher Dewe, Clerk, Perpetual Vicar of the Perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane in the County of Wilts in the Diocese of Sarum health eternal in the Lord

"Whereas the Reverend Father in Christ, the Lord Edmund by divine Providence, Bishop of Sarum hath, at my instant request, annexed, incorporated, united, consolidated and into one member and mass joined the Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Folyat in the said County of Wilts in his Diocese of Sarum to the said perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane in manner and form as in the Indenture of the said Reverend Father to these presents annexed is contained, and hath willed, ordained and made other matters relating to the said union annexation and consolidation as in the said Indenture of him the said Reverend Father to these presents (as is premised) annexed, is contained and appeareth more fully

"Now know ye that I the before named Christopher Dewe Vicar as aforesaid have approved ratified and confirmed and thus by the tenor of these presents do for myself and my successors for ever approve ratify and confirm the said Indenture of the before named Bishop of Sarum to these presents annexed and also the union, annexation, incorporation and consolidation of the Parish Church of Draycott Folyat to the said Perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane aforesaid and all and singular the provisions, ordinances, decrees, clauses and sentences in the said writing of the said Bishop of Sarum mentioned to have been approved ratified and confirmed

"In witness whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal. Dated the last day of the month of July in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and seventy two and in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady the Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith

"Christopher Dewe"

"A true copy of the original Register
Examined by
G. Frome, N.P., Reg. D.
of the Lord Bishop of Sarum."

All this was accomplished in the months of June and July, 1572. The next available document is fifty years later in date. Unless the contrary is stated, it will be understood that it is always on Mr. Mullings' collection that we are drawing. According to this indenture, *which was never executed*, Chatterton sold his interest in May, 1572, *before* his agreement with the bishop, to certain persons in trust for William Rede. Edward Rede, his son and heir, now (1623) bargains and sells the advowson to the Bishop of Rochester, for the benefit eventually of St. John's College, Oxford:—

24th June, A.D. 1623. THIS INDENTURE Tripertite made the fower and Twentie day of June in the yeares of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord James by the grace of god of England Scotland Fraunce and Ireland Kinge Defender of the Faith &c. That is to say of England Fraunce and Ireland the one and twentieth and of Scotland the six and fiftieth BETWEEN Henry Burley of Potterne in the Countie of Wilts gent. of the first parte the right reverend father in god John Buckeridge Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Read of Corsham in the Countie of Wilts Esquier of the seacond parte And the right worshipfull William Juxon Doctor of the Lawe President and the Schollers of St. John Baptist Colledge in the Universitie of Oxford of the third parte WHEREAS the advowson of Dreycott Follyat in the Countie of Wilts heerafter in these presents mencioned was heare to fore graunted by the late Queene Elizabeth by hir Highnes Letters pattentes under the great seale of England bearing date the firste day of August in the sixt yeare of hir raigne to Richard Pipe and Fraunces Bowyer and thire heyres, And was afterwardes by indenture bearing date the seaventh day of August in the sayd sixt yeare of the raigne of the sayd late Queene Elizabeth and inrouled in hir Majesties Court of Chauncery according to the statute in that case provided graunted by them the sayd Richard Pipe and Fraunces Bowyer to Thomas Chatterton esqr. and his heires And was afterwards in and by indenture bearing date the first day of May in the fowerteenth yeare of the reigne of the sayd late Queene Elizabeth and inrowled in her Majesties sayd Court of Chauncery according to the statute in that cause provided graunted by the said Thomas Chatterton to William Rede father of the [sayd] Edward Rede and to William Bowerman Richard Steevens George Burley Robert Burley and Edward Dowtinge and their heires in trust for the sayd William Rede and his heires since which tyme they the sayd William Rede, William Bowerman Richard Steevens George Burley Robert Burley and Edward Dowting are dead and the sayd Henry Burley doth onely survive as lawfull heire of the sayd George Burley the last surviving feoffee NOWE this Indenture further witnesseth that the sayd Henry Burley att the request and by the nomination and appoyntment of the sayd Edward Rede and in performance of the trust reposed in him the sayd Henry Burley as lawfull heire unto the sayd George Burley as aforesayd and for divers other good causes and considerations him the sayd Henry Burley thereunto especially movinge

1 Aug. A.D. 1564.

1 May, A.D. 1572.

Hath graunted aliened barganed and sould and confirmed and by these presents doth for hime selfe and his heires fully and absolutly graunt alien bargaine sell and confirme unto them the sayde right reverend father in god John Buckeridge Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede All that the advowson guift presentation free disposition and right of patronage of the parish church rectory and parsonage of Dreycott Follyat in the sayd countie of Wilts with all and singular the rightes members and appurtenaunces theireof To have and to hould the sayd advouson guift presentation free disposition and right of patronage of the sayd parish church rectory and personage of Dreycot aforesayd . . . . unto the sayd . . . . John, Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede for and duering the terme of theire naturall lives and the life of the longer liver of them to the intent and purpose and upon this speciall trust and confidence that they the sayd right reverend father in god and Edward Rede during their natural lives and the life of the longer liver of them shall soe oft as the sayd church shall dewringe that tyme become voyd present thereunto such one of the fellowes of the sayd colledge as shall be sufficient and fitt for such a charge and cure and will accepte thereof And from [and] after the deathes of them the sayd right reverend father in god Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede and the survivour of them then to have and to hould the sayd advouson . . . . to the sayd President and Schollers of St. John Baptist colledge . . . . and their successours to the use of them the sayd President and Scollers of the sayd Colledge and of their successors for ever And the sayd President and Scollers for themselves and their successors do covenaunt . . . . to and with the sayd . . . . John Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and his successours by these presents that they the sayde President and Schollers and their successors shall and will from tyme to tyme and at all tymes from and after the deceases of them the sayd . . . . John Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede . . . . as often as the sayd Church shall become voyd present thereunto such one of the fellows of the sayd colledge for the tyme beinge as shalbe sufficient and fitt for such charge and cure and shall be nominated to them the sayd President and Schollers and theire successors by the freeholders of landes scituate and being within the parish of Dreycott Follyatt aforesayd for the tyme being or the greatest parte of them by deed in writing under the handes and seales of them or the greatest parte of them within three monethes next and imediatly ensewinge after the sayd Church shall become voyd And in case they the sayd freehoulders of the land scituate lyinge and beinge within the sayd parishe of Dreycott Follyatt aforesayd for the tyme being or the greater parte of them doe not within three monethes next after the sayd Church shall become voyde nominate such one of the fellowes of the sayd Colledge for the tyme beinge as shall be sufficient and fitt for such a charge and cure and will accept thereof to the said President and Schollers of the sayd Colledge for the tyme being to be by them presented to the said Church that then they the sayd President and Schollers and theire successors shall and will from tyme to tyme and at all tymes . . . present thereunto within six monethes after the sayd Church shall become voyd such one sufficient fellowe of the sayd Colledge for the tyme being as shalbe sufficient and fitt for such a charge and cure In Witnesse whereof to the firste parte of these tripertite Indentures . . . . [&c.]

All the above persons were allied, and their connexion with each other and with St. John's College will be explained, so far as it can be ascertained, when we come to the history of Chiseldon proper. Meanwhile, so far as Draycote was concerned, the proposed sale to Bishop Buckeridge never took effect, and we pass on another fifty years, to an "answer" to a "bill," which, with search, the future historian of Draycote will no doubt discover. The "answer," it will be seen, traverses the "bill" at all points, and, without it even, is a very interesting record :—

"Jurat' 24° Die Novembris
1671
Wm. Beversham
Blucke.

"The answer of Thomas Twittie Clerk to the bill of Complainte of Roger Ewin Complainant.

"Extract' per Jo Blome.

The said Defendant saveinge unto himselfe now and att all tymes hereafter the benefitt and Advantage of Exception to the uncerteintyes and Insufficiencies of the said Complainants bill of Complainte for answer thereunto or unto soe much thereof as doth concerne this defendant to make answer unto he saith that about seaven yeares sithence this defendant was by his Majestie that now is by his Highnesse Letters Patents under the greate Seale of England duely presented unto the Parish Church of Dracott in the said Bill mencioned and was legally instituted and inducted unto the same and is by meanes thereof lawfull incumbent there and by that meanes alsoe is legally entitled unto all tythes both great and small groweing ariseing happening or encreaseing within the said parish And saith that he beleives his Majesties presentacion was *ratione Lapsus* as the plaintiffe by his bill suggesteth for that the inhabitants of Dracott by some combinacion or confederacy amongst themselves or otherwise (the perticulers whereof this Defendant cannot discover) did heretofore suffer the Parish Church to fall into decay and at last became wholly dissolved into ruinous heapes as alsoe the parsonage house and buildings and two Yard Land of the gleabland thereunto belonging wholly swallowed up soe that there is not any place for this defendant to read the service of God in nor to administer the Sacraments within the said Parish But is constrayned to exercise his function for the said parish of Dracott within the Parish Church of Chissledon neere adjoyneing to the said parish of Dracott wether the Inhabitants of the said parish of Dracott may and many of them doe resort to heare Divine Service according to the Law parte of which Church of Chisseldon is allowed to be used by the inhabitants of Dracott and is used by them att their pleasure untill such tyme as this defendant can procure the said Parish Church to be rebuilt And this defendant further saith that he beleives itt to be true that the Complainant Roger Ewen is owner or possessor of the ffarm and lands in

the said bill of Complaint mencioned but this defendant denyeth that the said ffarme or any part thereof lyeth within the said parish of Chisselden as the plaintiff by his said bill doth surmise for that the defendant saith and hopeth to prove that all the said Lands in the said bill of complainte mencioned Excepting the severall lands in the said bill named called the Heath Bourne meade and great feilds and the vpper parte of Warlands conteynyng about five acres which this defendant taketh to be exchanged lands and originally belonging to the said Complainants ffarme doe lye within the said parish of Dracott and the precincts and tythable places of the same and ought to pay tythes in kind unto this defendant according to the lawes of this realme as well as the messuage gardens orchards and backsides thereunto belonging and other the lands in the said bill mencioned and confessed to lye within the said parish doe or ought to doe, for that this defendant saith and hopeth to prove that there hath anciently been and still is knowne to be a certeyne highway leading from the west parte or end of Chisselden aforesaid southward towards the mannour of Ogborne in the County of Wilts to which said mannour or Lordshipp all or the greatest parte of the tenants of Dracott aforesaid doe owe suite and service for their said lands in Dracott but soe doe not any of the tennants of the mannor of Chisseldon which said Lane or Highway doth devide the aforesaid lands called the Heath bourne mead and great feild which this defendant beleiveth to lye within the said parish of Chisseldon from the rest and residue of the said Lands in the said bill mencioned which said lands called the Heathbourne Mead and Great feild as this defendant beleives and is informed were and are inclosures taken out of the great Common ffeild of Chisseldon aforesaid and which as this defendant is informed came to be annexed to the said Complainants ffarme by way of exchange as aforesaid for certeyne other lands lyeing within the parish of Dracott now in the tenure or occupation of one Nicholas Tuffe and others which being soe done and that the then owners of the said Complainants ffarme haveing taken some lease or tearme of yeares in the tythes of the same lands of the Rector or Impropriator of Chisselden aforesaid as is pretended (but the certeinty thereof this defendant knoweth not) the said antient high way was endeavoured to be altered to the end the said lands in the bill mencioned called Bushy Lease Broad Meade little Meade Pearetree Lease East Downe Little Pease Close great Pease Close and the lower part of Warlands as aforesaid might be in tyme accompted and reputed to lye within the parish of Chisselden aforesaid all which by the meanes of the pretended union in the bill mencioned was the more easie to be brought to passe Howbeit this defendant denyeth that any of the said grounds called the Bushie Lease Broad mead Little mead Pearetree Lease East Downe little Pease Close great Pease Close and the lower parte of Warlands aforesaid or any of them doe lye within the said parish of Chisselden aforesaid but are and doe lye within the sayd parish of Dracott as this defendant hopes to prove and have alwayes been taken in by the inhabitants of Dracott in their perambulacion and left out by the inhabitants of Chisselden in their perambulacion And therefore this defendant being legally entituled to the tythes of the same lands did demand the same of the said complainant as he hopeth under the favour of this honourable Court was lawfull for him to doe and in respect the said Complainant being of a froward and

perverse nature and unwilling to pay the same And this defendant by all the kindnesse he could shew unto him not being able to prevaile with him in such freindly manner as he desired was constrained and did bring his accion att the Comon Law for recovery of his tythes ariseing growing happening and encreaseing in and upon the said lands lastly mencioned and did fairely recover the same by a faire and legall tryall att Law att the Assizes holden att Sarum for the County of Wilts about six yeares since And this defendant further saith that he for his parte doth not desire treble damages as the plaintiff by his bill suggesteth, but shall be willing to accept of his tythes in kind or of a reasonable composicion for the same neither hath he at this tyme any accions att Law depending for the same But this defendant confesseth that in respect of the said complainants refractorinesse and that he will not by any friendly meanes used by this defendant be brought to doe him right according to Law but doth openly reproach and revile this defendant being a minister in such open and scandalous manner that he hath been thought fitt to be bound to the good behaviour by the Justice of the peace of this county and hath been bound accordingly he this defendant hath been constrained to exhibite his bill of Complaint into his Majesties Court of Exchequer for releife in the premisses to which the said Complainant hath answered and this defendant hath served him with a supena to rejoine and he hath appeared and given in his Comissioners names soe that issue is joyned as this defendant beleives in that Court and this defendant intendeth to execute the said Commission and there the point in issue may be examined touching the boundaryes of the said parish of Dracott and wether the lands in question are parcell or not parcell of that parish and there the memory of the witnesses may be perpetuated as occasion shall require And therefore this defendant humbly conceives itt is needles to doe the same in this Court alsoe And therefore he beleives the plaintiff hath noe other design in soe doeing but to vex and weary out this defendant with unnecessarye suites in Law for which cause this defendant doth humbly oppose the plaintiffs further proceedings in this honourable Court And this defendant further saith that he for his parte knoweth not of any union of the said parish of Dracott with the parish of Chiseldon nor of any such composicion or summe of seaven pounds paid for or in liew of the tithes thereof as the plaintiff by his said bill doth surmize or that the said Complainant did pay to this defendants knowledge his proporcionable share of the same which if true doth not at all concerne this defendant for that this defendant is advised the same is noe barre against him this defendant who is legally intitled to the said Rectory and ought to enjoy the same to all intents and purposes according to Law And this defendant knows not of any lease of the tythes of the lands in Chiselden as the plaintiff alleadgeth neither is itt materiall to this defendant whether there be any such lease or not for that this defendant goeth not about to question any lands lyeing in Chisledon but onely such as lye in Dracott as aforesaid And this defendant doth traverse that without that that any other matter or thing whatsoever materiall or effectuall in the Law to be answeared unto by this defendant and not herein and hereby well and sufficiently answeared unto confessed and avoyded traversed or denyed is true All which matters and things this defendant is ready to aver justify maintaine and prove as this honourable

Court shall award And humbly prayeth to be hence dismissed with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalfe wrongfully susteyned.

"J. THARLETT."

*(To be continued.)*

# Short Notes.

## Additional Notes on Mere, by T. H. Baker.

### FIELD NOMENCLATURE.

Many names of fields and localities are handed down from generation to generation; whilst some can be traced to remote ages, others perpetuate the names of owners in more recent times. Localities retain their original nomenclature more generally than fields, the latter no doubt ofttimes discarding the names of former proprietors for those of more recent date. Of ancient names in Mere are retained:—"Chadenwyche," which in Domesday Book is styled "Chedelwich," from Coed el wych, or the wood village; "Conwich"=the habitation of the conies, or (?) the corn village; Swincombe, Sweyncombe= the combe of Sweyn; Chetcombe, originally Chatecombe=the combe of little bushes (chats); Holcombe=the hollow combe; Smarcombe ? Mawrcombe= great combe; (query, Smarcombe=small combe); Whurr=Oare, a boundary; Gannage=gangway, or the roadway to the fields from the homestead; Hayes =Haie, a hedge, *i.e.*, an enclosure (of this appellation we have several, viz., Apshay, Bush Hayes, Cocker Hayes, Sharp Haye, Worm Hayes, Broad Haye, Fisher's Hayes, Green Hayes, North Haye, Hay Croft, Washer Hayes); Holwell=Holywell (there is no tradition as to the virtues of this particular well, but the name is often found); Penend (pen is the extreme end of an eminence); Stedham, the enclosure for horses (ham=home, sted=steed); Horse crâte, or Horse croft—croft is a home enclosure, or a small common field—the second would be the meaning in this case, as it consisted of horse leases; Widnam=Widenham, the wide or large field enclosed; Deverlingwood, Deverill Long Wood—the wood of the Deverlings, or the family of the dwellers by the water valley; Hurdles hearn—this word is corrupted into Hurle Seene, but ancient documents give the former—Hearn=horn, or a point of land (we find land also called Hurdles, therefore this strip or point of land probably belonged to the Hurdle family); Shoreland=the border land (shore=boundary);

The Drulshes—this name I have never been able to ascertain the meaning of —the Ordnance Survey adopts " Druses," but this is equally obscure (I once saw in an old Dutch dictionary the word *druylshe*=a basket made of osiers —? were small hazel rods ever cut for that purpose ; Bareknap and Knoll speak for themselves ; Boarsknap from its similitude to the back of a boar ; Burton=Bere tun—the corn ton ; Chaye Croft=chalk croft (croft, an enclosure) ; Piley=the meadow with piles in it ; Rowley=the rough meadow ; Whatley= Wheatley ? ; Arbour=shelter ; Southbrook=? in Sussex certain meadows are called "Brooks" ; Mabourn Hill=the maple stream hill ; Mapledore Hill=the maple water hill ; Swayne's Ford=the ford of Swayne ; Breach, originally La Brêche ; Lawn=an unploughed plain ; Garston=Gærstun=meadow ; Beast Garston=Bede's Garston, the bedesman's pasture field ; Black George ; Wreath =enclosed with a wreathed fence (?) , Rook Street ; Hunting Park ; Blackhouse ; Paradise ; Press Mead; Oakridge ; Moot=the place of assembly ; Cowridge ; Naplocks ; Shitbrook ; Newbury. *At Zeals* :—Tusshill—tuss=tufts of grass ; Windbrook=the winding brook ; Rye Field ; Innock ; Lapwink ? Lapwing ; Seart=sand ; Wolverton ; Yarn Barton, the place where yarn was spread when weaving was carried on ; True Love ; Liverwort ; Stoney Oak ; Broom (no doubt originally broom grew here) ; Frith=copse ; Long Moor ; Grouthill=gravel hill ; Sands. *At Mere Park* :—Oxen Lease ; Malm Ground —probably malm, or marl, was dug here ; Grub Close—grubbed from wood probably ; Croomb Hill ; Holm Bush=Holly. Coalpit Ground—no tradition why so called (also called Luddle's Mead) ; Bowling Green ; Primrose Knap ; Raygrass ; Chantry Mead, originally belonging to a chantry ; Bullford ; Forestone ; St. Kitts—this was the old name for what is now called Ivymead ; Petticoat Lane—was a lane leading into Mere Mead by the old vicarage ? Penicoat —(I find the name of Penicoate in the churchwardens' book) ; Whitehill, Whitemead, and Whitemarsh ; Hazel holt=hazel copse ; Pimperlease ; Brimley Furlong=bramble furlong. *At Zeals* :—The Dean ; Long Moor ; Halves ; Greenacre ; Cockfield ; Bennets ; Butchers ; Bears ; Brattons ; Boots ; Bannisters ; Benjies.

The following derive their names from former owners or occupiers :—*In Zeals* : Foots, Guyers, Hewitts, Hibditch, Hoopers, Jacobs, Kitt's, Palmers, Marvins, Kings, Plucknetts, Penny's, Staffords, Steels, Streets, Shooter's, Roles, Seagrams, Youngs, Watts, Welch's, Wardens. *In Mere* :—Alford's, Berjews, Browns, Butts, Bishop's, Balls, Bannisters, Bartletts, Buckets, Clarks, Chisletts, Clements, Carey's, Davis's, Dews, Dodingtons, George's, Doggrell's Acre, Ellis's, Frith's, Fleets, Fishers, Gamlyn, Fry's, Farrers, Horsington's, Hinks, Hunts, Hewetts, Hibberds, Hobbs', Hunters, Hurdles, King's, Limper's, Lyons, Legs, Lights, Lucas's, Luddles, Millards, Morris, Narbone's, Pitmans, Pains, Perry's, Pedlars, Poyntingtons, Rings, Ropers, Stride's, Resins, Sniggs's, Shadwell's, Swaynes, Sherrings, Smarts, Strongs, Sheppards, Semmington's, Tumblers, Taylor's, Wallis's, Whitemead, The Grove, Addymead, Clapgates, Ashwell or Ashfield, Peashill, Dean's Close, Dyehouse Paddock, Ivy Mead, Little Marsh, Whitemarsh, Leighmarsh, Ridge, Westcomb, Yansettles.

I find in old documents names now entirely lost :—Bealings, occupied by Giles Jupe, 1775 ; Chisman's, probably near Barrow Street, as in 1775 it was occupied by Wm. Gray ; Bumhayes, Noah Stephens, occupier, 1775, probably near

Huntingford ; Burbidges, Richard Sly occupier, 1778 ; Court close, John Jukes occupier, 1775 ; Court end ; Bachelors, Thos. Toogood, 1775 ; Gower's orchard, Wm. Harding, 1775 ; Nappers, John Welch, 1775, and Stephen Butt ; Robins's, John Lander, 1775, Aaron Dewdney, 1819 ; Ricket's, Edward Churchill, 1775 ; Seagram's, Robert Butt ; Tupsheare, Richard Sly, 1728 ; Wadnum's, Mr. White, 1775 ; Foster's parrock ; Rag farm, Robert Down, 1777 ; Tracey's, Mr. Perman ; Tucking mills, Richard Dolling, 1775, S.W. of Sewage Farm ; Roger's, part of Southbrook was called Roger's ; Berjews, John Burford, 1775, opposite the pound, three new houses on the site ; Hoopers, Rexes, Mr. Perman, 1777 ; Ushers, Robert Cross, 1819 ; Warehams ; Galpins, James Jukes, 1794 ; Howell's, 1794, Isaac Moore occupier, Wm. Maidment, owner ; Sandels, Charles Lovelock, 1794 ; Whitchurches, Thos. Maidment occupier, — Grove, Esq., owner ; Cuddimores, (churchwardens' book) ; Vinables, (churchwardens' book), 1762.

Hangman's Half. On the west side of Middlecombe is a lawn on the property of the late Meyrick Banks, Esq., formerly ploughed, called Hangman's Half. It extends from the bottom of the hill to the boundary of Mere Down Farm. Giles Jupe, who died 1872, has told me that it was so called from the following circumstances. Some years ago (I do not know the date) the crop growing thereon was wheat ; a certain man said that if he could not cut it in a day, he would hang himself. He made the attempt, but failed, consequently he kept his word and hanged himself, I believe in a shed in Ashfield yard.

Shamell streete otherwise Salisbury street is mentioned in the churchwardens' book as early as 1569. In all probability the Shambles were situated there. "Bedesgaston" now called best gaston is also named the same year, and 1574 Bore Street is so called.

## Incumbents of Zeals.

1848, Rev. Barnaby Lewis ; 1860—2, Rev. H. Sweeting ; 1863, Rev. Stephen Matthews ; 1864, Rev. W. B. Dalby ; 1864, Rev. Spencer Fellowes ; 1870, Rev. Leonard Ramsay Henslowe.

## Demolition of an Old Building.

Till the year 1890 there stood on the south side of Castle Street, in the premises of the Parsonage Farm, a building, which from time out of mind had been used as a barn. At the east end was a doorway to an underground cellar, which was under the whole of that end of the structure. The interior showed signs of its having been divided into two stories. It was, no doubt, originally an ecclesiastical residence, probably that of the Dean as Rector of Mere. On the level of the ground floor was a handsome stone fireplace, on which were sculptured two shields, one containing an emblem of the Trinity, similar to that on the balcony in Mere Church, the other plain, but probably the arms of the founder had been erased. These were placed between the monograms ihs and xpc. In each corner and in the centre was a quatrefoil. Shortly before the demolition of the building, this fireplace was removed and presented by Miss J. E. C. Grove to the Church House at Salisbury,

together with a smaller one, less ornate and devoid of shields, but of similar construction, which stood on the story above, and was connected with the same chimneystack. The frame of a window on the north side of the same story, the holes in which had been inserted the ends of the joists, and the above-mentioned fireplace, were the only indications of there having been an upper story. In the centre of the building was the barn floor, with the usual barn doors in the north wall. On the south side the width had been extended by the addition of a porch. Over this central space (probably the hall) was an elaborate oak roof of fifteenth century work. West of this were no signs of a second story; but at the extreme end holes for receiving the supports of some erection remained in the wall (probably a minstrel's gallery), extending throughout the whole width from north to south. In the north wall near the east end, looking into Castle Street, an unusually long oak-framed eight-mullioned window, with tracery of the same date as the structure itself (which was coeval with the grand restoration of the Church, 1460), remained in good preservation. There is no tradition as to the time of its conversion from a dwelling-house to a barn. The whole of the block of land from Castle Street to Church Street, between Old Barton Lane and the house now called the Bungalow, was Church property till recent years, and the greater portion of it occupied by the farmhouse and homestead of the Parsonage Farm. The "Grant of Garden, &c., to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum," on p. 334 of vol. xxix. of this *Magazine*, mentions the residence of the Dean, but as the date of that document is about A.D.1280, this may not be the site there named; the probability is that the mill stood at the edge of the pond in "Dean's Orchard," and that the water flowing thence was its motive power. There are still the remains of some buildings near the dam, where the mill might have stood, and these suggest the idea that the Dean's house at that date stood somewhere near; that the croft adjacent was the field now called Knaplocks; and that the garden was a portion of the present "Dean's Orchard," which is still Church property. The three existing mills belong to the Duchy of Cornwall, so the grant could not apply to either of these, and every requisite for a mill being found here the probability is that the property there named was situated on this spot.

## Remarkable Dream.

August 10th, 1884, there died at Westbury, aged 72, Mary Anne, wife of Frederick Herridge, formerly a labouring man at Mere, who migrated to Westbury some years previously. She was the illegitimate daughter of Nancy Mills, of Mere, who before her birth was engaged to be married to one John Gray, he having another sweetheart at the same time. This must have been in 1811 or 1812. There was living at that time in the house in Salisbury Street, Mere, now owned by Mr. Rutter, a doctor named Hicks. One night he dreamed that he saw a man digging a grave in a certain field near the town. He awoke, went to sleep again, had the same dream, awoke again, and again going to sleep dreamed the same dream a third time. He then got up and walked to the field ("Mere Mead," adjoining the old vicarage, to the south). On his way there he met with Nancy Mills in the road, and asked her where she was going at that

time of night, but she refused to tell him, and, on his pressing her for an answer, said she would go home again if he did not leave her. He accordingly went away, but followed her at a distance till she reached the place indicated in his dream. Here he heard a conversation going on which got to high words; he then approached nearer, when a man, hearing his footsteps, ran away; this proved to be John Gray, who had induced the woman to meet him there and go off with him to America. He really, however, intended to murder her, having dug a grave in which he intended to bury her after having shot her, the gun with which the murder was to be committed, as well as the spade with which the grave was dug, being left on the spot. The grave was railed round for many years, but time has obliterated almost all traces of it now, and tradition alone marks the spot. Gray never returned to Mere. It was reported that he enlisted as a soldier.

## King Riding. (Note to vol. xxix., page 270.)

Feast of St. George, Patron Saint of England, 23rd April. Ceremony called the King Riding. "Those who have horses bring them out and a very gay procession is formed with the Rogation banners to commemorate the deliverance which this renowned knight and saint once wrought."

## Note to page 281, vol. xxix.

Richard Potter was instituted Rector of Kilmington June 26th, 1598.—Francis Potter, his son, succeeded his father as Rector, Nov. 4th, 1626.

Deans' Orchard was purchased by Nathaniel Still, Esq., in 1771.

The Manor House, Zeals. Mr. G. T. Chafyn Grove has called my attention to the fact that the enlargement of the house was carried out, not by the late Miss J. E. Chafyn Grove, as stated in vol. xxix., p. 337, but by her brother, William Chafyn Grove, in 1862-3. The date of the oldest part of the house is *circa* 1380.

Further Errata in vol. xxix.

p. 244, line 32, *for* 1775 *read* 1765.
p. 246, line 13, *for* 1634, *read* 1590.
p. 322, line 13, *for* Duke *read* Earl.

T. H. Baker.

## Wootton Bassett. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.

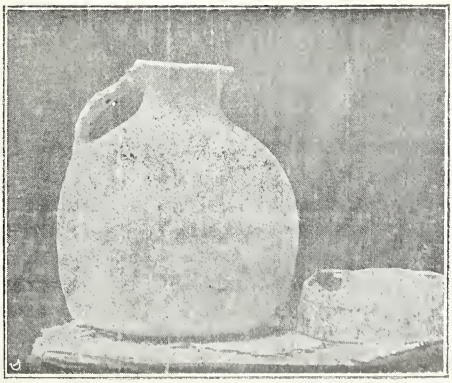
The coffin of the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester was first discovered in making a vault for the late Mrs. Harding, about 1840. The place was under the north wall of the chancel, as mentioned in the register. At the restoration of the Church (1869—71) the coffin was removed to a vault constructed under the south wall of the chancel, between the door and the stained glass window in memory of his descendant, the late Earl of Clarendon, who died in 1870. The lead coffin showed that he must have been a very tall man, and it was singularly narrow across the shoulders.

The coffin plate was inscribed, under the shield of arms :—"The Right Hon$^{ble}$ Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon & Rochester Died Dec$^{r}$. 10, 1753, In y$^{e}$ 83$^{d}$ year of his age."

W. F. Parsons.

## Large Earthenware Vessel found in Tidcombe Churchyard.

The engraving below represents a very large pitcher-shaped vessel found in the churchyard at Tidcombe, Wilts, during the restoration of the Church in 1881. It is of hard ware—well burnt, but unglazed—of a light buff colour. It has a large rude handle, is rather uncouth in form, and is remarkable for the peculiar



Large Earthenware Vessel found in Tidcombe Churchyard.

oblique bevelling of the bottom edge, leaving a space in the middle of only 3in. on which to stand. The design of this construction was doubtless to avoid

accidental damage to the edge when this ponderous vessel was set down. The height is 15in., the greatest width 14in., the bevel is 4in. wide, whilst the diameter of the real foot is 3in. only.

Some time ago a photograph of the vessel was shown to an eminent authority at the British Museum, who gave his opinion that it was of a date between the *thirteenth* and *fifteenth* centuries; passing out of the building the writer met the chief of the department, and repeating the question as to date, was at once answered, "Oh, say the fourteenth century." Further enquiry on this point may, therefore, be considered unnecessary.

It is probable that the use of this big pitcher was to fetch water for the use of the Church—for filling the font, or for other purposes connected with the services in the olden time. When found the mouth of it was covered with a rude circular saucer of unglazed ware, which, with the vessel itself, is preserved in the Society's Museum. It was through the friendly influence of the Rev. J. Sturton, chairman of the restoration committee, that the specimen was secured for the Society's Collection.[1]

W. Cunnington.

---

# Wilts Obituary.

**Alfred Morrison,** F.R.G.S., J.P., and D.L. for Wilts, of Fonthill House. Born April 28th, 1821, died Dec. 22nd, 1897, aged 78. Buried at Fonthill Gifford. Married a daughter of Rev. R. S. C. Chermside, Rector of Wilton, and leaves two sons:—Hugh, who succeeds to the Fonthill property, born 1873, married 1892, Lady Sophia Castalia Mary, 2nd daughter of the 2nd Earl Granville; Archibald, lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards; and two daughters, Katherine and Dorothy. Mr. Morrison, in addition to his Wiltshire and Dorsetshire estates, owned considerable property in Wales, and was the proprietor of the whole of the island of Islay. He served the office of High Sheriff of Wilts, but beyond this took no part in county matters. Mr. Morrison expended his great wealth upon the collections for which he was famous throughout Europe. In this way he is said to have spent more than a million sterling on the treasures housed at Fonthill and 16, Carlton House Terrace. Pictures he never bought largely, but his collection of engraved portraits could probably not be matched by any other

[1] The Society is indebted to Mr. W. Cunnington for the gift of the block illustrating this note.

private collection—and those who visited Fonthill know what magnificent treasures in the way of Persian carpets, Chinese porcelain, and art objects of all kinds he had gathered together in that storehouse of precious things. In the way of Greek antiquities, too—especially gems and gold work—he possessed most valuable things; but his name was most widely known for the absolutely unrivalled collection of autograph letters which he had succeeded in amassing—numbering upwards of seven thousand, and containing such items as the letter written by Mary Queen of Scots to Henri III. of France at 2, a.m., on the morning of her execution, and two hundred unpublished letters of Napoleon I. Of this great collection—always open to the inspection of writers and students of history—he printed six quarto volumes of indices, averaging three hundred pages each, and a "second series" of seven volumes, in which the fullest possible extracts from the autographs are given. He also printed a catalogue of the collection of engravings mentioned above. He was, however, not merely a collector. He was also, in the best sense of the term, a patron of the art of the present day—and his special interest during the later years of his life lay in encouraging the finest forms of modern handicraft. "He used to maintain," says *The Times*, "that there are modern workmen in many countries who can produce as fine examples of cameo cutting, inlaying of metals, glass work, &c., as were ever produced before if they are properly paid for their time and not overwhelmed in the general rush for cheapness."

The *Standard*, Dec. 31st, 1897, contained an interesting article on the collection of autographs, reprinted in the *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 1, 1898. Obit. notices, *Times*, Dec. 27th; *Daily Chronicle*, quoted by *Wilts County Mirror* and *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 31st; *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 25th, 1897; *World*, Jan. 5th, 1898.

**Major-General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, C.B.** Died at Peshawur on Jan. 4th, 1898, of dysentery, brought on by exposure and fatigue whilst in command of a division during the campaign on the N.W. frontier of India. Born 1843, the second son of Mr. Harry Farr Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorset, and Emma, heiress of the late Mr. Harry Biggs, of Stockton House, Wilts, he inherited the latter estate and assumed the name of Yeatman-Biggs. Originally destined for the bar, he entered the Royal Artillery at the age of 17, being then the youngest officer in the service. He was present at the taking of the Taku forts in China, where he was slightly wounded. He became captain, 1874; brevet-major, 1880; major, 1881; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, 1882; brevet-colonel, 1886; lieutenant-colonel, 1889; C.B., 1891; major-general, 1897. He served on the staffs of Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley. He was in the South African campaign of 1879, and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, being on both occasions mentioned in despatches. In 1894, he acted as Assistant-Adjutant-General in India. During the recent frontier fighting he was in command at the capture of Dargai.

On coming into possession of Stockton, he spent large sums on the very careful restoration and furnishing of that beautiful old Jacobean house,

which, as he died unmarried, now passes to his brother, Dr. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman, Bishop of Southwark. Obit. notice, *Times*, Jan. 6th, quoted by *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 7th ; *Standard*, Jan. 6th, 1898.

**Henry Charles Howard, 18th Earl of Suffolk, Viscount Andover, and Baron Howard of Charlton, and 11th Earl of Berkshire,** died March 31st, was aged 65. Cremated at Woking, the ashes being deposited at Charlton. Eldest son of the 17th Earl of Suffolk, by Isabella, 2nd daughter of Lord Henry Howard, and niece of the 12th Duke of Norfolk. Born September 10th, 1833, educated at Harrow, married, 1868, Mary Eleanor Lauderdale, 4th daughter of the Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry. As Viscount Andover he sat as Liberal member for Malmesbury from 1859 to 1868. Captain in the North Gloucestershire Militia. Succeeded his father as Earl of Suffolk, 1876. As J.P. and County Councillor for Wilts, he took an active part in county matters. He was a keen sportsman, and as a member of the Jockey Club from 1883 was prominent in the administration of turf affairs. He was well known as a writer on sporting subjects, having edited some volumes of the "Badminton Library." He was also joint editor of the "Encyclopœdia of Sport" now appearing, the article on hare-hunting being by him. His death leaves a large gap in the Malmesbury neighbourhood, where, as an excellent and most popular landlord, he was widely respected. He leaves two sons and four daughters; of whom Henry Molyneux Paget, born 1877, succeeds to the title. Obit. notices, *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, April 1st; *Devizes Gazette*, April 7th; *Country Life Illustrated* (with an admirable process portrait), April 9th, 1898.

**The Honourable Louisa Hay,** died April 18th, 1898, aged 87. Buried at Market Lavington. Daughter of Captain (afterwards Admiral) the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie, born February 17th, 1811, at Clyffe Hall, Market Lavington. Married 1832, Captain Samuel Hay (son of the then Lord Erroll), who died in 1847. She lived nearly all her life at Clyffe Hall. Much beloved and respected in the neighbourhood. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, June, 1898 ; *Devizes Gazette*, April 28th, 1898.

**Lt.-Gen. George Neeld Boldero,** Royal Scotch Fusiliers. Died May 5th, 1898. Buried at Grittleton. Born June 12th, 1829. Eldest son of Colonel Boldero, Royal Engineers, who was M.P. for Chippenham for twenty-nine years. Educated at Harrow, at the age of 17 he obtained a commission in the 87th Regt., exchanging to the 21st three years later. He fought in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, being wounded in the latter. He became in 1865 Inspector of Volunteers in N.E. District of Scotland; 1872, Deputy Quartermaster-General at Malta; 1878, commanded Brigade Depôt at Taunton; 1882, Major-General, and five years after Lt.-General; retiring some years later. Married, 1862, Anna, d. of W. Stewart Trench, of Cardtown, Queen's Co.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, May 19th, 1898.

**Ralph Ludlow Lopes.** Born Sept. 9th, 1820. Died Feb. 28th, 1898, aged 77. Buried at Melksham. He was the son of Sir Ralph Lopes, second baronet of Maristowe, Devon, by his marriage with Susan Gibbs, d. of Abraham Ludlow, of Heywood, Wilts. He was educated at Winchester and Christchurch, Oxford. B.A., 1844. M.A. and called to the Bar, 1847. Married, 1851, Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Trehawk Kekewich, M.P., of Peamore, Devon. His two sons, Ralph Kekewich and Henry Ludlow predeceased him. His third son, George, and daughter, Julia, survive him. He took for many years a very prominent part in county business—J.P. and D.L. He was High Sheriff of Wilts in 1869; Recorder of Devizes, 1877 to 1887; and Chairman of Wilts Quarter Sessions for some eleven years. He, however, retired from public life before the County Council came into existence. He purchased the Sandridge Park Estate, and built the house soon after his marriage, and always took the warmest interest in local matters—the revival of the Melksham Agricultural Society and the formation of the Melksham Rifle Corps being very largely due to him.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, Mar. 2nd; *Devizes Gazette*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

**Camille Felix Desire Caillard.** Died May 1st, 1898, aged 75. Buried at Wingfield, where he lived. Born Sept. 12th, 1822, only son of Camille Timothee Caillard, nephew of the Marquis Diegode Penalver, and grandson of Jean Andre Caillard, who held distinguished office under the first French Republic, and afterwards under the Empire. Privately educated, he was called to the bar in 1845, and was appointed to the Wiltshire County Court judgeship in 1859, an office which he filled with great ability until his retirement in 1897. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, and for some years chairman of the second Court of Quarter Sessions; also J.P. for Somerset. He married, first, Emma Louisa, daughter of Mr. V. S. Reynolds, of Canonsgrove, Co. Somerset, who died in 1865; and secondly, Amy Ursula, daughter of Alexander Copland, of Wingfield, and widow of Capt. J. Hanham. Sir Vincent Caillard, late President of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, is his eldest son. The *Devizes Gazette*, May 5th, 1898, justly speaks of his "dignified, commanding, even noble personality," and says that by his death "Wiltshire loses one of the most refined, Christian-minded gentlemen of which it has ever been her privilege to boast."

Obit notices, *Times*, May 4th; *North Wilts Herald*, May 6th; *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, June, 1898.

**Rev. William Wayte.** Died May 3rd, 1898, aged 68. Late Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge. Craven Scholar and Brown's Medallist, 1850. B.A., 1853. M.A., 1856. Deacon, 1853; priest, 1854, Oxford. Assistant Master of Eton College, 1853—1875. Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1862. Professor of Greek, University Coll., London, 1876—1879. Editor *Plato's Protagoras*, 5th ed., 1888; *Demosthenes' Androtion and Timocrates*, 2nd ed., 1893. Joint editor, *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, 1891. He also published several sermons and lectures. He resided of late years in London, and was one of the most notable chess players in England.

Obit. notice, *Standard*, May 5th; *Guardian*, May 11th, 1898.

**Jonathan Puckeridge.** Died March 13th, 1898, aged 79. Buried at Milton Lilborne. Born at Draycott Farm, near Pewsey, at the age of 15 or 16 he went to London, where in time he built up a successful grocery business; from which he retired to spend the remainder of his life at Haybrook House, near Pewsey. He leaves four sons, Jonathan, Oliver, William, and Percy.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 17th, 1898.

**Rev. George Wright Bence.** Died Feb. 24th, 1898, aged 71. Em. Coll., Camb., B.A., 1850; M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1850; priest, 1851; Gloucester and Bristol. Curate of Stratton St. Margaret, 1850—54; Lyddington, 1855—62; Vicar of Bishopston, Glouc., 1862—89. Rector of Broad Blunsdon, Wilts, 1889, until his death. Hon. Canon of Bristol, 1884.

**H. W. Pinniger.** Died Dec. 13th, 1867. Buried in Westbury Cemetery. The solicitor of Westbury, as his father was before him. The *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Jan., 1898, says: "A member of the governing body of almost every charity and every institution in the town, Mr. Pinniger was the guiding and controlling influence of all public life of Westbury, as well as being the personal friend and trusted adviser of rich and poor alike. Great business capacity . . . a profound knowledge of Westbury people and of Westbury ways, combined with a stern rectitude . . . made his influence a very powerful one in Westbury—and an ennobling one wherever it was felt. A devoted high Churchman, an example of striking personal piety, he was very greatly esteemed at Westbury." Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 30th, 1897.

**Rev. George Eastman,** died Dec., 1897. St. Bees' Theolog. Coll., 1848; St. John's Coll., Camb., B.D., 1862. Deacon, 1849; priest, 1850. Curate of Brixton, St. George's, Hanover Square, 1862—67. First incumbent of St. Stephen's, Clapham Park, 1867—1886. Non-resident Rector of Draycot Foliat, Wilts, from 1858 until his death. He was author of several religious works. Obit. notice, *Standard*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

**Rev. William David Morrice,** died Jan. 16th, 1898, aged 80. Buried at Weymouth. B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., 1839; M.A., 1842. Deacon, 1840; priest, 1841. Curate of Leeds, 1840—42; Clovelly, 1842—47; St. Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, 1847—49; Westbury, 1850—1; Oldland, Glouc, 1852. Vicar of Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill, Wilts, 1852—74; St. Thomas', Salisbury, 1874—85, when he resigned and retired to Weymouth. Rural Dean of Wylye, Div. 2, 1860—74. Rural Dean of Wilton, 1880—1885. Preb. and non-residentiary Canon of Salisbury, 1863. He took great interest in educational work, and was from 1861 to 1885 joint secretary of the Diocesan Training College.

Obit. notices, *Guardian*, Jan. 26th; *Salisbury Journal*, Mar. 26th; *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 21st; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1898.

**Rev. Charles Edward Tudor,** died Jan. 13th, 1898. Buried at Swallowcliffe. Sarum Theolog. Coll., 1876. Deacon, 1878; priest (Sarum), 1880. Curate of Stower Provost, Dorset, 1878—80; Milborne St. Andrew, Dorset, 1880—82. Succeeded his father, as Vicar of Swallowcliffe, Wilts, 1882, until his death. Much beloved by his parishioners. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1898.

**Maria Dowding.** Died March 6th, 1898. Buried at Southbroom. Daughter of Rev. Robert Clarke Caswall, of West Lavington, Sister of Rev. H. Caswall, D.D., Vicar of Figheldean, and of the Rev. E. Caswall, the author of "Hymns and Poems, Original and Translated," widow of the late Rev. B. C. Dowding, Vicar of Southbroom.

**Lady Goldney,** wife of Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., died Feb. 27th, 1898, aged 84. Daughter of the late Mr. R. H. Alexander, of Corsham.

**Rev. Thomas Mann.** Died January 14th, 1898, aged 82. For fifty-five years minister of the Tabernacle, Trowbridge—from 1839 until his resignation three years ago. Widely known as Secretary of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union, and as agent for the London Missionary Society for fifty years.

**Rev. John Allen Johnson.** Died (found drowned in a pond) Jan. 24th, 1898, aged 61. Buried at Biddeston, of which he had been Rector since 1881. Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A., 1859; M.A., 1865. Deacon, 1861; priest, 1862. Curate of Maralin, 1861—62; Ballinderry, 1862—70; Hempsted, Co. Glos., 1870—80. Rector of New Radnor, 1880—81.

**Joseph Jackson.** Died Jan. 30th, 1898. Second son of Joseph Jackson, of Ellen Bank, Aspatria, Cumberland. Educated at Sedburgh School and Queen's Coll., Oxon. Married, 1860, Fanny, second daughter of Thomas Longbourne, of Gray's Inn. In 1864 joined the late Mr. Alexander Meek as solicitor in Devizes. He took no prominent part in local affairs. He was clerk to the county and borough magistrates.

**Rev. Charles Compton Domvile.** Died May 16th, 1898. Wadham College, Oxon, B.A., 1838; M.A., 1843. Deacon, 1838; priest (Exeter), 1839. Rector of Nettleton, Wilts, 1850—70; Curate of St. Stephen's, Walworth Common, 1872—78; Rector of W. Chickerell, Dorset, 1878—92; Rector of Nettleton (the second time), 1892 until his death.

# Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, & Articles.

**Register of Old Choristers of Salisbury Cathedral, 1810—1897. Compiled by E. E. Dorling, M.A., Master of the Choristers' School.** London. Cr. 8vo. 1898. Cloth. pp. xvii., 43.

This is a chronological list containing a hundred and sixty-nine names of those who since 1810 have been members of the Choristers' School, at Salisbury, with their birth, parentage, and such particulars of their subsequent career in life as could be ascertained. It includes, also, a list of the masters of the school during this period—a list of choristers of the 15th century, nineteen in number—a list of the fines for misdemeanours, in force in 1851—a copy of a tailor's bill for the clothing of a chorister in 1632, for "Cloath Coate and hose and Sharge Weskett," and "Flaning to line ye Coate"—The Latin school song, written by an old chorister—and the service used at the present time on the admission of the "Bishop's Chorister."

Mr. Dorling tells us in the preface that the Register is based upon a list of old choristers first compiled by Miss Edith Moberly and given to the school in 1888; and he asks for further information as to many of the names, especially as to some of the earlier ones—as to whom the information he is able to give is, in some cases, naturally scanty. He has done his work well, and compiled a record which will be of great interest to members of the school, and of permanent value as a work of reference.

**Wiltshire Folk Songs and Carols, collected and edited by the Rev. Geoffry Hill, M.A., Vicar of East with West Harnham, Salisbury. The Music edited and arranged by Walter Barnett, F.S.A. First Series.** W. Mate & Sons, Bournemouth. 4to. Price 2*s*. Wrappers.

Mr. Hill, in his preface, says:—"How far these songs and carols possess a Wiltshire origin, I find it impossible to say. One of the songs I know to come from Hampshire; one of the carols is also claimed by a Dorsetshire village. But all of them were being sung in Wiltshire at the time of their discovery, and the origin of nearly all of them, as far as it could be traced, is to be found in some Wiltshire village. When I lighted on them they were all being sung in one small village near Salisbury." Of the music, Mr. Barnett says:—"It is not suggested that the whole of these melodies are now published for the first time; some of them, at least, have appeared in previous collections, differently arranged and set to other words. Nor do

I claim to have discovered the original form of the tunes. They were taken down from the mouths of old men, who in some cases had not sung them for years. I have in no case *patched up* a melody. As with the words, so with the tunes, these songs are given here exactly as they were sung; while the accompaniments, for which I alone am responsible, are purposely simple and unobtrusive." There are a few short notes on the origin of the various songs at the end. The songs and carols are nine in number:—Long time I've travelled in the North Countrie—The Taking of Quebec—The Labouring Man—Ye Sons of Albion—Botany Bay—There was a Rich Merchant—Oh, where beest Gwying—Two Britford Carols.

There seems little that is distinctively of Wiltshire about these songs, beyond the fact that they were sung in the county—but it is a good work to rescue both tunes and words from oblivion, especially if Mr. Hill purposes—as apparently he does—to give us more of them in the future.

**Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report No. 46, for the year 1897.** This report, as usual, contains the record of steady and accurate work in both Botany and Entomology, twenty-one species of *Lepidoptera* having been added to the local list during the year, and three new species of plants, including *Scirpus pauciflorus* and *Carex distans*, from Chilton, whilst *Geranium rotundifolium* and *Tulipa sylvestris* have been re-discovered. The most notable ornithological event recorded is the finding of a Fulmar in the forest after a gale. The usual lists of botanical, entomological, meteorological, and anthropometrical observations are given. An excellent photo-print is given of an Elizabethan carving of Moses striking the rock, which coming originally from the "White House," pulled down to make way for the College Sick-Room, after lying by in a lumber-room for years is now to find a home, probably in the Common-Room of the College. There are also two photographic views of "Treacle Bolly" and "Sheep Washing, Marlborough." The most interesting thing dealt with in this report, however, is the finding of five very curious urns about 18in. below the surface of the ground, embedded in the gravel, during the digging of the foundations for the new wing of the Sanatorium. They stood in the ground mouth upwards within a space of a few square yards, without any covering. Both in shape and ornamentation they are quite unlike any vessels found in this neighbourhood of either British or Roman make. The only thing which helps to fix their date is the presence of an *iron* tang in a stag's horn knife-handle found with them. This goes to prove them to be of later date than the Bronze Age, but proves nothing else. Mr. Meyrick thinks that they are funerary urns of Romano-British date, and that there are probably more in the unexcavated ground close by. An illustration is given of the most perfect of these pots.

**Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 20, Dec. 1897.** This number opens with the first instalment of an account of the family of Estcourt of Swinley, by M. E. Light, illustrated by a nice sketch of

the house itself, in the parish of Kington St. Michael. Ten pages of the Records available for the History of the parish of Bratton, and four of Quaker Marriage Records—with the completion of Mr. Morres' Notes on the Breeding of the Death's Head Moth, occupy the bulk of the number. Of the shorter notes those on Page of Warminster—Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter—"A massive block of roughly-hewn sandstone with a deep socket cut in the centre," which formerly stood on Battlesbury Hill, above Warminster—and the derivation of Wroughton, are the most important. Mr. C. I. Elton has an interesting note on the derivation of the term "Smoak acre," which occurs in an eighteenth century terrier of the common lands of Clyffe Pypard. The word does not appear to be known elsewhere, but Mr. Elton says "I should feel pretty sure that it was an acre designed for the payment of the Church Scot or Peter's-pence, which came to be called chimney money, *fumagium*, smoke farthings, &c. There were acres in some places for paying expenses of Church ales and other dues."

**Ditto, No. 21, March, 1898.** This number, with an illustration of the arms of Bayliffe impaling Norborne, contains continuations of "Estcourt of Swinley," by M. E. Light—Records of Bratton Parish—a calendar of feet of fines for Wiltshire—and Quaker Marriage Records—with a few shorter Notes and Queries, and a long review of the "History of Pembroke College," by the Rev. Douglas Macleane, noticing especially such members of the college as were in any way connected with Wiltshire. It is a good solid number.

**The Collection of Pictures at Longford Castle.** The *Art Journal*, April to December, 1897, gave in six instalments an account by Claude Phillips of the principal pictures at Longford. The writer regards this collection as one of the five really "great" collections now existing in England in private hands, the other four being those of Bridgewater House, Dorchester House, Panshanger, and Castle Howard—that of Hertford House having lately become the property of the Nation. Even after the loss of the three great pictures now in the National Gallery, "The gallery of Longford maintains its position as one of the finest and most representative in England." The various schools are dealt with separately, the early Netherlandish and German with illustrations of the Virgin and Child, by Mabuse; The Great Triptych of the Adoration of the Virgin and Child, with SS. John Baptist and John Evangelist, by Hendrick Bles; St. Sebastian, by an unknown sixteenth century painter, and the magnificent portraits of Petrius Egidius and Erasmus by Quinten Matsys and Hans Holbein the Younger. The Italian school is illustrated by Sebastiano del Piombo's Portrait of a Lady—"Violante," by Paris Bordone—the Portrait of a Venetian Nobleman, by Tintoretto (?), and the Virgin, Child, and Infant St. John, by Lodovico Carracci. Next follow the Spanish and French pictures, with Juan de Pareja, by Velasquez, and Claude's Decline of the Roman Empire. The Netherlandish pictures of the seventeenth century are

illustrated by the three works of Rubens—his Son—the Archduke Albrecht —and Himself on the horse given him by Van Dyck; and two by Van Dyck—the Henrietta Maria, and Gaston Duke of Orleans. The Dutch works of the seventeenth century have two illustrations:—Portraits of an old man and an old woman, by Franz Hals; and the English pictures, seven:— The Hon. Harriot Bouverie, Rebecca Viscountess Folkestone, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Bouverie, and Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, all by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and the Hon. William H. Bouverie, by Gainsborough; and Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, by Sir William Beechey. The whole of these twenty-four illustrations are admirable half-tone blocks from photographs, all or almost all of them taken from the pictures themselves.

**Catalogue of Pictures at Longford Castle and Categorical List of Family Portraits (re-numbered and arranged by H. M. R.), 1890. 2nd Edition, 1898.**
Price 1*s*. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 33.

In this second edition of the catalogue Lady Radnor has added a preface of five pages, giving an excellent sketch of the history of the house and of its successive owners, noting the principal additions and alterations which each one made to its structure and to the furniture and the pictures which it contains. Until lately no one knew where the great collection of pictures came from, or by whom they were collected, Britton suggesting that they were bought *en masse* by a Mr. Siegur in the eighteenth century. Lady Radnor has, however, by the diligent study of account books preserved in the muniment room, succeeded in establishing the dates at which nearly all the more important pictures were purchased, and the prices given for them, between the years 1720 and 1823; no pictures other than family portraits having been added to the collection since the death of Jacob, the 2nd Earl, in 1828. Reproductions of Thacker's plans of the ground floor and first floor in 1678, with corresponding plans of the house as it exists at present, are also a useful addition. The catalogue itself gives the number, subject, painter, and date of each picture, together with its present position in the house. In addition to this, all the more important pictures have the date of their acquisition and the sale at which they were acquired noted, with— in many cases—further details as to their previous history, and mention of any engravings made from them. In the list of family portraits, too, sufficient particulars are given as to each person depicted, in addition to names and dates. There is also a separate index of painters at the end. The catalogue as a whole is indeed an admirable piece of work, which will be of great value, not merely to visitors to Longford, but to every student of pictures and portraits. Would that all owners of pictures would follow Lady Radnor's example.

**Guide to St. Thomas', Salisbury, by H. A. Caryl.**
Salisbury: Bennett Brothers. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 26. (1898.) Price 6*d*.

This little guide book contains a good deal of information about the

history of the Church and the various objects of interest, including the well-known churchwardens' accounts, which it possesses. The writer aims at popularity, and in places he is, perhaps, *over* "popular," and waters down the architectural portions over much. It is interesting to note that the old Norman font has lately been restored to the Church by Mr. Waters.

**The English Ancestry of the Families of Batt and Biley, by J. Henry Lea. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 1897.** A royal 8vo pamphlet of twenty-five pp., reprinted from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1897.

The ancestors of both these families, of some standing in Salisbury, emigrated in 1638 to New England, and settled at Salisbury, Mass., an earlier emigrant—Nicholas Batt, of Devizes—having settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635. The author of this paper gives a long series of entries of Batts in the registers of the Cathedral, S. Martin's, S. Thomas', and S. Edmund's, Salisbury; St. John's, Devizes; Potterne; marriage licenses from the Sarum Diocesan Registry; and abstracts of wills proved in the Consistory Court of Sarum and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. A genealogy of the family of Batt, with pedigrees illustrating the connection of the Bileys and Batts, completes a valuable contribution to American family history.

**The Salisbury Ornithological Calendar.** Under this title the *Salisbury Journal* of December 25th, 1897, reports at length a lecture delivered by the Rev. A. P. Morres at the Blackmore Museum. The lecture, as all Mr. Morres' lectures and papers do, contains many facts of great interest to the bird lovers of the county. Ravens, for instance, he tells us are still to be seen on the downs near Amesbury, though they have ceased to breed as they did years ago at Tedworth. The numbers of the Duck, too, in the meadows at Longford, will be a revelation to many. The pith of the lecture, however, lay in the paper on "Close Time" with which it concluded. Mr. Morres urges the strict observance of the legal close time for breeding birds, but he goes on to urge that the collector having observed the close time is perfectly at liberty to shoot as many rare birds as he pleases directly it is over, and that nobody has any right to find fault with him for doing so. He is by no means to shoot the Golden Oriole nesting in his garden between March 1st and July 31st, but on August 1st he may satisfy his collecting instinct by shooting the whole family, and having them stuffed, for Mr. Morres argues elaborately that the rare bird fulfils its mission in life by getting shot and giving joy to the individual collector who is fortunate enough to secure him as a specimen, ignoring the whole point that the individual collector is purchasing his own pleasure at the cost of depriving the whole body of naturalists in the country not only now, but for all future time, also, of the pleasure of seeing or knowing anything whatever about the particular species which he has done his best to help to exterminate. Who is responsible for the practical disappearance of the

Chough, the Honey Buzzard, and numbers of other species? nobody but the collector whose moral right to destroy any species at his own pleasure is practically affirmed by Mr. Morres. No one will deny the great educational value of collecting, and no one who has the collector's instinct in him will do other than sympathise with Mr. Morres' description of the intense pleasure which the acquisition of a rare specimen gives. But there are other and higher interests than those of the individual collector. Our Archæological Societies have been founded to encourage not the *destruction*, but the *preservation* of objects of antiquity. Surely Natural History Societies in like manner, should encourage not the *destruction* but the *preservation* of the rarer species, not merely of birds only, but of butterflies and flowers as well. What is the difference between the collector—be he young or old—who to enrich his own collection, goes an appreciable way towards the extermination of a scarce species, and the British or American tourist, who picks out the mosaics of the Baptistery of Ravenna, or the marble pavement of the Palace of the Cæsars, to enrich his collection of "mementos" of his foreign travel. Both are helping to destroy—what once destroyed can never be replaced again—and should be restrained from doing so by public opinion, which after all is almost as strong a force as law, if it can only be brought to bear. Surely too, the argument that no harm is done by shooting rare *migrants*, because in any case they would not stop to breed with us is an extremely weak one. They would breed elsewhere, and if they are left alone they will come back again next year, as a single hooded crow did regularly for four winters following some years ago to the home of the present writer, where no one had ever seen his like before.

**History of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union, for the Century after its commencement, 1797—1897, with some Detailed Account of the Churches connected therewith. By S. B. Stribling . . . C. Gillman, Jun., Printer, Devizes.** 8vo. 1897. Price 6*d*. pp. 65.

This painstaking pamphlet commences with a review of the social and religious condition of England in 1797, and of the formation of the Wilts and East Somerset Association in that year. It then deals with the history of the principal Nonconformist Chapels in the county one by one—beginning, of course, with "the oldest Free Church" in England, that at Horningsham, which was built in the year 1566 for the Scotch workmen employed in the erection of Longleat. The Congregational bodies of Salisbury, Westbury, and Malmesbury date from the Act of Uniformity in 1662. A slight sketch of the history of each of these, and of their ministers, is given. Next come those of Marlborough and Corsham 1666, Avebury 1670, Birdbush 1670, Trowbridge 1700 and 1771, Warminster 1719, Tisbury 1726, Bradford-on-Avon 1740, Castle Combe 1743, Chippenham 1770, Melksham 1773, Devizes 1780, Highworth 1788, Mere 1795, Holt 1800, Market Lavington 1801, Swindon, Bulford, Codford, Hindon, Heytesbury, Sutton Veney, Sherston,

Wootton Bassett, Ramsbury, East Knoyle, and Crockerton. Of all of these some account is given. Altogether a good deal of information as to the history of Nonconformity in Wilts is judiciously compressed into a small space in these pages.

**Salisbury. Visit of Dorset Field Club,** August, 1897. Mr. Doran Webb's account of the Salisbury Churches, &c., on this occasion is given in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

**Salisbury Cathedral. The Altars and Chapels.** A learned and really valuable paper on the numerous altars and chantries existing in pre-Reformation times in the Cathedral was read at the meeting of the Dorset Field Club at Salisbury in August, 1897, by Canon Wordsworth, then of Tyneham, now of St. Peter's, Marlborough. It is printed in full in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

**Salisbury Cathedral** is one of the eight buildings dealt with in Vol. II. of "Our English Minsters." Isbister & Co. 1897. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* Each Cathedral is treated of by a separate writer, the chapter on Salisbury being written by The Dean. Noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

**Salisbury Cathedral Tower.** An account is given in *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 27th, 1897, of the work of repair, which is now nearly finished.

**Salisbury and Neighbourhood in 1897.** Resume of events. *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 1st, 1898.

**Great Western Railway.** Account of the works connected with the new line from Wootton Bassett to Patchway. *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 2nd, 1897.

**Swindon. New Queen's Theatre.** "One of the handsomest theatres in the provinces." Account of, in *The Stage*, Feb. 9th, 1898.

**Leigh Church.** Re-erection of. Account of. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 3rd, 1898.

**Devizes, St. Mary's Church.** Account of recent repairs. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 24th, 1898.

**Longleat the Magnificent.** A good three-column article on the place, its contents, and the history of the Thynne family was given in the *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

**Mr. Alfred Morrison's Autographs.** An article on this wonderful collection appeared in the *Standard*, Dec. 31st. 1897.

**Lt.-Gen. Pitt Rivers. Presidential Address to the Dorchester Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute** (Aug. 3rd, 1897). *Archæological Journal*, Vol. liv., No. 216, Dec., 1897, pp. 311—339. This admirable address has been already noticed (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Dec., 1897), in the 4to illustrated form in which it was first issued by Gen. Pitt Rivers. Noticed, *Reliquary*, April, 1898.

**Correspondence of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State, Edited by George F. Warner. Vol. III.** (July, 1655—1656). Published by Camden Society. 1897.

**The Beckford Family; Reminiscences of Fonthill Abbey and Lansdown Tower.** By W. Gregory. Twenty-one illustrations. Revised and enlarged edition—only two hundred and fifty copies printed. Long notice in *Bath Weekly Argus*, Feb. 19th, 1898.

**Barons and Knights in the County of Wilts,** with armorial bearings. Hen. II.—James I. A list of these is included in "The Note Book of Tristram Risdon, 1608—1628," transcribed and edited from the original MS. in the Cathedral Library, Exeter, by James Dallas and H. G. Porter. 8vo. 1897. Two hundred and fifty copies.

**Richard Jefferies.**

Article on "Woman in the Works of Richard Jefferies," by Caroline A. Foley. *Scots Magazine.* Feb,, 1891.

"Richard Jefferies the Naturalist," by Rev. B. G. Johns. Illus. *Sunday Mag.*, May, 1894.

"Richard Jefferies as a Descriptive Writer," by Irving Muntz. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 1894.

**Proposed Memorial to W. H. Fox Talbot, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Inventor of Photography.** Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 6, privately printed 1896. The proposed memorial is the re-building of the chancel of Lacock Church (which dates from 1777). The last four pages contain a short but accurate account with dates, of the discoveries of Fox Talbot, as compared with those of Daguerre.

**Vasterne.** The Wootton Bassett Almanack and Directory for 1898 contains three pages of notes on Vasterne, by Mr. W. F. Parsons; also five pages of Canon Jackson's notes on the same subject, reprinted from the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, illustrated by a nice process view of the house as it now stands.

**Marlborough College.** A practical notice, giving particulars of the cost of education at the college, appears in *Hearth and Home*, Feb. 10th, 1898.

**On a Sunshine Holyday,** by "The Amateur Angler" (Edward Marston). London : Sampson, Low, & Co. 1897. Edition de luxe, fcap. 8vo, large paper, pp. 160, with sixteen full-page illustrations ; two hundred and fifty copies only, 6*s.* net. Cheap edition, cloth 16mo, 1*s.* 6*d.* The Wilts portion consists of rambling notes on fishing and natural history at Amesbury, with a drive to Stonehenge in Chap. iv., pp. 30—37, "Salisbury Plain and the Valley of the Avon, May, 1896," with two illustrations—"Butcher Birds" (seen at Amesbury), and "Stonehenge" (the Trilithon). The latter is reproduced in notice in *Fishing Gazette*.

**"A Wonderful Woman of Merrie England: Lady Elizabeth Percy,"** by J. M. Bullock, *English Illustrated Magazine*, Feb., 1898, pp. 523—530. This is the lady whose second husband was "Tom of Ten Thousand." She married the Duke of Somerset afterwards. Among the illustrations are :—"Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Percy"—"Count Königsmark, the real murderer of Thynne"—"The Murder of Thomas Thynne in Pall Mall on Sunday evening, February 12, 1682"—"The Monument of Thomas Thynne in Westminster Abbey"—"Portrait of Thomas Thynne."

**Littlecote.** A short article in *Genealogical Magazine*, Dec., 1897, reprinted from *St. James's Gazette*.

**Great Chaldfield.** A short article on the Parish, House, and Church, by Walter Chitty, F.S. Sc. *Genealogical Mag.*, Feb., 1898.

**Charlton** (S. Wilts). Article in *Church Bells*, April 29th, 1898, by Lord Nelson, on the progress of that parish during the last fifty or sixty years.

**Charlton Park.** *Truth* has a notice of the house and its contents, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, April 21st, 1898.

**Chippenham in 1897.** Resume of events. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**H. F. Cunnington** (son of the late Mr. Henry Cunnington, of Devizes). Inventor, in New Zealand, of "Cunnington's Pulsator Milker." Notice in *Canterbury Times*, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, March 24th, 1898.

# Recent Books by Wiltshire Authors.

**"Brief Lives," chiefly of Contemporaries, set down by John Aubrey between the years 1669 and 1696. Edited from the Author's MSS. by Andrew Clarke, M.A.** Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1898. Two vols.

This is the first time that the entire collection of Aubrey's Brief Lives has been given to the world. Many of them were written for Anthony Wood, who incorporated them, with many excisions, in "Athenæ Oxonienses," first published in 1690, though not appearing in a complete form till 1721. In 1787 the first part of a series intended to be called "The Oxford Cabinet" was published by Caulfield, containing four of the "Lives." In 1813 the Lives appeared as part of a collection entitled "Letters written by Eminent Persons and Lives of Eminent Men by John Aubrey," edited by Dr. Bliss and the Rev. John Walker. Of this edition Mr. Andrew Clarke says:—"It is marred by many grave blunders and arbitrary omissions." The aim of the present edition is "to give in full all that Aubrey has written in his four chief MSS. of biographies—MSS. Aubrey, 6, 7, 8, 9. The entire contents of these MSS. will . . . henceforth be accessible to all. Some things in Aubrey's writing offend, not merely against our present canons of good taste, but against good morals. The conversation of the people among whom Aubrey moved, although they were gentry both in position and education, was often vulgar and occasionally foul, as judged by us. I have dealt with these lives as historical documents, leaving them, with very few excisions, to bear, unchecked, their testimony as to the manners and morals of Restoration England." Reviewed, *Standard*, March 15th; *Notes and Queries*, March 19th, 1898.

**Rev A. Du Boulay Hill, Vicar of Downton.** "A Saxon Church at Breamore, Hants." *Archæological Journal*, March, 1898, vol. lv., No. 217, pp. 84—87. This is the interesting account of the discovery of extensive remains of Saxon work at Breamore which was read by Mr. Hill at the Bradford Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society last year. It is illustrated with plans of Breamore, Deerhurst, and Dover, and with good collotypes of the south transept arch and of the curious rood in a chamber over the south porch at Breamore.

**Rev. W. E. Cockshott.** "A sermon preached at the Parish Church of Wootton Bassett, Sunday evening, Feb. 20th, 1898. Price 2*d*." Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 8. Preached on the Sunday before the election for the Cricklade Division.

**Rev. S. T. Wood, M.A., B.C.L., Rector of Hilperton.**

"Lenten Pastorals." Square 32mo. Pamphlet, pp. 44. London: Church Printing Co. (1898.)

——— "Obvious Lessons in Bible Reading, a Chapter for Advent. St. Matthew IV. For his friends and Parishioners." Cr. 8vo, pamphlet, pp. 37. London. (1897.) Price 6*d.* A crisp, plain-spoken, and suggestive commentary on the chapter, verse by verse—the authorised version and the vulgate being given side by side.

**Emma Marie Caillard.** "Power in Work." Sq. 16mo. Lond. (1897.) Price 2*d.*

A little pamphlet containing thirty pages of admirable practical advice to women workers on matters affecting their health and the conditions of their work.

——— "Reason in Revelation; or the Intellectual Aspect of Christianity." London: J. Nisbet & Co. Cr. 8vo. Price 2*s.*

Consists of a series of essays originally contributed to the *Parents' Review*. Noticed *Devizes Gazette*, March 10th, 1898.

——— "The Relation of Choice to Freedom." Article in *Contemporary Review*, March, 1898, pp. 439—449.

**M(aude) P(rower)** has a short article on "A Corsican Inn" in *The Englishwoman*, May, 1898.

**Rev. R. L. Ottley** (Rector of Winterbourne Bassett).

"Aspects of the Old Testament, considered in Eight Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford. By Robert Lawrence Ottley, M.A., successively student of Christ Church and Fellow of Magdalen College; sometime Principal of the Pusey House." 8vo., pp- xx., 448. Price 16*s.* 1897. The Bampton Lectures for 1897. Reviewed, *Guardian*, Nov. 24th; *Times*, Nov. 13th, 1897.

**Dr. R. C. Moberly.**

"Ministerial Priesthood. Six Chapters Preliminary to a Study of the Ordinal, with an Enquiry into the Truth of Christian Priesthood, and an Appendix on the Recent Roman Controversy. By R. C. Moberly, D.D., Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, Canon of Christ Church." Cr. 8vo. 14*s.* Murray. 1898.

Noticed, *Manchester Guardian*, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb.; *Ch. Quarterly Review*, April, 1898.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** Article on "The Responsibility of Influence and Position," in *Mothers in Council*, April, 1898, pp. 66—76.

**The Dean of Salisbury** is one of the many writers of "In Answer to Prayer, Testimonies of Personal Experience." Isbister & Co. Sm. cr. 8vo. 1898. 2*s.* 6*d.*

**Henry Harris, B.D., late Rector of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts,** and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford. "Some Last Words in a Country Church." London. 1897. 12mo. Price 1*s.* Pp. viii., 108.

This little book contains twenty-two sermons published by Mr. Harris immediately after his resignation of the Rectory of Winterbourne Bassett, and dedicated to his late parishioners. Favourably noticed, *Church Bells*, Jan. 14th, 1898.

**Lady Jane Harriett Ellice,** d. of William, 3rd Earl of Radnor, writes an article entitled "Stray Fragments of a Past," in *Cornhill Mag.*, March, 1898, pp. 340—346, containing reminiscences of old days, incidents of the Machine Riots in Wilts, &c.

**Rev. Henry J. Trueman, of St. Mark's, Salisbury,** was the composer of the musical play, "A Trip to Pillow Land," performed by the children of St. Mark's Schools, January, 1898. See *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 28th, 1898.

**The Art of Deer Stalking, by William Scrope,** with frontispiece by Edwin Landseer and nine photogravure plates from the original illustrations. Large 8vo. Ed. Arnold. London. 1897. Price 15*s.* Large paper, two hundred copies. £2 2*s.* net.

**Lord Bolingbroke: being Extracts from the Political Writings of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke.** Edited (with an introduction), selected, and arranged by the Hon. Stuart Erskine. The Roxburghe Press. 1897. Noticed, *Spectator*, Nov. 13th, 1897.

# Wilts Illustrations and Pictures.

**The Bishop's Palace, Salisbury.** Views of the garden side of the house, the terrace, the spire from behind the house, and a "Canonry Garden" (Archdeacon Buchanan's house), are accompanied by a couple of columns of descriptive text in *Country Life Illustrated*, April 9th, 1898. These half-tone illustrations, one of them being a large full page plate, are really marvellously good. It may be said, they could not be better.

——— From photograph by Catherine W. Ward in *Photograms* of 1897. Dawbarn and Ward, London.

**Marlborough College Chapel.** A process view of the interior illustrates a paper by B. Fletcher Robinson, on "England's Youth at Worship," in *The Quiver*, November, 1897, p. 31.

**Swindon.** Cuts of the "Conservative and Unionist Club," with portraits of Messrs. W. Drew, the architect, and C. Williams, the builder, and a "View of the Ruins, after the fire," at the G.W.R. station, appeared in the *North Wilts Herald*, April 1st, 1898.

**Swindon Station Fire, wreck of the Refreshment Room.** Photo process, *Penny Illustrated Paper*, April 2nd, 1898.

**Wardour Castle.** From a print, appears as an illustration in *the Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton*, by W. H. Wilkins, 2 vols., 8vo., 1897. Vol. i., p. 6.

**Carved Prayer Desk recently placed before Bishop's Chair in Salisbury Cathedral.** *Cut. Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, February 27th. *Photoprocess, Lady's Pictorial*, February 26th, 1898.

**Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry** (Prince of Wales' own Royal Regiment). A coloured oleograph, accompanied by a short sketch of the history of the regiment. *Army and Navy Gazette*, May 7th, 1898.

**Salisbury Giant and Hob Nob.** A bad photoprocess illustration in *Strand Magazine*, April, 1898.

**Hunt of Lavington.** Good reproductions of two Hunt bookplates, one of them a magnificent specimen of 1715, of Will Hunt of West Lavington, from Mr. A. Schomberg's collection, with a note thereon, appeared in vol. viii. of the *Ex Libris Journal*.

**Calne Church.** Article in *Church Bells*, April 29th, 1898, with two illustrations, exterior and interior.

**The Wiltshire Avon.** Fifty sketches in water-colour by Hugh Norris, exhibited at the Fine Art Society's, March, 1898. Noticed in the *Standard*, March 7th, 1898.

**W. Welburn** (Son of the Vicar of Overton) is the author of several of the illustrations in the March number of the *Railway Magazine*, pp. 212, 215, 236, 266, 267, 269, 271.

**Old Sarum,** by C. J. Watson; **Salisbury,** by F. S. Walker; and **Charles the Second at Salisbury,** a sketch of an old gateway by Miss Bolingbroke appeared amongst the Etchings at the exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, March, 1898.

**Royal Academy Exhibition, 1898.** Herbert A. Olivier has three pictures:—"In Fields Elysian"—"Venus and Adonis"—and "An Asolan Stream." William Alexander has a water-colour drawing of "The North Entrance to the Close, Salisbury." C. E. Ponting has two architectural drawings:—Exterior and Interior of the "New Church of St. John the Divine, Ford, Wilts." There is also a portrait of "The Duchess of Somerset in a dress as Lady Jane Seymour," by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A.

**The New Gallery, 1898.** Herbert A. Olivier has a portrait of Miss Hardcastle.

---

# Personal Notices.

**General Sir Adam Williamson.** An interesting note on this officer, who resided in the Manor House, Avebury, and was buried in the Church there Oct. 30th, 1798, is given by Mr. Kemm in a letter to the *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 28th, 1897. Sir Adam's niece, Miss Jemima Belford, who lived with him at Avebury, married Captain—afterwards General—Sir Robert Wilson. Another letter to the *Gazette*, Nov. 4th, 1897, mentions that this marriage took place on July 7th, 1797, at Gretna Green, as both parties were under age and wards in Chancery—and also gives interesting particulars as to the marriage of Sir Charles Burrell Blunt, K.M.T., also at Gretna Green, in 1768, with Miss Askew, of Lydiard Millicent House.

**Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice,** Liberal M.P. for the Cricklade Division. Notice in *The Standard*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

**Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.** A good notice of Sir Michael's character and career as a statesman, written for the *Church Family Newspaper* by T. H. S. Escott, is reprinted at length in the *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 30th, 1897.

**Albert Weston,** collector of inland revenue at Dundalk, Ireland, a native of Calne. A notice of his career, in *The Dundalk Journal*, is reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**Arthur R. Ashton,** Great Western Hotel, Swindon, and late of the White Hart, Calne. A sketch, with a portrait, in the *Caterers' and Hotel Keepers' Gazette*, is reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**Rev. Ellis Shipley Harris.** A sketch of his career as Vicar of Rowde for the past twenty-three years appears in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**Joseph Deane Willis,** of Bapton Manor, Fisherton Delamere. An "interview" with this "Famous Wiltshire Breeder and Exhibitor" of Shorthorns, is reprinted in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 26th, and *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 2nd, 1897, from *The Cable*.

**James Flower,** of Chilmark. An "interview" with this possessor of a pedigree flock of "Hampshire Downs" is reprinted from *The Cable* in the *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1897.

**James Doel.** Born March 13th, 1804, at Maiden Bradley. A long notice of Mr. Doel's career and of the various characters he sustained before he retired from the stage to keep an hotel and became a racecourse and regatta caterer in the West of England, is given by the *Daily Telegraph*, March 14th, 1898, under the heading of "The Oldest Actor." He acted with Edmund Kean at the Exeter Theatre.

**William Hole, R.S.A.** Born at Salisbury, 1846. Short notice, with four woodcut portraits, *Strand Mag.*, April, 1898.

**Richard Jefferies** is claimed as a "Famous Sussexian" in a very short notice in the *Worthing Gazette*, April 27th, 1898.

**Rt. Hon. W. H. Long.** Article on him, *Salisbury Journal*, March 26th, 1898.

**William Alexander.** Born at Salisbury, 1848, who has a water-colour in the Academy this year. Biographical notice in *Biographer*, reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, April 29th, 1898.

**Duke of Beaufort.** A bad cut, with notice, in *Tit Bits*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

**PROCESS PORTRAITS:—**

**Alfred Hopkinson, Q.C., M.P. for Cricklade Division,** as Principal of Owen's College, Manchester. *Gentlewoman*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

**Mrs. T. B. Maurice (Mayoress of Marlborough).** *Gentlewoman*, Dec. 18th. 1897.

**Bishop of Salisbury.** An exceedingly bad reproduction of a pen sketch. *Gentlewoman*, Jan. 15th, 1828.

**The Marchioness of Lansdowne.** *Gentlewoman*, March, 1898.

**The Marchioness of Waterford.** *Gentlewoman*, March, 1898.

**Margaret, d. of Mr. F. E. Thompson,** of Marlborough (Mrs. H. B. Walters). *Gentlewoman*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

---

# Gifts to the Museum and Library.

## The Museum.

Presented by Mr. E. Cook: Small Copper Pendant which has been enamelled with the arms of Bohun, found near Winslow, in Buckinghamshire.

„ Mr. W. Brown: Case of Antiquities which has been for some time deposited in the Museum, including Grape Cup, and Stone Hammer Axe from barrow on Windmill Hill, Avebury. ——Two Bone Pins from Beckhampton Down. ——Pair of Tweezers, Plain Armlet, small Penannular Ring, Two Fibulæ, Socketed and Looped Spear Head, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, Leg of a figure, and two other articles, all in bronze, from Beckhampton Down. —— Seven Iron Spear and Arrow Heads from Aldbourne Chase. —— Fragment of Urn with loop. ——Bronze Celt found near Reading.

„ Mr. B. H. Cunnington: Brass Snuffers and Tray.

## The Library.

Presented by Mr. W. F. Parsons: Wootton Bassett Almanack, 1898.

„ Rev. E. H. Goddard: The Two Sacraments, 1889; The Atonement, 1887; Some Last Words in a Country Parish, 1897; by Rev. H. Harris.——Two Sale Catalogues.——Five Wilts Prints——Map of Wilts——Pamphlets.

,, The Author, J. H. Lea : The English Ancestry of the Families of Batt and Biley, 1897.

,, The Author, Rev. S. T. Wood : Obvious Lessons in Bible Reading.

,, Mr. C. H. Talbot : "Proposed Memorial to W. H. Fox Talbot."

,, Mr. A. D. Passmore : Bishop Burnet's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, 1759.

,, Mr. C. Gillman, Sen. : History of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union, &c., by S. B. Stribling, 1897.

,, Mr. A. S. Eve : Print of Marlborough College.

,, Marlborough College Natural History Society : Nine back numbers of the Report.

,, Mr. Brown : Burgess' Iconography of the Chapter House, Salisbury.

,, Mr. Dotesio : Two fine carbon Photos of the Saxon Church, Bradford. Framed.

,, Mr. A. H. Paul : Enclosure Bill, Sherston.

,, Mr. H. E. Medlicott : Sale Catalogues of Tilshead Manor, Monkton Farleigh, Shaw Hill House.——Wilts Pamphlets, &c.

,, Gertrude, Countess of Pembroke : Political Letters and Speeches of George, thirteenth Earl of Pembroke (two copies).

,, Rev. W. E. Cockshott : Sermon preached at Wootton Bassett, 1898.

,, Mr. A. Schomberg : Aubrey's Miscellanies, 1857, fourth edition. ——The Poetical Works of Sir John Davies, 1773.——Two Wilts Pamphlets, &c.——Facsimilies of Wilts Bookplates.

,, Mr. G. E. Dartnell : Guide to St. Thomas', Salisbury.—— Catalogue of Pictures, Longford Castle, 1898.——Rev. S. T. Wood's Lenten Pastoral——On a Sunshine Holyday——&c.

,, Rev. G. P. Toppin : Fifteen Wilts Prints——Three Pamphlets ——&c.

,, The Editor, Rev. Geoffry Hill : Wiltshire Folk Songs and Carols, first Series.

,, The Right Rev. Bishop of Clifton : Five Pamphlets.

,, Rev. C. N. Wyld : Lord Pembroke's Letters and Speeches.

,, The Author : Register of Old Choristers of Salisbury Cathedral, 1810—1897, by E. E. Dorling, Master of the Choristers' School.

,, The Author : Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee (E. Slow.)

,, The Westbury Iron Works Company : Two Photos of Sarsen Stone *in situ*, found Oct., 1896.

,, Mr. T. B. Fox : Autograph Letter of Mr. Gladstone, referring to Devizes.

,, Mrs. Cunnington : The Earlstoke Sale Catalogue (two copies).

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, St. John Street, Devizes.

# WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from 1st January to 31st December, 1897, both days inclusive.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

| 1897. | RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1st. | To balance brought from last account | 293 | 17 | 0 |
| Dec. 31st. | „ Cash, Entrance Fees, and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year, viz.:— | | | |
| | 12 Entrance Fees ... 6 6 0 | | | |
| | 1 Subscription for 1891 (balance) 5 6 | | | |
| | 1 „ 1892 10 6 | | | |
| | 1 „ 1893 10 6 | | | |
| | 1 „ 1894 10 6 | | | |
| | 4 „ 1895 2 2 0 | | | |
| | 25 „ 1896 13 2 6 | | | |
| | 270 „ 1897 141 15 0 | | | |
| | 3 „ 1898 1 11 6 | | | |
| | 1 „ 1899 10 6 | | | |
| | 1 „ 1900 10 6 | | | |
| | 167 15 0 | | | |
| | „ Transfer from Life Membership Fund..... 5 9 10 | | | |
| | | 173 | 4 | 10 |
| | „ Cash received for sale of Magazines | 15 | 3 | 8 |
| | „ Ditto Jackson's "Aubrey" ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | „ Preston's "Flowering Plants" ... | | 14 | 0 |
| | „ Sir H. B. Meux, Bart., donation ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | „ Admissions to Museum ..... | 5 | 14 | 3 |
| | „ Donations in Box ..... | | 6 | 6 |
| | „ Dividends on Consols ..... | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| | „ Devizes Savings Bank, interest ... | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| | „ Balance of Bradford-on-Avon meet'g | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | „ Use of Blocks, Messrs. Bemrose ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | £518 | 0 | 3 |

CR.

| 1897. | DISBURSEMENTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31st. | By Cash, sundry payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses ..... | 21 | 18 | 6 |
| | Printing and Stationery ..... | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| | Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazines:— | | | |
| | No. 87 ..... 50 0 11 | | | |
| | No. 88 ..... 51 14 9 | | | |
| | | 101 | 15 | 8 |
| | Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Part V ... | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| | Stourhead Catalogue ..... | 35 | 15 | 3 |
| | Additions to Library Catalogue, Appendix II. ..... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| | Expenses at Museum..... 7 10 8 | | | |
| | Attendance at Ditto ..... 22 19 0 | | | |
| | Property and Land Tax ... 3 3 4 | | | |
| | Insurance ..... 1 4 10 | | | |
| | Sundry additions to Museum and Library ... 27 12 8 | | | |
| | | 62 | 10 | 6 |
| | Commissiou, &c. ..... | 18 | 13 | 3 |
| | Balance in hand, viz.:— | | | |
| | Savings Bank ..... 178 10 3 | | | |
| | Financial Secretary ..... 13 16 11 | | | |
| | Consols, 2¾ % at cost ... 100 0 0 | | | |
| | 292 7 2 | | | |
| | Less:— Due to Capital and Counties Bank ... 42 7 7 | | | |
| | | 249 | 19 | 7 |
| | | £518 | 0 | 3 |

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

DR.

| 1897. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1st. | To balance brought from last account ... | 53 | 11 | 9 |
| Nov. 20th. | „ Savings Bank interest ..... | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| | | £54 | 18 | 6 |

CR.

| 1897. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31st. | By one-tenth to General Income Account | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| | Balance in Savings Bank ..... ... | 49 | 8 | 8 |
| | | £54 | 18 | 6 |

Audited and found correct,
14th May, 1898.

G. S. A. WAYLEN,
E. F. TOONE,
*Auditors.*

DAVID OWEN,
*Financial Secretary.*

# NOTES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as on any interesting points of Wiltshire Natural History or Geology.

## QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archæological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up this form with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archæological Society. Unmounted photos, or outline sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

THE BIRDS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 613 pp., Extra Cloth. By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A. Price reduced to 10*s.* 6*d.*

# *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

## Will any Member give any of them?

N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.
Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.
Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.
Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.
Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.
Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.
Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report for 1881, No. 30.
Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, Reign of Charles II. Clarendon Gallery Characters, Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.
Akerman's Archæological Index.
Hobbes (T.). Leviathan. Old Edition.
Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.
Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.
Addison (Joseph). Works.
Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.
Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.
R. Jefferies. Any of his Works.
Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire with Dairy Management of N. Wilts, 1789.
Cobbett's Rural Rides.
Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.
Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.
Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.
Morris' Marston and Stanton.
Moore. Poetical Works. Memoirs.
Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.
Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.
Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.
Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.
Guest's Origines Celticæ.
Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.
History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861—1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1888.
Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.
Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.
Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (any edition).
A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1730.
Aubrey's Lives. 1898.
Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.


# AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bath* | R. F. Houlston, New Bond Street. |
| *Bristol* | James Fawn & Sons, 18, Queen's Road. |
| *Calne* | A. Heath & Son, Market Place. |
| *Chippenham* | R. F. Houlston, High Street. |
| *Cirencester* | A. T. Harmer, Market Place. |
| *Devizes* | C. H. Woodward, St. John Street. |
| *Marlborough* | Miss E. Lucy, High Street. |
| *Melksham* | Jolliffe & Co., Bank Street. |
| *Oxford* | Jas. Parker & Co., Broad Street. |
| *Salisbury* | Brown & Co., Canal. |
| *Trowbridge* | G. W. Rose, 66, Fore Street. |
| *Warminster* | B. W. Coates, Market Place. |


C. H. WOODWARD, MACHINE PRINTER, DEVIZES.

No. XC. DECEMBER, 1898. Vol. XXX.

THE

# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

# MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

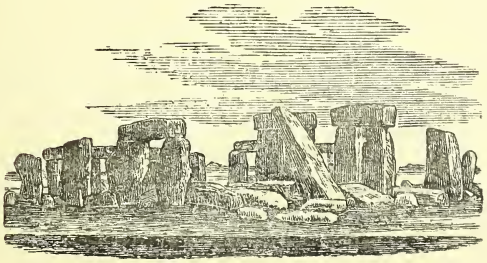
OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



DEVIZES:

Printed and sold for the Society by C. H. Woodward,

4, St. John Street.

*Price 3s. Members, Gratis.*

Part VI. of Wilts Inquisitions Post Mortem is issued with this number.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

---

## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

To be Obtained of Mr. D. Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2*s*. One copy offered to each Member of the Society, at £1 11*s*. 6*d*.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 504 pp., with map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16*s*.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE of the STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. in the SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 illustrations. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

CATALOGUE of the SOCIETY'S LIBRARY at the MUSEUM Price 3*s*. 6*d*; to *Members*, 2*s*. 6*d*. APPENDIX No. I. and II., 3*d*. each.

CATALOGUE of WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS in the SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6*d*.

BACK NUMBERS of the MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. 6*d*. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised. Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s*. 6*d*. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

GUIDE to the STONES of STONEHENGE, with Map, by W. Cunnington, F.G.S. Price 6*d*.

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D., 1659-1670. Corrected and Enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10*s*.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Price 3*d*. each.

# WILTSHIRE
# Archæological and Natural History
# MAGAZINE.

No. XC. DECEMBER, 1898. Vol. XXX.

## Contents.

PAGE

Account of the Forty-fifth General Meeting at Swindon ..... 83
The Place-Name Cricklade: a Suggestion: By Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S. ..... 95
Notes from the Register Books of the Parish of Preshute during the 17th Century: By E. Ll. Gwillim ..... 100
Wiltshire Words: By J. U. Powell, M.A. ..... 117
The Society's MSS.: Chiseldon and Draycot *(Continued)* ..... 126
Wilts Obituary ..... 143
Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles ..... 146
Recent Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors ..... 161
Wiltshire Pictures and Illustrations ..... 163
Gifts to Museum and Library ..... 167

DEVIZES:—C. H. Woodward, 4, Saint John Street.

THE

# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

DECEMBER, 1898.

## THE FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

## Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT SWINDON,

*July 5th, 6th, and 7th*, 1898.

C. H. TALBOT, ESQ., President of the Society, in the Chair.

### TUESDAY, JULY 5th, 1898.

A DEPARTURE from the ordinary custom of past years was made on this occasion by putting the Annual General Meeting in the evening instead of the afternoon; and, as Swindon possesses few archæological attractions in itself, the majority of Members attending the Meeting did not put in an appearance until the time arrived for DINNER. This took place at 7, p.m., at the Goddard Arms Hotel—which served as the head-quarters of the Society during the Meeting—some twenty-six persons sitting down to it. The toast list was cut very short, the only toast being that of "The Queen."

After an interval the Members reassembled in the same large room of the hotel, for the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, the proceedings beginning with the reading of the REPORT by MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE, JULY, 1897, TO JULY, 1898.

"1. During the past year the following changes have occurred in the list of Members:—The Society has lost thirteen Members by resignation and eleven by death; whilst twenty-one new Members have joined us. This leaves us on the 30th June with twenty-one life, three hundred and thirty-three annual, and nineteen exchange Members, a total of three hundred and seventy—a decrease of three from our numbers last year.

"2. Removal from the county accounts for most of the resignations, but we regret to observe the names of three or four who are still living amongst us. Amongst those whose loss by death we have to deplore are His Honour Judge Caillard, for many years an interested supporter of the Society, and Mr. Jackson, of Devizes, at one time a valued member of the Committee.

"3. The accounts for the year 1897 will be printed with the number of the *Magazine* now about to be issued. They show a decrease in the amount received from subscriptions during the year. The balance of funds is somewhat decreased, chiefly owing to the whole cost of the Stourhead Catalogue being charged in the year's accounts. The amount received by admissions to the Museum is not quite up to what it was in 1896.

"4. Numbers 88 and 89 of the *Magazine* have been issued during the year. It is hoped that they may be considered to maintain the reputation of the Society's publications.

"5. The ninth Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House was held last December, and was attended by Mr. Goddard on behalf of our Society. The record of National Portraits referred to below was one of the chief subjects of discussion. The question of efficiently cataloguing the contents of Provincial Museums also nearly affected this Society. The report states that a copy of the excellent illustrated catalogue of the Stourhead Collection in the Museum of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society at Devizes, was exhibited by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, and was generally approved. The importance of the subject was recognised in the discussion that ensued, and a committee of six members was formed of which Mr. Goddard was one. Another matter discussed was

the extreme importance of promoting the safe keeping of such ancient books and documents as now come into the custody of Parish Councils. The County Council of Wiltshire is exercising its powers to secure the transfer of such documents into the custody of Parish Councils. This Society may well express the desire that the powers of the Council may also be exercised most rigorously to secure their safe keeping by their new custodians. There is ground for fearing that in some cases there is no sufficient provision made for this, and no supervision of the documents or the receptacles in which they are now supposed to be preserved.

"6. At the Museum a new case has been placed in the Antiquities Room to accommodate the finds from the various Roman wells near Silbury Hill, and a good deal of progress has been made in photographing, drawing, and describing the objects not included in the Stourhead Collection, with a view to the publication of a second portion of the catalogue. This work, however, must necessarily take some considerable time before it is completed. The most notable gift during the year is that by Mr. W. Brown of the case of objects belonging to him which have long been exhibited on loan, including the very fine specimen of a 'Grape Cup,' found near Avebury.

"After the additions made to the collection of birds last year the Committee requested their old and tried friend, Rev. A. C. Smith, to inspect the birds and the cases in which they are placed, with an idea that they might be re-arranged and catalogued. Mr. Smith kindly rendered to the Society this congenial service. He reported that we have a noble collection of British birds, of which any county might be proud, and that they appear to be in excellent preservation, so far as could be seen. The numbering of the birds is, however, very defective. Mr. Smith made a suggestion as to how they might be catalogued, but strongly deprecated opening the cases, which might entail risk of great injury to the specimens.

"7. The Library has received this year one of the most remarkable donations that have ever been made to the Society, consisting of a great number of most valuable deeds and MSS. connected with the family history of the county, dating from the thirteenth

century downwards, presented by Mr. John Mullings. Mr. A. S. Maskelyne, of the Record Office, has most kindly undertaken the considerable labour of cataloguing and arranging these documents, as well as others that the Society possesses, and of editing their contents for printing in the *Magazine*. The first instalment appears in the current number.

"In addition to this there have been a number of less important but still very welcome gifts, which have been acknowledged in the *Magazine*. In this connection the thanks of the Society are also due to the Rev. G. P. Toppin and Miss Du Boulay, both of whom have done good work in the preparation of volumes of cuttings and scraps for the Library. Two new book-cases have been provided in the Library, and this has made it possible to number the shelves and arrange the books, so that any book or pamphlet can now be found at once by reference to the catalogue.

"The extensive collection of drawings, prints, and maps belonging to the Society has been considerably added to of late by purchase, and the whole of it (with the exception of the Wilts Portraits) has now been carefully arranged, all the prints and drawings being mounted in scrap books, and the catalogue, which has been several years in preparation, and has entailed no small amount of work in its compilation, will shortly be issued to Members. It is hoped that this may be of use in directing attention to the many drawings and prints possessed by the Society of buildings now altered or destroyed.

"8. In accordance with a resolution arrived at by the Congress of Archæological Societies, held at Burlington House in December last, our Society has begun the work of compiling a *descriptive catalogue of the portraits now existing in the county*. Some progress has been made by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and about eight hundred of the printed forms, which have to be filled up, have been already distributed to picture owners and others who are willing to assist in this work. The idea is that the original returns shall be preserved in the Society's Library, whilst a careful copy is made of them to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery in London. The Society asks all owners of portraits, whether oil paintings, water colours, or miniatures, even in the case

of possessors of only *one* or *two* portraits, who are willing to assist in this work by filling up the forms for their own pictures, to communicate with the Secretaries on the subject.

"9. The sinking of deep wells in the chalk on the downs by the War Department, and the cutting of the soil for railway purposes in two or three parts of the county, has resulted in singularly little discovery of interest to either archæologists or geologists. Visitors to Stonehenge are likely to increase enormously in numbers. It is very greatly to be desired that the utmost vigilance and care should be exercised to prevent the stones suffering damage. In such a case it seems strange that in a country like England, so rich in relics abounding in historical interest, no powers are conferred on public bodies, or on such societies as ours, to protect what may be so easily and so irretrievably damaged. The report of the Congress of Archæological Societies states, that it appears from a full inquiry made by Government as to the steps taken in foreign countries for the protection of ancient and historical monuments, that in no country in Europe is so little protection given as in England. A copy of the Blue Book containing the report is, we understand, to be issued to the County Archæological Societies. It may be hoped that more general attention may be attracted to this matter whilst there is time to preserve anything old.

"In this connection it may be mentioned that the Secretaries interfered successfully during the year to prevent the injury that was being done to the outer ramparts of Barbury Castle, by the digging of rubble there without the knowledge of the owner, who, on his attention being called to the matter, promptly stopped the work.

"The Committee desires again to impress upon its Hon. Local Secretaries and all other Members, that it rests with them, as well as with the Committee and Officers of the Society, to keep up its numbers and maintain its reputation."

Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, in moving the adoption of the Report, spoke of the importance of keeping up the numbers of the Society in order to preserve the efficiency of the *Magazine*, and of the good work which such societies did in helping to educate people to realise

the value of the remains of antiquity as a part of the evidence for the history of their country. All the Members should set themselves as far as they possibly could to further the preservation of antiquities, especially of the camps and earthworks with which Wiltshire abounded, many of which were continually endangered from the digging of flint and rubble and other causes. He had himself twice interfered successfully to stop the rubble digging which had done such irreparable harm to the interesting little camp of Bynoll, in that neighbourhood. Mr. Maskelyne also referred to the North Wilts Field and Camera Club—lately formed in connection with the Swindon Technical School for the study of the natural history and antiquities of the neighbourhood.

The Rev. G. S. Master, in seconding the adoption of the Report, thought the Parish Councils were not, as a rule, fit bodies to have the custody of ancient documents. The Archæological Societies, such as existed in this and the neighbouring counties, would be more suitable custodians of such things. The President objected that the Archæological Societies were purely voluntary bodies without any representative basis—but Mr. Story Maskelyne pointed out that these societies were already recognised by the Charity Commissioners as having a right to elect representatives on such bodies as the town trusts of defunct boroughs who had the custody of the documents and the corporation plate.

On the motion of Mr. C. Simpson, seconded by Mr. R. Stone, the Officers of the Society were re-elected. This concluded the formal business, and Mr. A. Coleman was called upon to read his paper on "The Swindon Registers." As the hour was so late, the reading of Mr. Passmore's paper, which was on the programme, was postponed.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH.

Those joining this day's excursion, to the number of twenty-six, left the G.W.R. Station at 9.15, a.m., and on arrival at Uffington left the train for the breaks, which conveyed them in the first place to UFFINGTON CHURCH, Mr. E. Doran Webb, F.S.A., acting as guide to the party here and throughout the day. The Church

is one of the most interesting and remarkable thirteenth century buildings in this part of England, and except that the nave was ruined and the lancet windows have lost their heads, there has been singularly little alteration of, or addition to, the thirteenth century work, which is of the best type and includes remarkable features like the windows of the chapels of the transepts—the two piscinæ, one at each end of the sedilia—the octagonal tower—the consecration crosses—and the curious and elaborate porch in the east wall of the south transept. The next stop was made at the neighbouring village of WOOLSTONE, picturesquely embowered in trees at the foot of the downs. The chief point of note about the Church here is the possession of a curious leaden font, apparently of the fourteenth century. From this point the party made their way, mostly on foot, up the steep slopes of the White Horse Hill, under a particularly warm sun, on to the lanky body of the WHITE HORSE himself—and then on to the ramparts of the CAMP above. From this point the view is magnificent, and as the day was a perfect one, with a bright sun and a most invigorating breeze, the temptation was strong to linger if it had not been for the fact that there was no lunch to be got before Lambourne was reached. From the camp the breaks drove slowly along the ancient Ridgeway to WAYLEN SMITH'S CAVE, one of the very few examples in this part of England of those chambered barrows of which there are so many in Brittany. After this there was no stop before Lambourne—passing Ashdown Park and House, and its multitudes of sarsen stones still lying unbroken and in their natural positions, as it is greatly to be hoped they may yet lie for ages.

At LAMBOURNE, where the party arrived with most commendable punctuality, the first business was lunch, and this having been satisfactorily got over, the fifteenth century CROSS was first inspected, lately carefully restored under the supervision of Mr. Doran Webb, the new stones being all of Doulting stone and so easily distinguished from the old—whilst the few remaining fragments of the sculptured head are most carefully inserted in the new one; next, the ALMSHOUSES, very picturesque, but quite modern, having been entirely rebuilt by the late Mr. Hippesley;

and lastly, the CHURCH close by. This fine building has many interesting features—the tower, the fine arcades and clerestory of the twelfth century nave, tombs and brasses, one of the latter having on the same slab two demi-figures of the early fifteenth century—and immediately below them and apparently referring to them a plate recording the death of a Garrard in 1635, which has evidently been placed here by mistake. MR. DORAN WEBB mentioned that the font originally belonging to this Church is now in a garden at Marlborough.

Leaving Lambourne at 3.30 the breaks proceeded back past Ashdown, to BISHOPSTONE CHURCH, now well restored after the disastrous fire of some years ago, with its fine Norman door inserted in the fifteenth century work of the north side of the chancel, its fragment of a Norman font imbedded in the new one, and the fragments of old glass in the east window of the north aisle. THE VICAR mentioned that between the Church and the down a Roman tessellated pavement is believed to exist, which is awaiting proper exploration. LITTLE HINTON CHURCH, with its Norman arcades and its very remarkable tub font, covered with sculptures of beasts and interlaced work, with arcades above, was then visited. This font was once one of the most remarkable Norman fonts anywhere to be seen, but a large amount of the value and interest of its carvings has evaporated in the process not merely of *scraping* but of actual *re-cutting* of the whole of the ornament which it underwent some years ago—during which, as the late Vicar told the writer of this, the workman most unfortunately altered the character of the arcade round the top of it! As there was time to spare, a short halt was made at WANBOROUGH CHURCH, to refresh Members' memory of the tower and spire, and the fresco on the north wall of the nave. In the porch still hangs a small notice board with this inscription:—

> "All females are requested to take off their pattens on entering this door."

The EVENING MEETING was held at 8.45. MR. A. D. PASSMORE'S paper on "A ROMAN VILLA LATELY DISCOVERED AT

Swindon," and a second paper, on "Cricklade," by Mr. Anthony Story Maskelyne, being read by the Rev. E. H. Goddard in the absence of the authors. Some discussion took place on both these papers, Mr. N. Story Maskelyne dealing with the vexed question of the derivation of the name Cricklade.[1]

After reading the papers the Rev. E. H. Goddard drew the attention of the Members present—there was a very sparse attendance—to the most remarkable objects in MR. A. D. PASSMORE'S COLLECTIONS, which had been admirably arranged with great care round the room. As in the case of Mr. J. W. Brooke's collections, seen by the Society at their Meeting at Marlborough, Mr. Passmore's collections of local antiquities, chiefly gathered within the last four years, show what can be done in a single locality by anyone who possesses the requisite amount of knowledge, patience, and perseverance, in saving and bringing together objects which would otherwise be lost or destroyed. The number of stone implements is large, and includes one or two small specimens of apparently Palæolithic flints from the gravels near Swindon—a couple of ground axes of a hard green stone, a very rough long flint chisel in its buck's-horn handle—and a ground celt perforated at the butt end for suspension—as well as a curious rough axe-head of sarsen—and an object like a gigantic bead some 6 or 7 inches in diameter formed from a dark volcanic stone full of holes—all of which were found in the neighbourhood of Swindon. There were two or three cases filled with the Samian and other pottery, the painted wall plaster, and other remains from the Roman house at Weslecote, and others with the earlier fragments of pottery, &c., from the British settlement within the ramparts of Lyddington Castle. A nice series of Saxon remains, urns, spear-head, knives, necklaces of blue glass, and amber beads, are part of a large find of Saxon objects at Shefford, near Lambourne, Berks, the remainder of which are now in the British Museum. The pot discovered lately at Latton, whether it is of late Celtic or Romano-British date, is certainly of a very unusual and remarkable type. Mr. Passmore

[1] See page 95.

also exhibited good specimens of circular pack-horse bells, marked R. W. (probably R. Wells, of Aldbourne), and apparently of seventeenth century date—a man-trap—watchman's rattle—and an interesting sword, found in a barn at Stratton, of Civil War date, with "Andrea Ferrara" on the blade. The collection included a considerable number of Saurian remains from the Kimeridge Clay of Swindon: vertebræ, jaws, and limb bones of *Icthyosaurus*, *Pleiosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *Teleosaurus*—the most notable specimen amongst them being a very large bone, as to which authorities have not as yet been able to decide, either the species of the beast, or the position in its body, to which it belonged. Altogether the collection is a remarkable one and shows what may be done by anyone who takes the trouble to keep his eyes open.

## THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

The first day's excursion was chiefly outside the borders of the County of Wilts, but the second day's was chiefly within it. Leaving the Goddard Arms at 9.35, a small party of sixteen proceeded to STANTON FITZWARREN CHURCH, which still retains many of the features of an early Norman or Pre-Conquest Church, though the "Saxon" proportions of the nave, which were formerly so striking, have been swept away by the recent large addition to the west end of the Church, an addition which may, perhaps, have been necessary, but is none the less regrettable. Notes on the building were read by MR. PONTING, who acted as the Society's guide throughout this second day's excursion. The Vicar, the REV. W. C. MASTERS, followed with some really excellent notes on the various alterations and destructions which were perpetrated during the "restoration" of 1865. It is much, indeed, to be wished that all clergy would as diligently seek out and put on record the exact facts as to the alterations which their Churches have suffered. There was only just time for some few of the members to give a hurried glance into the Vicarage, where a fine collection of portraits by Lely and others tempted them to stay longer. The start, however, had been late, and the whole pro-

ceedings of the morning were accordingly unduly hurried, and it was impossible to stay. HANNINGTON CHURCH was the next stopping place. Here attention was drawn to what was once a fine female recumbent effigy—which, after having been used as part of the base of the pulpit, has now for some years been lying exposed in the churchyard. The opinion was generally expressed that this figure should be brought into the Church again for preservation, and this the Vicar, the Rev. J. B. Smeaton, kindly promised that he would do. Unfortunately time pressed so much that the visit to the picturesque Hall, which it was hoped might have been included, could not be carried out, and the party had to proceed at once to CASTLE EATON CHURCH, where the curious "Bone Hole," the fifteenth century wooden shafts of the north aisle, the font, and the sanctus turret, as well as other points, are interesting. From here the route lay back through Hannington to HIGHWORTH, where the party arrived about three-quarters of an hour after time, and set to work heartily upon an unusually excellent lunch awaiting them in the British Schools. After lunch the CHURCH was visited —a spacious building with several points about it—the most notable object here, however, is the silver-gilt chalice of 1534, which is still in use, with its paten. This magnificent piece of plate is of the latest and most ornate Pre-Reformation type. (*See* Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wiltshire*, p. 180), and is one of five of similar date and type at present known to exist in England—one of the others being that of Wylye, in the south of the county. It was only possible to glance at the picturesque old mullioned house at the bottom of the High Street—a very picturesque street in itself, by the way—and at the fine old barn just below, before the breaks were off for COLESHILL, just over the Berkshire border, where the party were received in the kindest way by The Honble. Duncombe and Mrs. Bouverie, the house being thrown open to their inspection and refreshments most hospitably provided. The house itself is a singularly complete and unaltered example of the work of Inigo Jones, dating from the year 1650, as stated on a most interesting copper plate affixed to the wall near the door of Mr. Bouverie's study. The plate contains the following inscription :—

COLESHILL HOUSE } To ye future Owners of this Ho built for
31 Dec. 1748. } Sr Geo. Pratt Bt in 1650 by INIGO JONES

Rebuild ye Cupola, case it wth lead & restore its scrolls restore ye wooden Balustrade, let ye Base penetrate ye Balusters & not vice versa. Dry slatt ye roof & gutters. Never lessen or weaken ye Jambs of ye Windows & Chimneys. Ye 4 middle Stacks wch are 5—4. by 5—4 project on decay'd Oak 8 inches to ye NW & 8 to ye S.E. if ever they fail, rebuild ym without timber or diminucon supporting each projection wth an arch like that on ye Angular Stacks wch (being originally 6—4 by 6—4 & projecting only inwardly on Oak) inclined 15 inches & were thus rebuilt for Sr Mark Pleydell Bt in 1744 by ye directs of ye Earls of Burlington & Leicester.[1]

Be careful of ye Aqueduct & its Spring discovered 21 Feby 1743 at 96 yards beyd ye Pump-ho after mining 4 mo at a venture & producing hitherto in 24 hos in ye lowest Ebb 20 & in ye highest Flow 160 Hhds of ye best water by wch you are delivd from extream scarcity even of ye worst & pay due regard to Chambers's Dictionry & to ye memory of Jonathan Barret who wth no other instruction & witht any experience, open'd it a passage thro rocks damps & falling sands often buried & once on 4 Feb. 1744 for 3 hos at ye bottom of y Northern Well under 9 perpendicular ft of stones. This Aquedt whose arch extends a quarter of a measured mile begun 27 Octr. 1743 at 53 yds beyd ye Pump-ho was perfected 19 Feb. 1745 at ye expense of L , including ye Fountains & other conseqt alteracons in ye Gardens & Offices (4s being then ye medium price of a bushel of Wheat.) Ye dryness or moisture of ye Stone Wall beyd yo East ✠ mine has hitherto presaged like a Weather glass ye degrees of ye ensuing Ebb or Flow. Ye Flow has hitherto begun in Janry, ye Sumer Ebb in May, & ye Autumn in Sepr. Each Flow has lost one third in ye 1st Ebb, another in ye 2d & sometimes more. Springs may be stopp'd wth their own Gravel till yo remove it. Ye Springs of Pidwell and Tinwell may be lower'd, perhaps to great advantage and conducted to ye Northern Well. Ye Brickpipe if loaded wth 4 ft of earth would probably carry water ascending.

There is one room with Elizabethan panelling, apparently from the earlier house, but otherwise the grand double staircase in the hall, the fireplaces, and the elaborate (if somewhat heavy) ceilings, are all of the date of the house itself, and good examples of the style of the time. The beautiful rose garden—just then at

[1] This plate shows that Papworth is wrong when he says that the house was built in 1650 for Sir Mark Pleydell.

its best—was visited before the party left. Returning to Wiltshire, WARNEFORD PLACE was soon reached, where the house and gardens were thrown open, and a sumptuous tea was provided for the party in the absence of Mr. Thomas. The house itself, though a quaint structure, presents few architectural features of antiquity. There is, however, some interesting armorial glass in the drawing-room, and the grounds and walks are beautiful.

This being the last item on the programme, the breaks returned again to Swindon, and the Members went their several ways by train, after two days' excursions of much interest in perfect weather, during which several places were visited to which the Society had never before penetrated. It seemed, however, a pity that the people of Swindon and its neighbourhood should take so little interest either in the excursions or in the evening meetings—more especially when the Local Secretary, Mr. Passmore, had been to so much trouble in arranging his collections for exhibition, and in the furnishing of the room for the comfort of the meeting.

Note.—The proceedings and excursions were well reported at considerable length in the *Devizes Gazette*, July 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th. The *Swindon Advertiser* had also a short report of the proceedings in its issue of July 8th, and an abstract of Mr. A. S. Maskelyne's paper on Cricklade in that of July 15th.

---

# The Place-Name Cricklade: A Suggestion.

By Nevil Story Maskelyne, M.A., F.R.S.

THE early history of Cricklade, like that of many other ancient sites in Great Britain, has to be sought in circumstantial evidence rather than in written records; for history is silent regarding Cricklade previously to Saxon times. What, then,

are the outlines of evidence as to the condition, or even the existence, of this little town in earlier centuries?

Briefly they are these. Its name is, I believe, Celtic. Its situation was on the Roman Road from Corinium, or Durocornovium, near Cirencester, that branched at the Nythe Farm (marked Nidum on the Ordnance Map), near Wanborough, one fork leading to Silchester, the other to Cunetio (Mildenhall, near Marlborough). Placed about half-way between these points, it was at an appropriate spot for the first station out from Corinium. It was surrounded by a rectangular mound or vallum, still traceable, that once was, no doubt, surmounted by a palisade, and from its form was presumably Roman.

Its name, if Celtic, would imply a Pre-Roman existence as an inhabited place.

The Antonine Itinerary (Editio Wessling) gives in the thirteenth iter from Isca (Usk) to Calleva (Silchester) only six intermediate stations, and the total distance as cix m. p. (millia passuum, Roman miles), whereas the distances recorded from station to station amount to only ninety Roman miles. The length of a Roman mile was about one thousand six hundred and eighteen of our yards. It is evident that one or more stations must have slipped out of the record of this iter. It gives the distance from Glevum (Gloucester) to Durocornovium (Cirencester) as xiv m. p.; from Durocornovium to Spinæ (Speen, close to Newbury) xv m. p.; and from Spinæ to Calleva xv m. p. Now the distance from Cirencester to Speen, measured on the Roman road, would be about forty Roman miles, instead of fifteen as given by the iter: evidently, then, there is a hiatus in this part of the record. Possibly xv. is a mistake for vl. or xlv. That Cricklade was actually a Roman station will be seen by the position of the circumvallated town adjoining, but, as was not unusual, just off the Roman road, being close to it on the south. It continued to be a fortified place in Saxon and Danish and in Norman times, for it was one of the towns in which money was coined from the reign of Athelstan II. onward, *i.e.*, from the latter part of the tenth into the twelfth century; and it was only in walled or fortified towns

that coins were struck. Of the coins minted at Cricklade the larger number known are in collections at Copenhagen and Stockholm—originally carried over the sea as part, probably, of the humiliating Danegelt. A description of these coins is given by the Rev. W. Allan in vol. xix., p. 283, of this *Magazine*.

The various forms in which the name of the town appears on them have an interest in connection with the pronunciation in those two centuries of the first syllable of the name. *Cracgl*, *Croc*, *Crocg-lad*, *Crog*, *Cro*, *Cræ*, *Ccrog*, *Crec*, *Ceroila*, *Cricla* (time of Canute), *Cri*, *Crecli* (Edward's reign), and *Cricela*, *Creccla*, *Cricgelad*, *Crecca*, *Crice*, are some of them. We need not, perhaps, attach too much importance to the sound of a vowel in the eleventh century as a guide to its pronunciation in earlier Celtic times. But the letters forming the syllable *Crick* must, nevertheless, be the vestiges of the Celtic term. Of the initial *Cr* there can be little doubt; the *k*, too, is a significant letter, echoing an original guttural, further commemorated in the double *cc*, *g*, or *cg* of the coins.

We thus have a syllable *cracg*, *crecg*, or *crog*, in which the vowel may have been *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or a diphthong.

In order to trace this syllable to a Celtic origin it might be asked which of the two chief branches of the Celtic tongue will be the most promising to investigate—the Goidhelic (surviving in Erse and Gaelic) or the Brythonic (represented by the Breton, the extinct Cornish, and the Welsh). Without entering on the discussion involved in this choice, it may be accepted as the result of experience that many of the Celtic place-names are largely drawn from the former of these groups of dialect: but in fact more or less similar words are usually found in all the Celtic dialects, and with analogous meanings.

In Erse and Gaelic *Crich* has the meaning of a limit or boundary, and would at first sight seem the word just adapted for a town on a river where it is crossed by a road, and where either river or road may have marked the limits of two adjoining territories. But another syllable recognizable in different forms in Brythonic as well as Goidelic vocabularies seems to be echoed more aptly in the pronunciation of Cricklade as given by the rude spellings of the

coins, and in the guttural of the last letters in them. This term is in Gaelic and Erse *Croc* (in an early form *Cnoc*, or *Knock*), in another form *Cruach* and *Cruachan*. It is pronounced with the *ch* as a guttural, and it implies a hill or rising ground.

In Breton this word takes the form *Krec'h* or *Kreac'h* (*Krac'h* in the Vannes district), Cornish *Krec'h*, and has also the meaning of an eminence or rising ground, as the French lexicographer translates it, "ce qui va en montant," "tertre." The term survives in many Gaelic and Irish place-names and in some English ones, as Creech Hill, in Somerset, and in Creeg Barrow and Creech, near Wareham.

The word is not to be confounded with the Erse *Carraic*, Gaelic *Creag*, Welsh *Carreg*, and Breton *Carrek*, which are the terms for a rock or "crag," without the guttural.

The gradual rise from the river of the little Roman station of Cricklade may be represented by this *Croagh* or *Krec'h*.

As regards the final syllable, *lade*, common to Cricklade and to the riverine town a few miles further down the Thames, Lechlade, and also to Chicklade, a little place in a valley north of Tisbury, we have again to search for some apt word among the vocabularies of the Celtic language.

The Irish tongue gives us one so closely similar in its form as almost to arouse our suspicions, as in the case of *Crich*. This word is *lád*, a watercourse or canal. The term for an artificial watercourse, familiar in the west as a *water-leet* is evidently a survival of this term. The Wiltshire Longleat is a case of its use as a place-name. It is related to the Gaelic *lod* and *lodan*, a pool of water, and again to *log* and *lag*, a hollow lock, lough, or lake; the *a* and *o* often being interchanged in Celtic terms.

The Brythonic form of the word would seem to be *Llared*, a shallow in a river, a ford (from a root *Llaer*, a rippling). *Liz* is a Breton term for the sea shore, connected with *lezen*, a fringe to a stuff—in another form it is *beven*; but neither *Liz* nor the Welsh *Llez*, a plain or flat surface, seem related to the words in question. I would, then, suggest that the place-name Cricklade is made up of two Celtic words, Goidelic in their form, implying a ground

rising from a ford or shallow, the place, namely, on the river at which it was crossed by the Roman Road.

The sister name of Lechlade would probably mean the reedy ford or shallow, *lacha, làd*, from *lacha*, a reed, also a Goidelic word.

Anglo-Saxon derivations for the place-name Cricklade have been suggested, and one has the support of Mr. Toller. They depend on the word *gelàd*, a road, resembling the terminal part of the name as given in the Saxon Chronicles. Mr. Toller (in the new edition of Bosworth's Dictionary) gives the forms Creccagelàd, and Creca-làd, deriving the gelàd in the manner mentioned. On the first syllable he gives no discussion, whether as being derived from *crecca*, a creek or bay, or from *crecise*, Greek (*créca* the substantive). Of course the final syllable of Lechlade would have to be similarly derived: which alone renders the suggestion at least very improbable. But in fact the scribes of the Chronicles, who are the authorities quoted for the form *gelad*, can hardly date earlier than the twelfth century. Thus the form Creccagelade occurs in the Parker MS. (in a paragraph representing the events of the year 905), and in the (D) MS. in the parallel passage the name is Creoccgelade. For the events of the year 1016, in a paragraph in the Laudian MS., the town appears as Crœcilade, and in the corresponding passage of the (C) MS. it is Cregelade.

It would seem not improbable that the name became "Engliscised" in progress of time by giving it at the hands of the scribes a termination that included the *ge* with what looked as a meaning in the vernacular; the *g* being transferred from the first to the second syllable. Had the *ge* been an essential part of the name in common parlance it would hardly have dropped out of the word as handed on in the mouths of the people, as has been the case in all the three names, Cricklade, Chicklade, and Lechlade.

# Notes from the Register Books of the Parish of Preshute during the 17th Century.

By E. Ll. Gwillim.

PRESHUTE is a large straggling parish almost entirely surrounding the Borough of Marlborough, and containing an area of about 5320 acres and a population according to the census of 1891 of 1311.

The Registers for the period covered by these Notes are contained in four volumes, as follows:—

*Volume I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baptisms. | 2nd April, 1607, to 3rd February, 1639. |
| Burials. | 4th April, 1607, to 14th March, 1639. |
| Marriages. | 28th July, 1607, to 1st February, 1639. |

*Volume II.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baptisms. | 29th March, 1640, to 21st April, 1650. |
| Burials. | 29th March, 1640, to 30th April, 1643. |
| Burial. | 7th September, 1648. |
| Marriages. | 18th May, 1640, to 3rd June, 1650. |
| Marriage. | 11th January, 1704. |

*Volume III.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baptisms. | 23rd October, 1653, to 28th August, 1687. |
| Burials. | 13th October, 1653, to 21st March, 1686. |
| Burial. | 7th September, 1687. |
| Marriages. | 7th August, 1654, to 20th January, 1686. |

*Volume IV.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baptisms. | 27th March, 1687, to 19th June, 1707. |
| Burials. | 7th September, 1687, to 8th June, 1707. |
| Marriages. | April, 1687, to 21st April, 1707. |

The following note by the then Vicar, the Rev. John Hitchcock, at the commencement of Volume I. shows that an older register book was unfortunately destroyed by fire:—

"The other [book] wch I made for many yeares before remaining in my house was consumed by ye fire with ye rest of my goodes."

The average number of baptisms is 12.98 per annum, the highest point, 33, being reached in 1655.

The average number of burials is 9.34 per annum, the highest point, 26, being reached in 1638.

The average number of marriages is 6.95 per annum, the highest point, 48, being reached in 1642.

The number of entries, however, rises and falls very irregularly. Owing no doubt to the disturbances caused by the Civil War, and its results, the entries under all three heads are very irregular during the years 1643 to 1653 inclusive, and in some of the years there are no entries at all. For instance, in the years 1644, 1651, and 1652, there are no entries of any sort. In the year 1643 there are 1 baptism 2 burials, and 6 marriages. In 1645 and 1646 there is 1 baptism in each year, but no burial or marriage. In 1647 there are no baptisms or burials but 13 marriages. In 1648 there are 1 baptism, 1 burial, and 17 marriages. In 1649 there are 4 baptisms, no burial, and 23 marriages. In 1650 there are 1 baptism, no burial, and 2 marriages. In 1653 there are 13 baptisms, and 4 burials, but no marriage.

It may be noted that in 1642, the year of the commencement of the Civil War, the number of marriages was 48, or nearly eight times the average.

From 1653 to 1666 the date of birth as well as baptism is given regularly, but afterwards only occasionally.

The parish being in its nature almost entirely agricultural, as distinguished from residential, there are but few entries having any but a local interest.

The following entries relate to the Seymour family, the owners of the mansion built upon the site of Marlborough Castle. This mansion afterwards became the Castle Inn, well known in coaching days as a stopping-place on the road from London to Bath. On

the founding of Marlborough College in the year 1843 the inn premises formed the nucleus of the college buildings.

"1632. Mr. Charles Seymer and Mr. Smith's daughtr of Soly were married by Mr. Linch prcher ye 4th day of August being childrē."

He was son and heir of Francis, first Lord Seymour, Baron of Trowbridge, whom he succeeded on the death of the latter in 1664. The words "being childrē" added to the entry may perhaps refer to the contracting parties being under age at the time of marriage.

The following were apparently children of the Charles Seymour above named:—

"1641. Catherine ye daughter of Mr. Charles Seymour and [*blank*] was baptized ye 27 Aprill."

"1655. Francis the son of Charles Seymour Esq and Mrs. Elizabeth his wife was borne the twenty-ninth day of May 1655 & baptized the 10th of June followinge."

"1656. Francis the son of Charles Seymour Esq. & Elizabeth his wife was buried the 19th of January."

"1656. William the son of Charles Seymour Esq and Elizabeth his wife was borne the 16th day ——January 1656 & baptized the fourth of Febr. followinge."

"1657. William, the son of Charles Seymour Esq and Elizabeth his wife was buried the 27th day of May 1657."

"1657. Francis the son & Elizabeth the daughter of Charles Seymour Esq & Elizabeth his wife were twin borne the twenty eighth of the same month."

This Francis succeeded his father Charles on the latter's death in 1665. Ten years afterwards he became Duke of Somerset, but he only enjoyed his new title three years, as he was assassinated while travelling in Italy.

"1659. Honor the daughter of Charles Seymour Esq & Elizabeth his wife was born the sixth of July & baptized the thirteenth of the same."

"1662. Charles the son of the Right Honble Charles Seymour & Elizabeth his wife was born the thirteenth day of August & baptized the three & twentieth of the same."

He succeeded his brother Francis as Duke of Somerset on the death of the latter in Italy as mentioned above. He was commonly known as the "proud Duke."

"1665. Sr George Hungerford of Caddenham Knight & Baronett & the Lady Frances Seymour daughter to the Right Honourable Charles Lord Seymour were married the 3rd day of Aprill 1665."

Apparently a daughter of the first above-named Charles Seymour, but her baptism is not recorded in the register.

"1665. Charles Lord Seymour Baron of Trowbridge dyed the 25th day of Aug. 1665 & was buried at Trowbridge the 7th of Septr followinge."

Note the record of a burial which took place in another parish.

"1669. William Seymour Esq. sonne of the Right Honble Charles Lord Seymour deceased & the Lady Elizabeth his wife died June 23rd & was buryed the 26th of the same month."

This must have been another son, named William. See above for the record of the burial of a William in 1657.

Numerous entries occur relating to the Daniell family, who, according to Waylen *(History of Marlborough)*, settled in Wiltshire in the reign of Henry VIII., being (he says) probably attracted by their participation in some of the sales of religious houses which took place at that time.

The first entry records the marriage of Elizabet Daniell and Thomas White on the 1st November, 1613.

The next entry is of the burial on the 26th June, 1621, of Mr. Wilm Daniell sen.

It was at his house, standing on the site of the Priory of White Canons of the Sempringham Order dedicated to St Margaret, that Lord Treasurer Sir Robert Cecil (made Viscount Cranbourne and Earl of Salisbury) is stated to have died on the 24th May, 1612, on his way back from Bath, where he had been to try the waters.

There is a house still standing upon the site of the house above referred to. It adjoins the entrance to the G.W.R. Station Road, and this part of the parish is still known as St. Margaret's.

The above-named William Daniell was succeeded by his son William Daniell, whose burial is not recorded.

This William Daniell, the son, was probably the "William Daniell the Younger of St. Margarett's juxta Marlebrough,"

against whom, at the Michaelmas County Quarter Sessions held at Marlborough 5th October 11th James I. a writ of venire facias was ordered

"pro illicitâ venationi in parco praenobilis Edwardi Comitis Hertford vocato Savernacke Parke, existente parco impalato . . . . et illicitâ captioni occisioni et asportationi unius damae Anglice a Bucke cum quodam cani leoparareo Anglice a Greyhound."

For some account of unlawful deer killing by persons of a better class than the ordinary poacher see Canon Jackson's article on Cranborne Chase in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxii., p. 148.

He was succeeded by his son Jeffry Daniell baptised 29th June, 1626, buried 25th April, 1681.

Jeffry Daniell was M.P. for Marlborough from 1660 to 1679. He left a son, William, baptised 29th January, 1664-5, and buried 3rd May, 1698, who was M.P. for Marlborough from 1696 to 1698.

Appended to the entry on the 10th September, 1627, of the burial of a Mary Daniell is the following note :—" 2 Sam : 18, 33. G.M.R."—apparently the text of the funeral sermon and the initials of the preacher.

There is a monument in Preshute Church with the following inscription :—

"Here lie the bodies of Jeffrey Daniell and William his son the last of the antient family of Daresbury in Cheshire which came into Wilts in King Henry VIII's time, of St. Margaret's Esquires; both members of parliament of Marlborough: the father of the first parliament after King Charles II's restoration who was also of the Convention for the restoring of the said King; the son of the first triennial parliament begun the 7th of King William III. Jefferey died 22d April 1681. William died 25th April 1697."

Query—should not 1697 be 1698? See the reference to the entry in the register above.

Waylen (*Hist. of Marlb.*, p. 500) says that Jeffrey Daniell had a daughter named Rachel who on the death in 1698 of William Daniell without issue inherited the family estates. The birth and baptism of this Rachel are not recorded in the register. She married Thomas Fettiplace, of Fernham, Berks, and her son, Daniel Fettiplace, sold the property in St. Margaret's in 1714, probably to the then owner of the Savernake estate, as it remained in the

possession of the Ailesbury family until a few years ago, when it was sold to its present owner, Mr. R. W. Merriman.

The name Fettiplace occurs once in the register in the following entry:—

"1674. Mr. John Tucker of London in the Count. of Middlesē. & Mrs. Ann Fettiplace of Marlborough St Maries were married June 16."

The arms of the Daniell family were:—Argent, a pale fusilly, sable: quartering argent, a wolf passant, sable. Daresbury.

Between the years 1608 and 1688 there are a number of entries referring to members of a branch of the Goddard family who were settled at Clatford, on the western border of the parish. The house they occupied still stands, facing the Bath Road about a mile out of Marlborough, and an altar-tomb in the churchyard near the entrance to the chancel marks their last resting-place. The earliest entry is of a marriage, and is as follows:—

"1608. 24th October Richard Godward to Mary Brodewell."

The name is here spelt "Godward," but in all the other entries it is spelt "Godderd," or "Goddard."

The entries referred to below may, perhaps, be noted as relating to names possessing something more than a local interest. In the entry of the baptism of a child on 10th February, 1608, the mother is described as "sometimes Mrs. Baskerfield's servant"

"1681. Mr. John Chessenhall Minister & Mrs Elizabeth Baskervil were married by Lycence May 31st."

"1685. Margaret the daughter of Mr. John Baskervil & Mrs. Mary his wife was baptized July 9th."

Thomas Baskerville was a justice of the peace for Wilts in 1611. The seat of the Baskervilles is now at Clyro Court, in Radnorshire. The entries referred to above probably relate to members of a branch of the family who were seated at Richardston in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Mynors Baskerville was living at Rockley House, near Marlborough, in 1818. The family owned property in

Preshute and Marlborough until within the last twenty years.

"1679. Sr Thomas Mumpesson & the Lady Elizabeth Cauley were married by Lycence August 31st."

The lady was no doubt a member of the Calley family of Burderop Park. Sir William Calley, of Burderop, was living in the reign of Charles II.

"1699. June ye 6th ware married Michall Foster an Aturney att law and Ann Butcher boath of ye pīsh of Snt Peeter in Marlbrough."

This Michael Foster was an attorney of eminence living at Marlborough, and was the father of Sir Michael Foster, Judge of the King's Bench. Michael Foster, the father, died in 1720. Ann Butcher was his second wife.

John Hitchcock was Vicar in 1607, when the register commences, and there would appear to have been more than one family of that name resident in the parish, as the entries are numerous and extend over nearly the whole period covered by these notes.

Mr. Hitchcock's burial is not recorded, but in 1653 Thomas Myles was Vicar, as appears by the following entry, written on the first page of Volume III. The entry has been almost obliterated by being run through with pen and ink, but appears to read as follows :—

"Octob: 10. 1633."

"I beinge by Certyficate satisfyed signed by the handes of severall of the Parrishioners of the Parrish of Preshutt That they have Ellected Mr Thomas Myles Clerk to be the Parrish Register I doe by this Declare that he came befoore me & took the Oathe prscribed to him the day & yeare first above wryten

"In witness whereof I have hereto sett my hand.

"William Blissett."

Thomas Myles died in 1683. The record of his burial is as follows :—

"1683. Mr Thomas Myles Vicar of Preshut buīd at Poole November 10."

Thomas Myles was succeeded as Vicar by Anthony Tate, who

was inducted on the 15th July, 1685, as appears by an entry on page 2 of Volume III :—

"Memorandum that Mr Anthony Tate was Inducted into ye Vicarage of Preshute on ye 15 day of July In the first year of ye Reign of our Soveraign Lord James ye 2nd of England Scotland France & Ireland King &c Annoque Domini 1685."

"Thomas Nalder & "Nichol. Layland } Churchwardens."

At a subsequent date the following signatures have been added:—

"John Fiveaish "Robart Alexander } Churchwardens."

"Francis Greenaway
"November 30th 1694."

Anthony Tate was buried 11th April, 1688.

Lewis Morse is recorded as Vicar in 1707, at the commencement of Volume V. of the register, but there does not appear to be any note of his induction. He was buried on August 30th, 1711, and his good deeds are memorialised in some verses which appear to to have been composed and written in the register (Volume V.) by Francis Greenaway, then parish clerk, immediately following the entry of his burial :—

"Upon Record I here have sett thy Death,
"To future Ages yet to come on Earth;
"I cant forgett here to commemorate,
"Thy life & actions and thy troubles Great;
"Thou with true Zeal & Courage didst recover,
"That which was lost some hundred Years before;
"For thou unto this Vicaridge didst restore,
"Full five & thirty pounds per Annum More,
"Than has been pay'd for Many Years before;
"That thou wast Vicar here, and thou didst prove,
"It was thy right in Many Courts above;
"Then was thy Cause at Sarum 'Sizes try'd;
"And there ye Jury did thy case decide,
"And they Unanimously did agree,
"These tythes at Clatford did belong to thee;
"But Sometime after the Assize was past,
"Thine Enemies gott a Juryman at last;
"To swear yt thou ye Jury didst perswade,
"And didst some of them to such courses lead

"Which made them Such a Partial Verdict pass
"Which was contrary to an honest cause
"Upon this Information they Deny'd
"The tyths for Which at 'Sizes thou hadst try'd
"Until another Sarum 'Size and then
"Thy cause was pleaded over there again
"Where Notwithstanding all Misinformations,
"Thou didst preserve a Noble Reputation,
"And there this Second Jury did agree,
"All tythes at Clatford did belong to thee,
"Except ye Tyth of Clatford eight Yard lands
"For which an antient Modus firmly Stands
"Which does Oblidge the Mannor Still to pay
"Full twenty Shillings every Easter day,
"An Acre of the Wheat which is to Stand
"On any part of all the eight Yard lands,
"Which wheat and Money always is to Stand
"In Lue of Tyth for all the eight Yard Lands,
"This was thy Care but thy Successors gain
"And too thy Memory twill still remain
"Thou always didst resolve for to rely
"Upon the plea of truth and honesty
"The Widdows cause thou always didst defend
"And to the Fatherless hast been a friend
"This was our Churches Vicar and her friend
"Which Churches he always did defend
"But now he's gone to that most Glorious place
"Where he may still behold his Makers face.

"Written by him who was his Parrish Clerk and humble Servant
Francis Greenaway."

Confirmation of the fact of the law proceedings is contained in a terrier of all the

"Lands Tithes Dues Customs Pensions Profits Oblations & Obventions belonging to the perpetual Vicarage of Preshute,"

which was prepared on the 22nd July, 1783, by the Vicar and Churchwardens, and a duplicate of which was intended to be delivered to the Bishop at his visitation on the 28th of the same month.

The terrier states that in the year 1634 John, by Divine Providence, Bishop of Sarum, (among other things) endowed the Vicarage with all and singular the tithes, as well great as small, mixed and minute, arising growing and accruing within the hamlet

of Clatford without exception. But that afterwards a modus or composition for the tithes of eight yard lands called the demesne lands in the hamlet was pleaded by the owner thereof and [after] several trials in the Court of Exchequer in the reign of William III. was established by a verdict given and sentence pronounced at an assize at Salisbury viz.: 20 shillings payable on the font every Easter Sunday and the produce of the best acre of wheat growing on the said demesne lands. However, by the same verdict and sentence the tithes of Coney-berry and Pricket-leap contended to belong to the said demesne lands were confirmed to the Vicar, as likewise the tithes of the following coppices of underwood, viz., Short Oaks, containing 5 acres 2 rods, more or less; Ashen Coppice, containing 10 acres, 10 poles; Foxbury, containing 33 acres, 1 rod, 12 poles; and Bottom Coppice, containing 21 acres, 30 poles, more or less.

The terrier also contains the following list of furniture, utensils, plate, &c., belonging to the Church:—

"One large Oaken Communion Table with rails of the same before it.
"Two Oak Chests and deal box to hold the Utensils, Vestments, and Ornaments.
"One crimson velvet Covering for the Communion Table.
"One large white damask Table Cloth, and one Napkin ditto.
"One Small Silver Cup and cover, one pewter Flagon, one Plate ditto.
"One Surplice.
"One crimson velvet Cushion, and one ditto Covering for the Pulpit, one ditto Vallance in the front of the Reading Desk.
"Two brass Sconces affixed to the Pulpit.
"One remarkably large Font of Jet [*sic*] [noticed by Camden, in his Britannia] lined with lead with an high oaken covering. The upper edges of the Font being a little defaced by the Tools of profane Workmen."
"Five Bells in the Tower.
"One Gallery in the south East corner of the Church.
"The King's Arms over the Arch leading to the Chancel."

The certificate at the commencement of Volume III. (see above) signed by William Blissett no doubt was prescribed by the Act of Parliament passed in 1653, under which marriages were solemnised before justices of the peace. In Volume III. the heading at the commencement of the entries of marriages reads as follows:—

"A Register of such of the Parishioners of Preshut as were married in ye year 1654 by the Justices."

The only entry of a marriage in the year 1654 is as follows:—

"John Rayshe & Cicely Collar was married by Mr. William Blissett Marlborough the seaventh day of Aug. 1654."

None of the subsequent entries refer in any way to the matter.

Evidence is not wanting that the parish was situated on a high road much used by travellers, as entries occur from time to time of the baptism of children of strangers and travelling women. One such entry is as follows:—

"1628. Thomas ye sonne of Rebecca Wilkes a traviling wom. was baptized ye fourth July. She was delivered in Ric. Godderd's house of Manton as she was Travailing towards Warmīster to some friends; her husband's name was John prest for a souldier upo. ye last action into France as appeared by her ctīficate."

This "action" must have been the war with France in the years 1627-9, when the Duke of Buckingham unsuccessfully attempted to relieve Rochelle. The woman apparently held a certificate permitting her to travel.

The child of another "travelling woman" was appropriately baptized "Benoni," or, as it appears to have been written, "Benioni."

Another entry records the baptism on November 26th, 1682, of:—

"Thomas a strange child beinge found left in a Basket in St. Margarets Street the father or mother could not be known."

The poor little stranger did not long survive its abandonment, as its burial is recorded on the 7th December following. Another entry records the baptism on the 10th May, 1694, of:—

"Robart a strang. child yt was left in Giels More's enternce in Manton."

Other entries record, the baptism on the 11th February 1613-14, of:—

"Isabell ye daughter of John Hayes & Bridgett his wife of Spur Alley in ye County of Midx̄ delivd̄ at ye signe of ye George."

On the 2nd February, 1640-1, the burial of:—

"A stranger yt. died upon Barton Downe."

On the 12th May, 1675, the burial of :—

"Joan wife of Walter Swan beinge travilling to the Bath dyed at the George."

The house above referred to as the "George" still stands in St. Margaret's district on the left hand of the road leading from the railway stations to the town. It is now occupied in cottage tenements. I have heard it referred to locally as "Cromwell's House," but do not know upon what evidence it is connected with the Protector. The name still survives in "George Lane," a highway running past one side of the building. The "George" is also referred to in the story of William Houlbrook, the Marlborough blacksmith, in 1659. See Waylen, *Hist. of Marlb.*, p. 282 *et seq.*

On the 11th May, 1643, Thomas Coleman and Katherine Pearce are entered as having been married "in domo."

The register for 1678 contains the following entry :—

"The Act for buringe in Wollen began August 24th 1678."

The only record of a burial according to the Act is as follows :—

"1679. Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Messenger & Martha his wife was buried accordinge to the late Act May 12th."

The first mention of the publication of banns occurs on April 19th, 1670.

"1690. 2 Soldiers runaway from thair Coullars & was shot to dearth & buried August 13th."

The above entry gives colour to a legend which used to be related to us when we were children by a little old woman who came to our house from time to time to do sewing. Her story was that it always rained when the grass was mown in a certain water-meadow, called Culver's Mead, in the parish of Preshute, *because* a deserter was shot there by some soldiers who were endeavouring to re-capture him. And she used to add that the shot took effect just as he was leaping one of the ditches or water-carriers. There is a delightful "*non sequitur*" in the story, but I give it as she used to relate it. And I may add that we firmly believed in it.

There is a piece of ground in the parish adjoining the Bath Road

which was used as a burying-place for Quakers, of whom there were a number in Marlborough. The following entries appear in the registers relating to such burials :—

Volume II., inside the front cover :—

"One Phresse [name doubtful] a Quaker was buried at the burying Place in the parish November ye 7th in 1704."

"Pain a child of Thomas Crabb ye younger was buryed Dec. 25th."

"Bartholomew Wodruff was buried January 27th."

"Ann Munday Wid. was buried Ap. 1st."

Volume III., page 56*a* :—

"Bengamin a child of Daniell Smith of Marlboro' was buried at ye burieng place November 8th 1698."

"Mary a child of Thomas Crab ye younger was buried at ye place aforesd November 30 1698."

"Bridgatt Hitchcock was buried at ye burieng place Aprill ye 14th in 1706."

Volume III., page 99 :—

"Sarah ye wife of Tho. Crabb ye Elder was buried in the place appoynted for ye Quakers November 12 in 1700."

Some entries may also be found in Volume V.

Among the Christian names to be found in the registers may be noted the following :—

*Male.*

Alexander has a number of variants : —Sander (1609), Ellisander (1626), Elizander (1627), Elizazander (1627), Ellysander (1628), Ellizander (1630), Elixsander (1686), Ellixander (1686) ; one can hear the old clerk saying the name to himself as he writes it! Alfonces (1616). Aldam (1648). Alington (1661). Amour (1701). Allbynus (1691). Aza (1618). Benioni (1666) ; the child of a travelling woman, as mentioned above. Bryan (1667). Clement (1614). Callib (1696). Essixs (1686). Lemuell (1619). Mighell (1636) ; also used as a female name. Maximillian (1705). Oliver (1662) ; note the use of this name so soon after the Restoration. Perrigrine (1681). Piers (1660). Swithin (1623). Sylvester (1624). Shiny (1642) ; this may be a doubtful reading.

*Female.*

Adree (1623). Avis (1642). Denys (1642). Dammeris (1704). Good (1622). Honora (1639). Hannoretta (1703). Joyce (1618). Judah (1662). Lois (1653). Mighell (1607); also used as a male name. Maudlyn (1609). Martyr (1621). Merineam (1696). Mierrium (1698). Meriam (1706). The last three are evidently variants of Miriam or Marian. Oliffe (1643). Purnell (1621). Practice (1624). Philadelphia (1662). Sinoby (1627); see Zenobia below. Tomson (1637). Thamesen (1655). Winnifrit (1628). X̄rian (1608). Zenobia (1669).

On 21st October, 1669, are recorded the burials of Mrs. Zenobia Hitchcock, sen., and Mrs. Zenobia Hitchcock, jun., in the same grave.

The registers contain the following entries of briefs and collections :—

At the end of Volume I. :—

"Ano Doij. 1640. Anō. Carolii 16.

"Given to Briefes by Ric. Stevens & Nicholas Leland Churchwardens ye yeare above written wch I did receave.

"1. Given to John Ducy Clothier & Tho. Ducy Broadwever both of North Bradley in ye county of Wiltes, whose losse was 2 hundred & fifty pounds i$^{s}$. vi$^{d}$.

"2. Given to ye inhabitants of ye towne of Queen Camoll in ye county of Somerset whose losse was five thousand poundes given I say ye 25 of Aug. ii$^{s}$. vi$^{d}$.

"From ye thirtieth day of August
Anno Domini 1618.

"1. A Collection for John Neale of Ratcliffe in ye County of Midd. Marriner prison$^{r}$ in Lisborne whose Ransome from thence must be 3 hundred pounds.

"A Collecō. for Wootton in ye County of Oxford whose losse by fyer was Sixe hundred pounds, but this was not directed to Wilshere.

"3. A Collection for Lawrence Beard of Tingmouth in ye County of Devon for losses susteyned by piratts shipwrecke Turkes & French amounting in all to ye value of Sixe hund. & forty pounds.

"4. Another for Willm Ramsey & John Richardson & Robert Strong Captives under ye Turkes whose Ransome five hundred pounds.

"5. A Collection for ye Towne of Bridport in ye County of Dorset for ye repayring of a haven nere adjoyning to ye said town called Bridport Mouth wch was ye only means yt enriched ye said Towne.

"6. A Collectō. for a church or steple at East Grenewich.

"7. A Collection for Wm. Rad, Tho. Sephon, Ric. Hunkin, & Peter Rowe, in ye County of Cornwall with divers others to ye numbr of 21 psons their Ranso. is 12 hundred pounds.

"8. A Collecc̄on for Henry Hassard late of Bridport in ye County of Dorset Marchant who lost by Turks one tho. poundes.

"9. A Collecc̄o. for Anthony Bale of Combmartyn in ye County of Devon Roper who lost by hempe & flaxe 3 hundred pounds.

"10. A Collecc̄o. for ye Towne of Stratford upo. Avon in ye County of Warwick yt lost by fyer in ye yeare 1614 8 thosand pounds & upwards.

"For Rowland Jones of Bridport in ye County of Dorset Marchant & John Flood alias Jones his kinseman prisonrs in Turky.

"For Richard Burley of ye parish of St. Mary Magdalen in Barmondsey strete nere ye Borough of Southwarke in our County of Surrey Anchor Smith.

"For ye Inhabitants of ye Towne of Staines in ye County of Mīdsex."

"The first yeare of ye Reigne of K. Charles.
"The 8th of May was delivered unto me thes Briefes.

"1. A Briefe for Wm. Blackmore of Gravesende in ye county of Kent Baker dated ye 19th of March in ye 21st yeare of ye Reigne of K. James.

"2. A Briefe for ye parish Church of St. Nicholas in Rochester dated ye fift day of Marche ye yeare aforenamed.

"3. A Briefe for Jone Browne of Wapping in ye parish of Stepney Widowe dated ye 24th of Aprill Anno Supdic.

"4. A Briefe for Nicolaus Antonio Vulpius, David Stupanus, & Johannes Crassus, Ministers, Andreas a Salis, Thomas a Planta, & Jacobus a Betschla gentleme. dated ye 26 of August in ye 22nd yeare of ye R. of K. Jam."

At the beginning of Volume II.:—

"For Churchill three shillings and six pence.
"For a fire near the Saw Mill two shillgs & eleven pence.
"April 14th '95 Collected for York. 00. 08. 1.
"Collected for Warwick Seven shillings and nine pence.
"For Yalding. two s̄hings.
"May 30th. Collected for Wey in ye County of Cent ... ... 2s. 0d.
"May 9th. Collected for Chepstow in ye County of Monmouth. 1s. 8d."

At the end of Volume III.:—

"Given to Oxford Breif ... ... ... ... ... ... 1s. 3d.
"Given to Fourden-bridg towards their loss by fire. ... 2£. 10s. 8d.
"Given to Tho. Cox in the hamlet of Ham in the County of Surrey for his lost by fire ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0. 2s. 9d.
"1671 given to the Sugar house at London for the lost by fire... 0. 7s. 6d.
"Given to ye brief for Lawrence Waltham in the County of Berks 3s. 10d.

"Given to ye brief for Randal Shenton of Wildoats heath in the parish of Wisterton in Cheshire ... ... ... .. ... ... 0 3 1

"Given to the brief for the Theatre Royal ... ... ... 0 3 6

"Given to the brief for Edmond Singar of Littleton in the County of Middlesex ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0 2 3

"Given to the brief for St. Catharine's Hospitall in London 5s. 6d.

"Given to the Inhabitants of the Hamlet of Ligrave in the parish of Luton in Bedforse ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0 2s. 6d.

"Given to the brief for the fire at Heston in ye County of Middlesex 0 2 6

"1674. Given to a brief for the parish church of Benenden in Kent June 7th seven shillings.'

"Given to a brief for the Inhabitants of Nether Wallop in the County of Southamp. the six shillings & two pence.

"April 11th.

"1675. Given to a brief of Radborne in the County of Hertford 5s 2d.

"May 23. Given to the Brief for a fire at Watton in the County of Norfolke ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0. 5s. 1d.

"August 15. Collected and given to the brief for the fire at Wilton in the parish of Great Bedwin the sum of ... ... ... ... ... 5s. 2d.

"Given to the Brief for the lost of fire at Basinstoke Sep. 26 ... 0. 3s. 3d.

"to Nothampton ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2. 3. 8.

"to Newent Glocester ... ... ... ... ... ... 2s. 6d.

"to Osten street Salop ... ... ... ... ... ... 3. 0,

"to Topsham in ye County of Devon ... ... ... ... 2. 6.

"1677. Given to the losse of Southwarke... ... ... [*no sum named.*]

"Given to ye losse of Cotenham in ye County of Cambridg. Sept. 2d. 5. 0

"Given to ye losse by fyer at Blandfourd in Dorsetshire ye some of six shillings eigt pence ye 27th of Jany '77 ... ... ... ... 0. 6. 8.

"1678. July 21st Given to the losse of a fire at Wem in the County of Sallop the sum of six shillings & eight pence ... ... ... ... 0. 6. 8d.

"September ye 16th. Given towards the building of St. Pauls Church at London ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5. 5. 0.

"February 25. Given to the loss of fire for Pattingham in Staffordshire 0. 4. 0.

"April 9th 1679. given to the loss of fire at Lurgishall in this County 0. 12. 8.

"September 29th 1679. given to Marleboroug. towards ye losse by fire 3. 17. 7.

"1680. Given to the brief of Est Durham in the County of Norfolk 0. 16. 4.

"given to the Town or Hamlet of Weston in the pish of Bulkinton in the county of Warrick ... .. ... ... ... ... ... 2. 6.

"1681. Given to the town of Duxford in ye County of Cambridg. 3. 0.

"Given to ye brief for ye maintenance of ye Poland Ministers ... 7. 2.

"Given for ye reliefe of ye French Protestants ... ... ... 2. 2. 9.

"Given towards the lost of Broad Chalke ... ... ... ... 0. 5. 9.

"Given to ye town of Staford ... ... ... ... ... 0. 2. 6.
"Given to ye town of Ludgershall in ye County of Wilts ... 0. 5. 0.
"Given to East Budly in ye County of Devon ... ... ... 0. 1. 6.
"Given to ye town of Coister in ye County of Lyncoln ... ... 0. 3. 6.

"1682. given to Thomas Nicolls & John Ellens lyinge under Dyers hall in Thames Street London ... ... ... ... ... ... 0. 3s. 6d.
"given to the Town of Presteigne in the County of Radnor ... 0. 4s. 5d.
"given to New Winsor in the County of Berks ... ... ... 0. 4s. 4d.
"1683. given to Charleton Horethorne ... ... ... ... 0. 3. 6.
"given to Evesham ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 0. 2. 6.
"given to Stoke by Clare ... ... ... ... ... ... 0. 2. 6.
"given to Hanwell in Middlesex ... ... ... ... ... 0. 2. 0.

"1684. given to the Town of Runswick in the North Riding ... 2. 6.
"given to Basinghorn in the County of Cambridg. ... ... 2. 6.
"given to the Burrough of Bradwinch in Devonshir. ... ... 2. 0.
"Given to Dunhead St Andrews ... ... ... ... ... 2. 0.
"Given to Aldborn in Wilts ... ... ... ... ... 9. 10.
"given to Newmarket ... ... ... ... ... ... 5. 0.
"given to Channell row in St Margarets Westmister ... ... 3. 0.
"given to Llanum Dufery [? Llandovery] in Carmarthenshire ... 2. 0.
"given to Cawston in Norfolk ... ... ... ... ... 2. 6.
"given to Warsop in Notingamshire ... ... ... ... 2. 0.
"given to Bulford in Wiltes ... ... ... ... ... 0. 2. 0.
"given to Alrewas in the County of Stafford ... ... ... 0. 3. 0.
"given to the parish of Ely St. Mary in ye Citty of Ely... ... 2. 6.
"given to Saresden in the County of Oxon ... ... ... 0. 2. 6.

"1685. given to Market Deeping in the County of Lincoln ... 0. 2. 6.
"given to Haxby for the North Riding in the County of York ... 0. 2. 6.
"given to Beamister in the County of Dorset ... ... ... 5s. 0.
"given to Defford in ye County of Leicester ... ... ... 2. 0.
"given to Staverton in Northamtonshire ... ... ... ... 2. 6.
"given to Alfriston in ye County of Sussex ... ... ... 2. 0.

"given to Sicklinghall in the West Rideing in the County of York 2. 6.

"1686. Given to Easbury towards the repairing of thaier Stepell 2. 6.
"Given to Shrewsburi towards thaier les by fier. ... ... ... 2. 0."

# Wiltshire Words.

By J. U. Powell, M.A.

READERS of this *Magazine* who saw the lists of words that appeared in Nos. lxxvi., lxxvii., and lxxx., a short time back, may not all have seen the Wiltshire Glossary which Messrs. Dartnell and Goddard have edited out of those materials.[1]

Many collections of local words have been published lately, and they are being incorporated into the English Dialect Dictionary now being published in sections at Oxford under the editorship of Dr. Wright ("The English Dialect Dictionary, being the complete Vocabulary of all Dialect Words still in use, or known to have been in use during the last two hundred years." London: Henry Froude). This will be a worthy companion to the complete English Dictionary, which is gradually issuing from the Scriptorium of Dr. Murray.

The Wiltshire Word List will be of real value to the student of the English language; it is prefaced by an account of the vowel-changes in the dialect, and contains a large number of archaic words.

The ordinary reader, in his turn, will be gratified by a number of vigorous and racy expressions. Perhaps, too, the book will help some to realise, that rusticity, whether in language or pronunciation, need not be considered vulgarity, but is often archaism; and further, that rough country vigour is really "poetry in the egg," and is, in fact, the ground-stuff of English literature.

Taking, then, these two points of view, the linguistic and the literary, we may divide the valuable words in this Glossary into the following classes:—

1. Archaisms still in use, and differing but slightly from the

[1] Wiltshire Words: G. E. Dartnell and Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A. London, printed for the English Dialect Society, 1893.

earliest English. Some of these words are found in literature, as in Wyclif's translation of the New Testament, and Shakespeare, but not in modern writers.

2. Expressions forcible and imaginative.
3. Words expressing specialised meanings, where the ordinary language has to couple words together, and so is less terse.

1.—The following are some of the words found in the oldest English, though the impoverished polite language has lost them: the earliest form we give on the authority of the editors:—

*All-a-hoh.* Lopsided. A. S. *awóh.*

*Aps.* The aspen tree. A. S. *æps.*

*Attercop.* A spider. A. S. *áttor-coppe.*

*Ax.* To ask. A. S. *acsian.*

*Biver.* To tremble. *cf. bifian*, to tremble.

*Dawk.* To prick. A. S. *dalc*, a brooch.

*Frum.* Of strong-growing plants. A. S. *from.*

*Har.* The hinder upright of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. A. S. *heorr*, hinge.

*Hele.* To cover over; and *un-hele*, to uncover; as of a rough wind stripping off thatch. A. S. *helan.*

*Dummel.* Stupid. *cf.* the German *dumm*, with the same meaning.

*En.* The old plural termination is still in use, in nouns, *housen*, houses; *facen*, faces; *bluen*, blossoms: in adjectives, *elmen*, of elm; a *corken* leg; a *papern* bag; *glassen* slippers; a *glassen* cup; as a participle in *boughten* bread, opposed to home-made.

*Galley.* To frighten; *galley-crow*, a scarecrow. A. S. *agælwan*, to stupefy.

*Hinted.* Of wheat; harvested, secured in barn. A. S. *hentan*, to secure.

*Oaves.* The eaves of a house. "A good old form; Middle-English *ovese.*"

*Pud-beggar.* Water spider. Middle-English, *padde*, a toad.

*Ruddock.* A robin red-breast. A. S. *rudduc.*

*Seed-lip.* A seed-box. A. S. *leáp*, basket.

*Silgrene.* House-leek. A. S. *singrene*, evergreen.

*Sillow* (only just obsolete). A plough. A. S. *sulh.*

*Skillen.* Out-house. A. S. *scyldan*, to protect.

*Slan.* A sloe. A. S. *slán*, plural of *slá.*

*Snead.* The pole of a scythe. A. S. *snaéd.*

*Spade.* The congealed gum of the eye. A. S. *spéd*, phlegm.

*Staddles.* The pillars on which a rick stands. A. S. *staðol.*

*Stale.* The long handle of any husbandry tool. A. S. *stel* (in compounds).

*Starved.* Perished with cold. A. S. *steorfan*, to die.

*Stem.* A period of time, as "a stem o' dry weather." A. S. *stemn.*

*Tine.* To enclose a field with a hedge; "the Tyning," a field-name. A. S. *týnan.*

*Zam-zodden.* Long-heated over a slow fire, and so spoilt. A. S. *sám-soden*, half-boiled.

The following examples from literature are interesting:—

*Afeard.* "A soldier, and afeard?" Shakespeare, Macbeth.

*Away with* (endure). "The new moons and sabbaths I cannot away with (Isaiah, i., 13).

*Ax.* "They axed him"; common in Wyclif's translation of the Gospels.

*Galley.* To frighten. "The wrathful skies gallow the very wanderers of the dark. Shakespeare, Lear, iii., 2.

*Hele.* To cover. "That a woman pray unto God not heled on the hèad." Wyclif, in I. Cor., xi., 13. In Tisbury Church may be seen inscribed on a beam "1560 This Hele was erected."

*Magotty-pie* (magpie). "Magot-pies and choughs." Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii., 4.

*Mammock.* To pull to pieces. "He did so set his teeth and tear it; Oh, I warrant, how he mammocked it." Shakespeare, Coriolanus, i., 3.

*Pleach.* To plait a hedge. "Walking in a thick-pleached alley." Shakespeare, Much Ado, i., 4. It occurs also in the collection of Songs of the West, Song 17, p. 37, "pleachèd palisading

of grove." Popular songs have preserved old words; in the nursery-song, "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man," we say still, "Prick it and *dack* it and mark it with T" (the word given just above), and it is lamentable that Mr. Stead, in one of the Bairns' Books, gives "Prick it and pat it."

Another local nursery-song, quoted in the Glossary, gives us "Hush-a-bye, baby, the raven shan't have 'ee, No more shall the *magotty-pie*."

*Shrowd.* To pollard a tree. "The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and with a shadowing *shrowd*, and of a high stature." Exekiel, xxxi., 3.

*Charm* (noise). "With charm of earliest birds." Milton, Paradise Lost, iv.

*Dout* (extinguish). "Doth all the noble substance often dout." Shakespeare, Hamlet, i., 4.

*Frore* (frosty). "The parching air burns frore." Milton, Paradise Lost, ii.

*Knitch* (bundle). "Bynde hem togidre in knytchis to be brent." Wyclif, Matthew, xiii., 30.

*Learn* (teach). "Lead me forth in thy truth and learn me." Psalm xxv., 4.

*Mazzard* (head). "I'll knock you o'er the mazzard." Shakespeare, Othello, ii., 3.

*Malkin* (a term of abuse). "Blurted at, and held a malkin." Shakespeare, Pericles, iv., 4.

*Ruddock* (robin). "The ruddock, with charitable bill." Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*Stour* (confusion). "But he was wary of that deadly stoure." Spenser, Faerie Queene, i., 7.

*Pelt* (passion). "Which put you into such a pelt." Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

We may notice, too, how some of these old words, which are lost to the polite language, have been retained, crystallised into surnames:—*Dredge* (barley and oats grown together), *Lear* (hungry), *Maslin* (a mixture of wheat and rye; bread used to be made

of it in Yorkshire about 1840; *Ruddock* (robin red-breast).

2.—But valuable as this Glossary is for the student of language, it has another side; it has preserved racy and idiomatic forms of speech, smelling of the soil sometimes, it is true, but vigorous, forcible, expressive, masculine, homely, and with what Matthew Arnold calls "a healthy country smack" (*Celtic Literature*).

"Especially useful to him who would attempt to English the Sagas, is a knowledge of the spoken English of the country folk, who, as Mr. Barnes has proved to those who refused to see it before, often preserve the best English phrases, which the miserable conventional hack English of this and the preceding century has scornfully passed by." (York Powell and Vigfusson. *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, Introd., p. 116.)

Lowell says, in his introduction to the Biglow Papers, speaking of America:—

"That we shall all be made to talk like books, is the danger with which we are threatened by the universal schoolmaster, who does his best to enslave the minds and memories of his victims to what he esteems the best models of English composition; that is to say, to the writers whose style is faultily correct, and has no blood-warmth in it. No language that cannot suck up the feeling juices secreted for it in the rich mother earth of common folk, can bring forth a sound and lusty book."

Lowell continues, still speaking of the exaggeration typical of the American character:—

"Much of what is set down as mere extravagance, is more fitly to be called intensity and picturesqueness; symptoms of the imaginative faculty in full health and strength, though producing as yet only the raw and formless material in which poetry is to work . . . *Vulgarisms are often only poetry in the egg.*"

In this dialect I think we can trace many of the qualities which Matthew Arnold regards as typical of the English language and character. In his delightful lectures on Celtic Literature, into which he has put some of his most discriminating criticism, and in which he uses most felicitous and discerning language, he talks of "the fidelity to fact," "the energy with honesty," "the pleasant wholesome smack of the soil," which is the mark of the Englishman in language. You will find in this dialect, no doubt, great plainness of speech, and odd and mean monosyllables; still it has four qualities, it will be direct, simple, faithful, and true; and you get the right

word in the right place. How graphic are "belly-vengeance," for very small beer; "cluster-o'-vive," the fist; how pictorial is "dapster," a nimble boy; "he-body," a woman of masculine appearance; "mizzy-mazey," of print swimming before the eyes; "squeeze-belly," a V-shaped stile; "dred-th'-wold-ooman's needle," a children's game. Or, again, "There's our John, s'naw—allus a messin'-a'ter the wenchen, s'naw—*cawin and cawkettin'* like a young rook, s'naw—'vore a can vly, s'naw—boun' to come down vlop, he war." Or, a person complaining of loneliness or the want of sociability and kindness amongst the neighbours, says:—"There ain't one as'll so much as look in and say, 'Dog, how be'est?'" Or again, when thunder-clouds are coming up in summer, it looks "*grouty*."

We now come to words imaginative. Many of them are names of flowers, and fancy has run riot; but all of them show a closeness of observation and that power of seeing unexpected resemblances which lies at the root of wit. "Birds' Wedding-day" is pretty for Valentine's Day, prettier than "pack-rag day" for Old Michaelmas Day. "Gravel-path," for the Milky Way, and "Dick-and-his Team," for the Great Bear, are homely; then "Kissing-gate" for one of those gates that swing inside a semi-circle—gates that you can't hurry through if you want to, and that take rather longer time if there are two of you. Here come appropriately "Kiss-behind-the-garden-gate" (London Pride); Kiss-me-quick (Red Spur Valerian); "Lady's glove," "Lady's petticoat."

But who shall explain "Mother Shimble's-snick-needles," "Granny jump out o' bed," "Granfer griddle goosey gander"? Simpler are "Butter and eggs," "Cows and calves," "Crows' legs" "Snow in harvest." "Shamefaced Maiden" is a charming name for the Wood Anemone; "Quiet Neighbours" is suggestive for the Red Spur Valerian (which should be pronounced Válery Ann). "Cains and Abels," "Children of Israel," "Joseph and Mary" may go together.

Here is a touch of natural poetry:—"What girt *blossoms* 'twur to the snow!"

A bit of history is seen in the name "Danes' Blood" for Dwarf Elder. "It is popularly believed to grow only on the ancient battlefields, and to have sprung originally from the blood of the slain Danes." There is also, we believe, a kind of kidney-bean called Waterloo bean: it comes up with red stains on the leaves, and is thought to refer to bloodshed, just as there is the common name for the dark red Wallflower—Bloody Warrior. The next article shows how the memory of the Danes survived in the western part of the county. At Kingston Deverill, which is within sight of Alfred's Tower at Stourton, a red-haired man will still be known as a "Dane," or "Daner"; and it is worth noticing that a bottom in this parish is called "Danes' Bottom."

The following names may go together:—"Mice's-mouths," "Snakes' victuals" (negant dulces serpentibus aeque Ferre cibum; *Virgil, Georgic* ii.); "Rabbit-flower," "Cuckoo's bread and cheese," "Codlins and cream," "Golden chain," "Shepherd's weather-glass," all "smell of a very rich summer."

Miscellaneous flower-names are:—"Blind man," "Creeping Jack," "Creeping Jenny," "Daddy's whiskers," "Farewell summer," "Jack go to bed at noon," "Naked Nanny," "Old man's beard," "Old woman's pin-cushion," "Peace and plenty," "Pots and kettles," "Granny's nightcap," all of which will be found in their places, although some of them are not confined to this dialect, but are familiar.

3.—Words exact and useful.

The modern written language cannot, without sacrificing neatness, give the exact shade of expression which some of the following words convey. "Moreish," "nammet," "he-body," are awkwardly represented by "making the eater wish to have more," "preliminary luncheon," "woman of masculine appearance"; "stour" is neater than "confusion," "charm" than "confused noise," of birds, folk, or bells; "dout" than "put out," or "extinguish," "worsen," than "grow worse." "I can go no-whither," said an old man to me the other day. What living writer would have been so correct? Under this head would also come those words which give accuracy

of description and detail. One instance will suffice; written English speaks of "a flail," but the "flail" is merely part of an instrument which is called a "dreshol," and which has names for its separate parts. Your writer on country subjects, who has never been out of Fleet Street, will tell you that the "rustic" uses only four hundred words, while he—Pennialinus—who never uses one word where six will do, can use nearly the above-named number in stating that fact. Again, the swarming of bees is named with great exactness; of "swarms" only the first is a "swarm," the second being a "smart" and the third a "chit."

A character in one of Disraeli's fashionable novels says:—

"The English language consists of three words, 'nice,' 'jolly,' and 'smart,' to which some grammarians add 'fond.'"

The ideas of the satirised persons were no doubt equally few.

I have spoken of the raciness of vocabulary; let me end by illustrating raciness of phrase which might be added to the pages of the Glossary. Again a quotation from the Biglow Papers will serve as an introduction to some racy sayings and proverbial phrases.

"Prosaic as American life seems in many of its aspects to an European . . . I cannot help thinking that the ordinary talk of unlettered men among us is fuller of metaphor and of phrases that suggest lively images, than that of any other people I have seen . . . Almost every county has some good die-sinker in phrase, whose mintage passes into the currency of the whole neighbourhood."

(Many popular preachers have such mother-wit, for example, Peter Mackenzie.) Such "die-sinkers" were the old man and woman, both over eighty years of age, from whom many of the following expressions came. Although they may not have "passed into currency," still there is a noticeable alertness and spirit, and they are the stuff out of which a national language grows:—"Her'd lie abed till her wur vinny" (one old woman of another given to shamming). "A would skin a vlint vur a varden, and spwile a tenpenny nayl in doin on't." "More store, more stink." "A lie's a lie, though the king tell it." "What's the good o, going to law when the court's in hell?" "What be you a lookin' vor? lookin' for last year's snow?" (said pettishly to an old woman

poking about the house). "Ees, Her wur a proper vool. Her wur missis of a public-house, and left it for to be missis of a teaty-pit" (of an innkeeper's widow who married a labourer). "What sort of man is the new farmer?" Oh, like a crooked road, in and out." "Our Tom he's too wuld and too stiff for a souldier, perhaps they'd have en, if a were oiled and plyed." "My uncle worked seven years o' Sundays." The meaning is that he worked for *forty-nine* years; he was a shepherd, and therefore had to work on Sundays. If the number of Sundays he had worked during his life were added together, they would make seven years; multiply 52 Sundays by 49=2548; divide this by 365, and you get seven years. Various similes from animal life:—"They ran like two young greyhounds"; "I can't get out of Dobbin's pace"; "need to have a head like a hawk"; "as cunning as a young rook"; "the poor baby's arm's no thicker than a lamb's tail a'ter it's been skinned." Various:—"What, be I to be shrowded like a wuld polly?" (said by a man when told by the doctor that he would have to lose his arm, *i.e.*, lopped like an old pollard); "These yere cats be passon and clerk" (one white, the other black); "I be just like a almanack, I can tell the changes coming" (said by a rheumaticy woman). "Chatter-watter" is good for "tea"; two good terms of abuse are "Thee girt maa-kin" (malkin, a long thin baking-stick), "Thee little truckle-muxen" (little girl playing about in the mud). "Passon gied 'em a physic-ball 'smarnin' in church."

The Glossary concludes with an appendix of stories, but to it this is not the place to make additions. Like rough country rhymes in cradle-songs or on tomb-stones—but we are no longer to cut our simple rhymes upon them—such stories should be carefully preserved by anyone who hears them; they have a germ in them. But if anyone should tell a story, let him preface it with such words as these:—"Once upon a time, 'twernt in my time, nor in your time, nit in anybody else's time; 'twere when magpies builded in old men's beards and turkey-cocks chewed bacca; all over hills dales mountains and valleys, so far as I shall tell you tonight, or tomorrow night, or ever I shall tell you before I done, if I can."

# The Society's MSS.

## Chisledon and Draycot.

*(Continued from page 54.)*

CHISLEDON itself, with Burderop, its satellite, some part apparently of Hodson, and Badbury, were all parcel of that immense estate of the Church liberated for lay occupancy in the sixteenth century. The "Liber de Hyda," edited for the Rolls Series, duly mentions Chisledon among the most ancient possessions of the Abbey of Hyde by Winchester, while Badbury at the surrender of the monasteries had been for centuries in the possession of the monks of Glastonbury. A schedule of deeds, in the handwriting presumably of Sir William Calley, the first of his name here, will enable us to trace the descent of the manors of Chisledon and Burderop for close on a century from the year 1537 on:—

"Diverse parcells and evidences belonging unto the manners of Burderupp and Chisildon in the County of Wiltes.

"1. *Imprimis* the old lease graunted by the Abbott to Tho: Stephens & al. for 6i yeares A° 29. H: viij$^{i}$. [A.D. 1537].

"2. *Item* the copie of the Lettres Pattentes from the King to S$^{r}$ John Bridges K$^{t}$. of Burderupp and Chisildon A°. 32. H. viij$^{i}$. inrolled in chancery. [23 April, A.D. 1540].

"3. *Item* a deede from Edmund Lo: Chandoys to Tho: Stephens of Burderupp and Chisildon A°. iiij$^{to}$ Eliz: Regine. [A.D. 1562].

"4. *Item* the fine from the Lo: Chandoys and his lady to Tho: Stephens.

"5. *Item* the lycence of alienacion from the Lo: Chandoys to Tho: Stephens.

"6. *Item* a deede from Gyles Lo: Chandoys to Tho: Stephens of the Rectorie and Ryoalties of Burderupp and Chisilden A° 21. Eliz: Regine [A.D. 1579].

"7. *Item* the defeasance of a statute from Edmund Lo: Chandoyes to Tho: Stephens A° iiij$^{to}$ Eliz: of 3000$^{li}$. [A.D. 1562].

"8. *Item* one Indenture of Intayle made by Tho: Stephens of the manners of Burderupp and Chisildon A° 16 Eliz: Regine [A.D. 1574].

"9. *Item* one deede made by Nycholas and Tho: Stephens to Anthony Stephens of an Annuity of 50$^{li}$ per annum A° 5° Jacobi [A.D. 1607-8].

"10. *Item* the copie of M^rs^. Stephens Joynter (which dead I saw cancelled) and of the landes of Nycholas Stephens entayled of his heyers males 14th March A°. 5° Jacobi [A.D. 1607—8].

"11. *Item* one Indenture of bargayne and sale from Tho: and Anthony Stephens to Alex: Stafford and Jeames Cottington of all theire landes and royalties in Burderupp and Chisildon A° 17 Jacobi [A.D. 1619].

"12. *Item* a release from Tho: & Anthony Stephens for the money payd for the purchase of Burderupp and Chisildon inrolled in Chancery A° 17 Jacobi [A.D. 1619].

"13. *Item* a lycence of alienacion from Tho: Stephens to Alex: Stafford.

"14. *Item* the fine from Tho: Stephens Jone his wyfe and Anthony Stephens to Alex: Stafford.

"15. *Item* the recovery inrolled.

"16. *Item* the exemplificacion of the inrolment of the fine according to the Statute.

"17. *Item* the exemplificacion of the inrolment of the writt of entry and seison according to the Statute.

"18. *Item* one deede of lyvery and seison and possession from Tho: Stephens to Alex: Stafford.

"19. *Item* a bond from Tho: Stephens to Alex: Stafford of 5000^li^ for performance of covenantes.

"20. *Item* a bond from Anthony Stephens to Alex: Stafford of 300^li^ to free the land of an annuity of 40^li^ per annum from his wyfe.

"21. *Item* a note under the hand of Tho: Stephens of all the incumbrances whereunto the landes might be lyable.

"22. *Item* 7 statutes of Mr. Tho: Stephens all cancelled.

"23. *Item* the counterparte of W^m^. Leycy alias Hodges his lease granted by Alex: Stafford and Jeames Cottington for 4 yeares.

"24. *Item* a bond of 800^li^ from the sayd Leycy alias Hodgis for payment of the rent and performance of covenantes.

"25. *Item* a true copie of the fine inrolled leavied on Mrs. Stephens Joynter.

"26. *Item* a copie of Nycholas Stephens will."

*Endorsed:*—"A Note of diverse parcells of Evedence and writtinges belonginge [unto] the Manners of Burderupp Chisildon and Hodson, with parte of Draycott."

Only one of the documents mentioned in the above schedule is represented in Mr. Mullings' collection, namely, No. 2, the copy of the Letters Patent of Henry VIII. to Sir John Brydges, afterwards (in 1554) the first Lord Chandos of Sudeley. Originally from Gloucestershire, the Brydges family, in more than one branch, had firmly established itself in the adjoining parts of Wiltshire. In 1513 Sir Giles Brydges obtained a grant of the manor of Blunsdon

St. Andrew, forfeited by Edmund Ferrers; his son, Sir John, resided there, and is described as "of Blunsdon" in the letters patent subjoined, whereby he purchased the manors of Chisledon, Burderop, Nun Eton, and Broad Blunsdon, of the King. This was in 1540. Four years later his son, Edmund Brydges, received as a marriage portion with Dorothy Braye, a grant from the King of the manors of Minty and Purton. The crown title in every case was derived from monastic surrenders, namely, of the houses of Cirencester, Godstow, Hyde, and Malmesbury. The crowning good fortune, however, of Sir John Brydges' life was yet to come. He was instrumental in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion, and escorted the Lady Jane Grey to the block. His reward was a grant of the castle and manor, together with the peerage title of Lord Chandos, of Sudeley. He thus finally founded his family in Gloucestershire, and their estate in North Wilts became of the less importance to his descendants. The essential portions of the letters patent of Chisledon (No. 2 in the schedule) are appended:—

"23rd April A.D. 1540. Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem Sciatis quod nos pro summa duorum millium centum nonaginta trium librarum duorum solidorum et sex denariorum legalis monete Anglie ad manus thesaurarii curie Augmentacionum revencionum Corone nostre ad usum nostrum per dilectum nobis Johannem Bridges de Blunesdon in comitatu nostro Wiltes militem soluta de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Johanni Bridges maneria nostra de Chuselden et Burythropp ac totam grangiam nostram vocatam Monkebaron cum suis juribus membris et pertinenciis universis in comitatu nostro Wiltes nuper monasterio de Hyda alias dicto Hyde in comitatu nostro Southampton modo dissoluto dudum spectancia et pertinencia ac totam rectoriam et ecclesiam nostram de Chuselden cum suis pertinenciis universis in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes dicto nuper monasterio dudum appropriatam spectantem et pertinentem ac advocacionem donacionem liberam disposicionem et jus patronatus vicarie ecclesie parochialis de Chuselden in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes Ac omnia mesuagia molendina tofta cotagia grangias orrea terras tenementa redditus reversiones servicia boscos subboscos communas jampna brueras aquas piscarias piscaciones ac omnes et omnimodas terras glebas penciones porciones decimas oblaciones advocaciones jura patronatuum feoda militum escaetas relevia redditus super quibuscunque dimissionibus et concessionibus reservatos curias letas visum franci plegii ac omnia que ad visum franci plegii pertinent catalla waviata extrahuras catalla felonum et fugitivorum ac liberas warrennas[1] parcos et alia jura jurisdicciones

[1] Underlined in original.

privilegia et hereditamenta nostra quecunque cum pertinenciis in Chuselden Hoddesdon et Badbury in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes ac alibi ubicunque in eodem comitatu dictis maneriis grangie et rectorie seu eorum alicui vel aliquibus quoquo modo spectancia vel pertinencia aut ut membrum vel parcellam eorundem maneriorum grangie et rectorie seu eorum alicui vel aliquibus ante hac habita cognita seu reputata existencia Adeo[1] plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ultimus abbas dicti nuper monasterii de Hyde aut aliquis predecessorum suorum abbatum ejusdem nuper monasterii in jure nuper monasterii illius aliquo tempore ante dissolucionem dicti nuper monasterii vel antequam nuper monasterium illud ad manus nostras devenit dicta maneria grangiam rectoriam et cetera premissa cum pertinenciis vel aliquam inde parcellam habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit seu habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit Et adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras racione vel pretextu dissolucionis dicti nuper monasterii aut racione vel pretextu alicujus doni concessionis vel confirmacionis per nuper abbatem et nuper conventum dicti nuper monasterii sub sigillo suo conventuali nobis confecti seu aliter quocunque modo devenerunt aut devenire debuerunt ac in manibus nostris jam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent

" Damus eciam et pro consideracione predicta per presentes concedimus prefato Johanni Bridges omnia maneria nostra de Nonne Eton alias dicta West Eton et Brode Blunesden in predicto comitatu nostro Wiltes nuper monasterio de Godstowe in comitatu nostro Oxonie modo dissoluto dudum spectancia vel pertinencia Ac omnia mesuagia terras tenementa aquas piscarias jampna brueras communas subboscos redditus reversiones et servicia feoda militum escaetas relevia redditus super quibuscunque dimissionibus et concessionibus reservatos curias letas visum franci plegii catalla waviata extrahuras catalla felonum et fugitivorum ac liberas warrennas parcos ac omnia alia jura jurisdicciones privilegia et hereditamenta nostra quecunque cum pertinenciis in Nonne Eton alias dicta West Eton et Brode Blunesdon in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes ac alibi ubicunque in eodem comitatu eisdem maneriis de Nonne Eton alias dicto West Eton et Brode Blunesden quo quo modo spectancia vel pertinencia . . . . in tam amplis modo et forma prout ultima abbatissa dicti nuper monasterii de Godstowe aut aliqua predecessorum suorum abbatissarum ejusdem nuper monasterii de Godstowe [*&c., as above*] deberent Habendum tenendum et gaudendum predicta maneria de Burythropp Chuselden Nonne Eton et Brode Blunesden et predictam grangiam de Monke baron ac predictam rectoriam et ecclesiam de Chuselden ac omnia messuagia . . . et cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata cum pertinenciis universis prefato Johanni Bridges heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in capite per servicium medietatis unius feodi militis Ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris duodecim libras et quatuor solidos sterlingorum ad curiam nostram Augmentacionum revencionum Corone nostre ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvendos pro omnibus redditibus serviciis et demandis quibus cunque proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendis solvendis vel faciendis. Et ulterius de uberiori gracia nostra volumus . . .

[1] Underlined in original.

Et ulterius damus et per presentes concedimus prefato Johanni Bridges omnia exitus redditus reverciones et proficua predictorum maneriorum rectorie grangie mesuagiorm terrarum tenementorum et ceterorum omnium et singulorum premissorum superius expressorum et specificatorum cum pertinenciis a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo preterito hucusque proveniencia sive crescencia Habendum eidem Johanni ex dono nostro absque compoto . . . Et ulterius de ampliori gracia nostra volumus ac auctoritate nostra regia qua fungimur pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus prefato Johanni Bridges heredibus et assignatis suis quod idem Johannes heredes et assignati sui de cetero imperpetuum habebunt tenebunt et gaudebunt et in usus suos proprios convertant ac habere tenere et gaudere et in usus suos proprios convertere valeant et possint dictam rectoriam et ecclesiam de Chuselden ac omnes et singulos terras glebas mesuagia tenementa prata pasturas decimas oblaciones proficua et emolumenta quecunque eidem rectorie et ecclesie quo quo modo spectancia et pertinencia adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ultimus abbas de nuper monasterio de Hyde et ejusdem loci conventus . . . predictam rectoriam et ecclesiam ac predictas decimas . . . habuerunt . . . aliqua lege statuto actu ordinacione constitucione prohibicione restriccione vel consuetudine incontrarium inde antehac habito facto ordinato edito usitato seu proviso aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante volumus eciam . . . In cujus &c. T. R. apud Westmonasterium xxiij die Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici Octavi Anglie &c. Tricesimo Secundo.

"Convenit cum Recordo et examinatur per me Ricardum Broughton."

*Endorsed :*—"The copy of the Kinges letters pattentes for Burdrop Chisselton & Hodson."

Englishmen have always been adepts in revolution according to the forms of law. The utmost anxiety was shown by King Henry VIII. to procure the *surrender* by the abbot and convent in every case of their houses. But, if such surrenders were valid, other acts as solemnly performed by the same bodies, prior to their surrenders, were equally of good effect. A lease, for instance, for term of years with rent reserved, granted under the conventual seal —such in a host of cases, was the obstacle discovered after the surrender was complete to the King's full enjoyment of his new source of revenue. His grantees of abbey lands took their bargains subject to the same drawbacks. Thus the grant to Edmund Brydges, esq., of the manor of Minty, 8th May, 1544, was subject to leases for twenty-one, sixty, sixty-one, seventy, and eighty-nine years, ranging in date between 2nd August, 1537, and 12th May, 1540, affecting, apparently, the whole of the demesne lands of the manor, and all apparently, except the last, granted under the conventual seal. The manor and rectory of Purton, together with the

tithes, were all subject similarly to a lease granted 4th September, 1515, to Richard Pulley and Margaret, his wife, for their lives, and the lives of no less than four young children, in survivorship. A precisely parallel state of affairs existed at Chisledon. The first document mentioned in the schedule printed above is "the old lease granted by the abbott to Thomas Stephens and others for 61 years," in 1537. That is to say, until the year 1598 the first Lord Chandos and his descendants could look for slender profit only from their new acquisition. By reference to that valuable class of documents called "particulars for grants" the terms of Stephen's lease might doubtless be discovered, but, without it, there is a good deal of available evidence touching the Stephens family, and their interest at Chisledon.

To begin with, it is tolerably certain that the lease of 1537 to Thomas Stephens was a renewal of the like to his father, Richard, whose will was proved in the Prerogative Court, as follows:—

"In the name of God amen In the yere of o$^{r}$ lord god MVXIX the xxj day of January I Richard Stevyns of Birdethrop in the parishe of Chesildon w$^{t}$in the dioces of Salisbury with my hole mynde make my testament in this maner wise, ffurst I bequeith my soule unto almyghtie god and to o$^{r}$ lady saint Mary w$^{t}$ all the holy company of hevyn, and my bodie to be buried in the chauncell before alhalown' the patron of the churche of Chesulden, Also I bequeith to the mother churche of Sarum xijd Also I bequeith to the churche of Wrowton xx$^{s}$ Also I bequeith to the churche of lydyard vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Also I bequeith to the churche of Redborne vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Also I bequeth to the churche of Swyndon xl$^{s}$ Also I bequeth to the churche of Wanborough vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Also I bequethe to the church of lyddyngton vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Also I bequeth to the churche of Draycooth vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Also I bequethe to my parishe churche of Chesulden my vestment that is there now, and after the departyng of Margarett my wif I bequeth to the forsaid church of Chesulden my chalis my book my corporas. Also I bequeth to the fyve principull lyghts in the churche of Chesilden fyve sheepe Also I will that margaret my wif and Thomas my sonne the yonger fynde a preest to pray for me And for my frends by the space of one hole yere and he to have for his labo$^{r}$ ix marks and that he say diriges for my soule one moneth every nyght at Chesulden in the parisshe churche and he shall have for his labo$^{r}$ iiij$^{s}$ And also I will that they Ryng w$^{t}$ one bell whille the dyrige ys in saying, Also I bequeth to every one of my godchildren vj$^{d}$, Also I will that Thomas Stewyns my eldest son have iiijli whiche I promysed hym aforetyme, Also I bequethe to Margaret Stevyns the dought$^{r}$ of Thomas Stewyns xx$^{ti}$ shepe, Also I bequeth to Richard Stevyns the son of Thomas Stewyns xx$^{ti}$ shepe, also I bequethe xxxiiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ for to pay for the graylle that is behynde of the so$\tilde{\text{m}}$e of fyve marks vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ which is to pay xxxiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ when the grayl is brought home. Also I bequethe to Richard

Stewyns the son of William Stewyns vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$, Also I bequethe to Anthony Stevyns iij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$, Also I bequethe to William Stewyns the sonne of William Stewyns on' ewe and to Jone Stevyns the dowght$^{r}$ of Willm̃ Stewyns on' ewe Also I bequethe to Jane Mills the dowght$^{r}$ of Thomas Milles a heyfar, Also I bequethe to Jone Maskelyn an' ewe and to Thomas Maskelyn' the sonne of William Maskelyn' an' ewe Also I bequeth to Margery Beyll my dought$^{r}$ a cowe and a heyfor, Also I bequeth to Richard Webbe xxx$^{ti}$ shepe, also I bequethe to every childe of Jamys hewys a shepe, also I bequeth to Alys hewis a heyfor, Also I will that Margaret Stewyns my wif and Thomas Stevyns the yonger my sonne be myn' executors and that they fulfill my last will and pay my detts, and that done I will the Residew of my goodys be departed betwixt Margaret Stewyns my wif and Thomas Stewyns my son the yonger whiche byn' myn executo$^{r}$ by the good provision of Thomas Buses whiche I make myn ouerseer that my will be fulfilled And I will that he have for his labour xl$^{s}$ Theis personnes folowing bering witnes, Sir Nicholas Bixton, Wattar Bachar, William Maskelyn William Beyll w$^{t}$ many other moo the day and the date above rehersed." [Proved 19th March, 1519-20, by Thomas and Margaret, in the person of William Beale, "literati," their procurator; registered "Ayloffe," fo. 27.]

Thomas Stephens, the testator's eldest son of that name, doubtless succeeded him at Burderop. In 1537, as we know by the schedule, he obtained a further lease of the farm there from the Abbot of Hyde. He would gladly, we may suppose, have purchased the fee of the Crown, but was forestalled, as we have seen, by Sir John Brydges, in 1540. A freeholder, however, he became, and secured a haven for his race, against the lease at Burderop ran out, by the purchase, 10th May, 1549, of the manors of Inglesham, cos. Wilts and Berks, together with certain lands at Clotely, in the parish of Hankerton and in Sevenhampton, all of which had belonged to the Abbey of "New Work," Leicester, and for which he now paid the sum of 210*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* His choice of Inglesham for his investment was perhaps decided by his wife's connexions, she being the daughter of John Prater, of that place. Like his father before him he died possessed of a very considerable estate, as appears by his will, proved in the Prerogative Court, and registered "Tash," fo. 9 :—

In the name of god amen the thirde daie of September the yere of o$^{r}$ Lorde God a Thousande fyve Hundreth fiftie and one I Thomas Stephyns sicke in bodie but of good Remembrance do ordeyne and make this my last will and testament, ffirst I give my soule unto Almightie god my maker and Redemer And my bodye to be buried in the churche of Cheselden. Item I give unto the poore mens box of Chesulden Swyndon and Inglesham to be equally devided vj$^{li}$

Item I give unto the vicar of Chesulden tenne shillings Item I give and bequeathe unto Nicholas Stephyns Jerome and Richard my sonnes to every of them one hundreth poundes and one hundreth shepe the w$^{ch}$ soñe and shepe to be delyvered when they come to lawful age, And yf it fortune that one of the foresaid my sons do Departe before he doth Receyve his legacies, Then I will his Legacie equally be devided betwixt thother twayn that be alive Item I give Richarde my son the Lease of the parsonage of Swindon and he to enjoie it when he is of lawful age Item I give unto my son Thomas Stephyns daughters to every of them twentie pounds Item I give unto Jane York my doughter Tenn poundes Item I give unto Robert Maskulyne and Jane Maskulyne to every of them vj$^{li}$ xiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ Item I give unto George Maskulyne and Agnes Chatterton my syster to every of them iiij$^{li}$ vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Item I give unto Hughe Myddelhurst Thomas Ryve William Starte to every of them xl$^{s}$. Item I give unto all my other servants both men and women to every of them vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Also I give unto my sonne Thomas servauntes to every of them vi$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ Item I give unto John Austen one cowe Item I give unto my godchildren to every of them one shepe. Item I give unto William Waldron xx$^{li}$ The rest of my goodes not given nor bequest so that my debts and legacies paied I give them unto Joane my wiefe and Thomas my sonne, whom I ordeyn and make my Executors of this my last will and testament Witness hereof Roger Colley Thomas Hynton James Hall James Doberlowe w$^{t}$ other Item I ordeyn and make Roger Colley Thomas Hinton James Hall supvisors and to have for their labor every of them fourtie shillings.

(Administration, "ad viam intestati," was granted, 2 May, 1553, of the testator's estate, to Joan, the relict, she and her son Thomas, the executors, having, for certain causes, renounced the burden of execution.)

Particulars of his Berkshire estate are supplied by an :—

Inquisition indented, taken at Abyngdon, co. Berks, 2 April, 6 Edward VI., before Vincent Power, escheator of Oxford and Berks, after the death of Thomas Stephyns, gent. The said Thomas Stephyns, and Johan Stephyns his wife, were seised, the day before his death, of the manor of Inglesham, co. Berks, with its appurtenances, and of 10 messuages, 3 tofts, 2 cottages, 1 water mill, 200 *a.* land, 140 *a.* meadow, 120 *a* pasture, 4 *a.* wood, and 20 *a.* gorse and marsh, with 26*s.* 7*d.* rent, in Inglesham and Nether Inglesham, co. Berks, and also of the advowson of the church of Inglesham and of the vicarage, in demesne as of fee and of frank tenement respectively. She survived him, and is now living at Inglesham, the reversion of the premises belonging to Thomas Stephyns of Chesildon, his son and heir. The said manor, &c., are held of the king in chief, by service of half a knight's fee, and payment of 33*s.* 1*d.* yearly, and are worth 14*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* clear per annum. The said Thomas Stephyns died 6 Sept. last (1551), and Thomas Stephyns of Chesildon, his son and heir was 27 years old and more at his said father's death. ("Escheators Inquisitions," Series II., Oxford and Berks, 6 Edw. VI., No. 3.)

Thomas Stephens, the heir, in the seventy years of his life,

achieved much. In 1562 Edmund, the second Lord Chandos, sold him the fee of Burderop, apparently for 3000*l.* (see the schedule, Nos. 3—5 and 7). On 6th February, 1578-9, he purchased of Giles, third Lord Chandos, all his manorial rights, together with the rectory of Chiseldon, as appears by the schedule (No. 6) and by the following inquisition :—

Writ to the escheator in co. Wilts, to enquire "*Quia Thomas Stevens armiger qui de nobis tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum*" . . . Westminster, 12 Feb. 38 Eliz.

Inquisition taken at Marleborough, co Wilts, 16 March, 38 Eliz. (1595-6) before Thomas Crane, esq., escheator, by the oath of William Haycroft, gent., Virgill Parker, gent., Richard Patteshall, gent., William Pleadall, gent, Henry Barnard, gent. John Brynde, William Sadler of Salthropp, William Sadler of Overtowne, William Fyssher, William Burge, John Burge, William Collet, Edmund Morse, John Stychall, Richard Cleter, Thomas Parrys, and William West.

The said Thomas Stephens was seised in fee, long before his death, of the manor of Over Inglisham, co. Wilts, and of the manor of Nether Inglisham, co. Berks, the rectory of Inglisham, co. Berks, the advowson of the vicarage of Inglisham, a capital messuage called the "farme of Burythropp *alias* Burdropp" in the parish of Chiselden, co. Wilts, a pasture called "the farmour's Downe *alias* Ludington Downe" in the parish of Ludington, the advowson of the church, or vicarage, of Swindon, co. Wilts ; of four messuages in the several holdings of Robert Morse, Mathew Barber, Cutbert ————, and Bur' Barnard, in Swindon, and of one portion of the tithes called "Nower tythe" lying in Escott in the parish of Swindon ; also of three messuages in the parish of Chiseldon in the several occupations of John Kinge and Joan Chete ; and being so seised, the said Thomas by an indenture, the last day of February 16 Elizabeth (1573-4), between himself of the one part and Dame Jane Bridges, widow, of the other, in consideration of a marriage then already solemnized between Nicholas Stephens his son and heir apparent, and Frances, now wife of the said Nicholas, daughter of the said Dame Jane, and for a competent jointure for the said Frances, agreed to enfeoff Anthony Bridges, esq., William Brouncker, esq., John Warneford, esq., James Braybrooke, gent., William Box, gent., and William Martyn, gent., of the manors of Inglisham in the counties Berks and Wilts, to the use of himself during the joint lives of the said Thomas and Nicholas, and after the death of the said Nicholas to the use of the said Frances for her life, with remainder to the use of him, the said Thomas, for his life, with remainder to the use of the said Nicholas in tail male, with remainder to the use of his own heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of his father, Thomas, with remainder to the use of his own right heirs.

And further by the said indenture he agreed with the said Dame Jane, that, in consideration of the said marriage, and to preserve his lands in his blood, that he, or others, being seised of the farm, or site of the manor, of Burdrop, *alias* Burythropp, in Chiseldon, and of lands, parcel thereof, in Burdrop,

Hodson, and Chiseldon, and of a pasture called "the farmer's Downe or Lyddington Downe," the rectory of Swindon, the glebe lands thereto belonging and of all tithes, &c., belonging to the said rectory, and of all other his lands, within the realm (except the said several manors of Inglesham), should thenceforth stand and be seised of thereof, to the use of him the said Thomas for the term of his life, with remainder, as to the said farm of Burdrop, to Elizabeth, then his wife, for her life, for her jointure, and with remainder as to all the premises in Chiselden, Swyndon, Ludington, *alias* Lyddyngton, and Hodson, after his death, and as to the farm of Burdrop also, after the death of the said Elizabeth, to such uses for the term of six years, or less, as by his last will he should direct, and after that term to the use of the said Nicholas Stephens in tail male, with remainder in default to the use of the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas, with remainder in default to the use of the heirs male of the body of Thomas, his father, with remainder to the use of his own right heirs.

Afterwards, in the Octave of St. Hillary, 17 Eliz. (1574-5), the said Thomas levied a fine of the said manors of Inglisham (the rectory and advowson of the church there excepted) to the said William Bruncker and William Martyn, and to one Michael Erneley, esq., and the heirs of Bruncker, to the uses mentioned in the said indenture, &c.

Further, the said Elizabeth, wife of the said Thomas Stephens, died at Burdrop, 19 Eliz. (1577), and subsequently the said Thomas in 20 Eliz. (1578), married Dorothy Violett (*"duxit in uxorem Dorotheam Violett"*), and after that marriage, Edmund Bridges, knt., Lord Chandos, being seised in fee of the rectory of the parish church of Chiselden, demised the same to the said Thomas for life, with remainder to Thomas his son for life, with remainder to the said Nicholas for life: and subsequently, being seised of such an estate therein, he bought, 6 Feb. 21 Eliz. (1578-9), of Giles, Lord Chandos, son and heir of the said Edmund, Lord Chandos, the said rectory, as also the manor of Chiselden and Hodson, with their members and appurtenances in co. Wilts· and subsequently, by indenture dated 15th Sept., 21 Eliz., the said Thomas, the son, and Nicholas, released all their right in the said rectory to the said Thomas their father.

And the said Thomas being accordingly seised in fee of the manor of Chiseldon, by indenture dated 30 Oct., 21 Eliz., he enfeoffed, in consideration of the said marriage and his affection to the said Dorothy, George Stoddard, citizen and grocer of London, William Box of Macham, co Berks, esq., Nicholas Rutland of Mycham, co. Surrey, gent, and John Hollywell of Chilton, co. Berks, gent, of the said rectory of Chiseldon, and manor of Chiseldon and Hodson (the advowson and patronage of the church of Chiseldon excepted), to his own use for life, with remainder to the use of Dorothy his wife for life, with remainder to the use of his heirs and assigns.

The said Thomas made his last will and testament 24 May, 37 Eliz. (1595), whereby, for the advancement of John Stephens his son, and his other children, he exercised his power under the above recited indenture, and gave the said farm of Burdrop, &c., to the said John for the full term of six years, and appointed the said John his executor.

The said Dorothy survived him, and is now living at Marlborough.

The said manors of Inglesham, co. Berks, and Wilts, and the rectory of

Inglesham, are held of the king, by service of half a knight's fee, and 33s. ½d. rent at Michaelmas "*nomine decime.*" The said manor of Inglesham, co. Berks, and the rectory, are worth 10*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The manor of Inglesham, co. Wilts, is worth 4*l.*

The capital messuage called Burdrop is held of the king in chief, and is worth 16*l.*

The pasture, called "farmer's alias Lyddington Downe," is worth 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and is held of the King in chief.

The four messuages in Swindon are worth 28*s.* 8*d.*; the tithes *(porcio decimarum)*, in Escott, are worth 20*s.*; the three messuages in Chiseldon are worth 58*s.*, the tenure in every case unknown.

The Rectory of Swindon is held of the king in chief, by service of one twentieth of a knight's fee, and is worth 3*s.* 4*d.*

The manor and rectory of Chiseldon are worth, the rectory 16*l.*, and the manors of Chiseldon and Hodson 10*l.* 8*s.*, and are held of the king by knight's service.

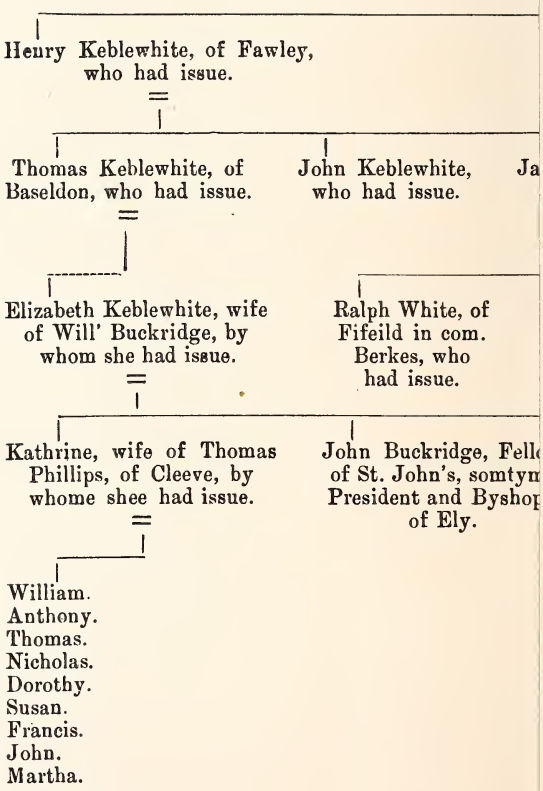
The said Thomas died at Burdrop 13 Jan. [*last before the*] date of the Inquisition (1595-6). Nicholas Stephens is his son and heir, and was aged at the death of his father forty years.

His will, preserved—as are those of his father and grandfather—im the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gives some further information about him:—

May 24. 1595. Thomas Stephens of Burythropp, alias Burthroppe, co. Wilts, Esq^re^. Youngest son John. To be buried in Parish church of Chiseldon. Poor of Inglesham. Dorothy my wife. Manor & Parsonage of Chiseldon to wife for life. Children of said wife. Parsonage to remain to second son, Thomas, & his heirs. John Stephens, gent., my third son, interest in manor of Brome in Swyndon, to have & hold during natural life of Nicholas Stephens, gent., my brother. Son Thomas, interest in Inglesham—"Whereas by Indenture last day of ffebruary, 16th Elizabeth, between me, Thomas Stephens, and Dame Jane Bridges, widow of Sir Richard Bridges, Knt . . . that lands in Chiseldon Swindon, Liddington, Hodson (except farm of Burdrop), and after decease of Elizabeth then my wife (now deceased) the farm of Burdrop also . . . power over estate by will for six years for advancement of children was reserved . . . ," he now appoints said premises to remain to son John for six years; said son John sole executor. Overseers, well beloved cousin Edward Waldron of Alborne, co. Wilts, Esq^r^., loving sons-in-law, Edward Reede of Chesburie, co. Wilts, Esq^r^., Richard Younge of Ogbourne gent, Nicholas Vyolett of Overtowne, gent. Witnesses, Henry Martyn, Edward Waldron, Richard Younge, Edward Rede, Thomas Maylen, Notary Publick.

Proved by son John July 2, 1596, registered C. P. C. "Drake," fo. 53,

The Stephens family had now reached the highest point of their prosperity in Chiseldon, but before entering on the melancholy history of the loss of a position so industriously attained, it may

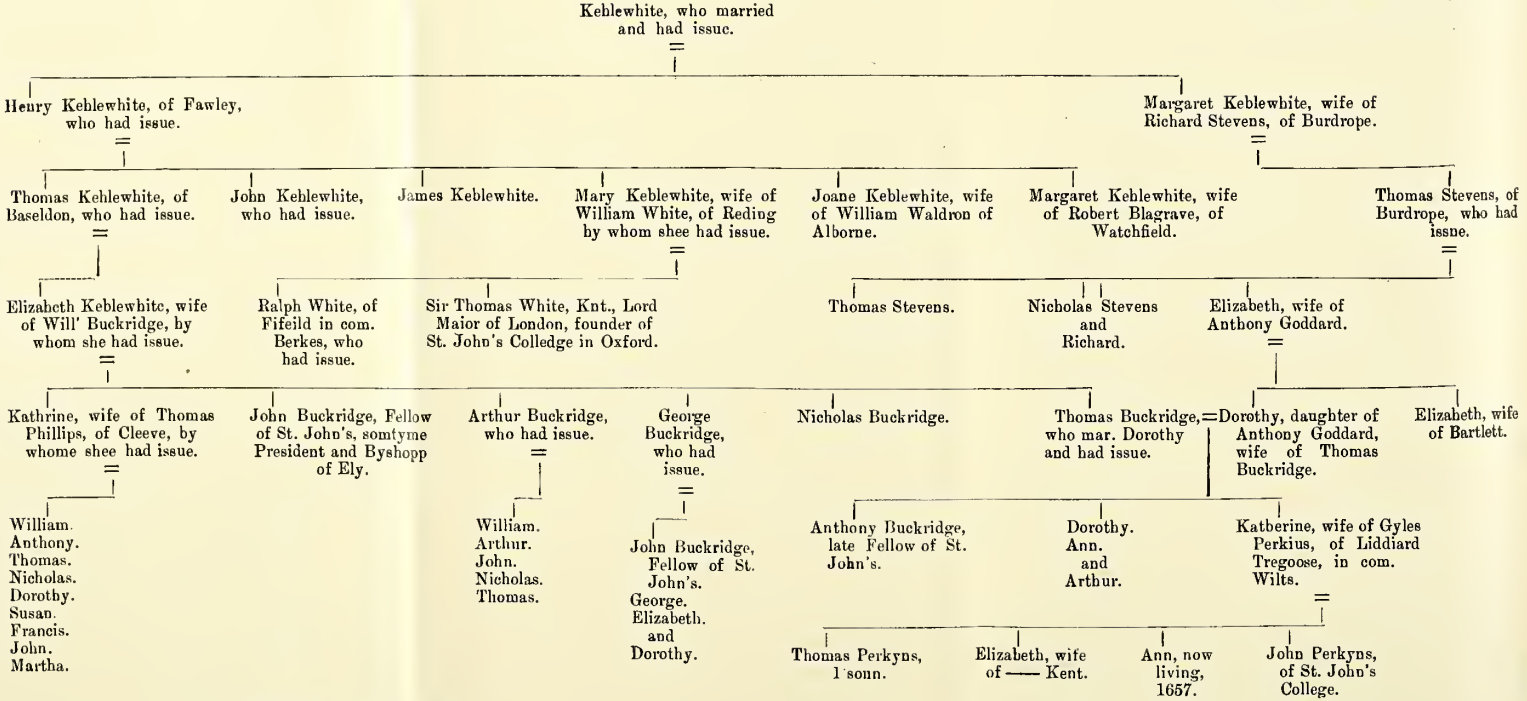



Thus subscribed the 13 of Ju
This Descent is examined and
of by mee
William Ryley, No

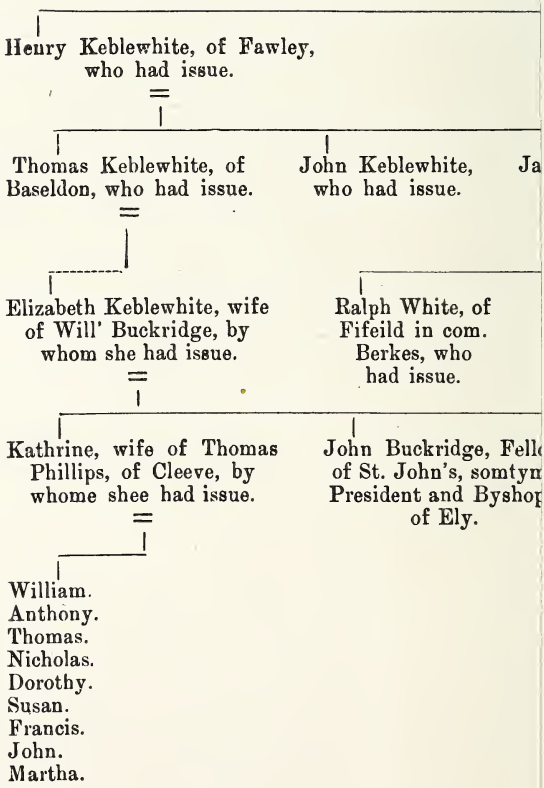
# St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

## Kibblewhite Kin Pedigree.

Harley MS., 1144, fo. 19.




Thus subscribed the 13 of June, 1657.
This Descent is examined and approved
of by mee
William Ryley, Norroy King of Armes.




Thus subscribed the 13 of Jur
This Descent is examined and
of by mee
William Ryley, Nc

be of interest to allude to a curious connexion which existed between this, and many other families in Wiltshire, and a particular college in the university of Oxford.

The first, so far as appears, of his family to be sent to the university, was Thomas Stephens, legatee in the above will of the rectory of Swindon. He was on the foundation of his college (St. John's), B.A., 25 June, 1577. We have already (p. 49) heard of a proposed purchase by bishop Buckeridge, of Rochester, of the advowson of Draycot for the benefit of St. John's. The bishop had himself been fellow and president of that college, and both he and Thomas Stephens were entered there as "consanguinei fundatoris," or founder's kin. The acquisition of wealth and the beneficent application of it to the furtherance of education do not necessarily imply a long or distinguished line of ancestry, and the restriction by Sir Thomas White of some part of the advantages of his foundation to his own kin, immediately invested with retrospective importance descents traced through a number of families at once prolific and of comparatively humble station in life. Much industry has been devoted to the discovery of Sir Thomas's kindred, with the result, so far as can be judged, that claims to the benefits of the foundation have been admitted upon somewhat insufficient genealogical proof, to the advantage, no doubt, of the college, whose authorities desired nothing more earnestly than to enlarge, rather than to confine, their field for selection. Be this as it may, one great channel of the true descent was through the family of Kibblewhite, to which the founder's mother herself belonged. To explain the discrepancies between the various descents alleged of this name would be tiresome and, in the absence of fresh proof to decide the matter, unprofitable. Such proof exists, probably, among the wills proved in the local courts for Berks and Wilts; meanwhile, the accompanying pedigree, from the Harley collections in the British Museum, is certainly more correct than some others that have been put forward, and will serve to indicate the founder's kin connexion between several families who occur at Chisledon.

Possibly, in the accompanying pedigree, a generation in the

Stephens' descent is missed out. The wills, printed above, do not enable us to make the correction, if necessary, for Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Goddard, is not mentioned in them. On the other hand, in Harley MSS., 1111, 1181, and 1443, all purporting to represent the pedigree of Stephens entered at the Visitation of Wilts in A.D. 1565, Elizabeth occurs as a daughter of Thomas, the purchaser of the manor of Chiseldon, who died in 1595.

With regard to the family of Buckeridge, the bishop, in biographical notices, is said to have been born at Draycot Cerne, in co. Wilts. It may be taken as certain that "Cerne" is an addition made by an editor who had never heard of but one Draycot in the county.[1] Thomas, the bishop's brother, was certainly of Draycot Foliot, while his aunt, a sister of his mother Elizabeth Keblewhite, had married (*see* "Keblewhite Kin" pedigrees by Sir Thomas Phillipps) Arthur Redfern, "farmer" of Badbury under a crown lease.

Nicholas Stephens, who in 1596 succeeded his father Thomas at Burderop, had been married, before he was 18, to Frances Brydges, whose relationship to the Lords Chandos appears by the accompanying pedigree and wills.

There is, first, the will of her grandfather:—

Henry Bruges, of Newburye, diocese of Sarum, squyer. Mother church of Sarum 6*s.* 8*d.* High altar of parish church of Newburye 20*s.* to the works of said church 20*l.* In the days of my buryal and months mind, to be distributed to every poor creature thither coming, oon penny, to pray for my soul, and all Christian souls. Every of my menyall servants oon hole yeres wages. &c. Honest secular priest, not benefised, to be hired by my executors to pray for my soul, and the soul of Margery my wife, late deceased, &c., ix marks to him per annum for his salarye, he to celebrate divine service in that church where my body shall fortune to be buryed, and not in any other place. To Johan Thornehull my daughter, 20*l.* John Gifford, son of my said daughter in money and plate to the value of 20*l.* To Anne, sister to the said John towards her preferment of marriage, 20*l.* To Ann Darell, the daughter of Constantyn Darrell 20*l.* Robert Bedford son of my said wife 10*l.* Robert Sewey a cup of silver to the value of 40*s.* Residue to Richard Bruges, my son, sole executor. Yoven at Newbury, the v day of December, 1538, 30 Henry 8. Witness, John Wynscombe, the elder of Newbury, John Mayget, parson of West Shifford, John Knyght of Newbury, and Robert Sewey and other. Proved 28 Jan$^{y}$, 1538-9, by oath of Richard. Registered "Dyngley," fo. 24.

[1] There are three.

Sir Giles [illegible] =

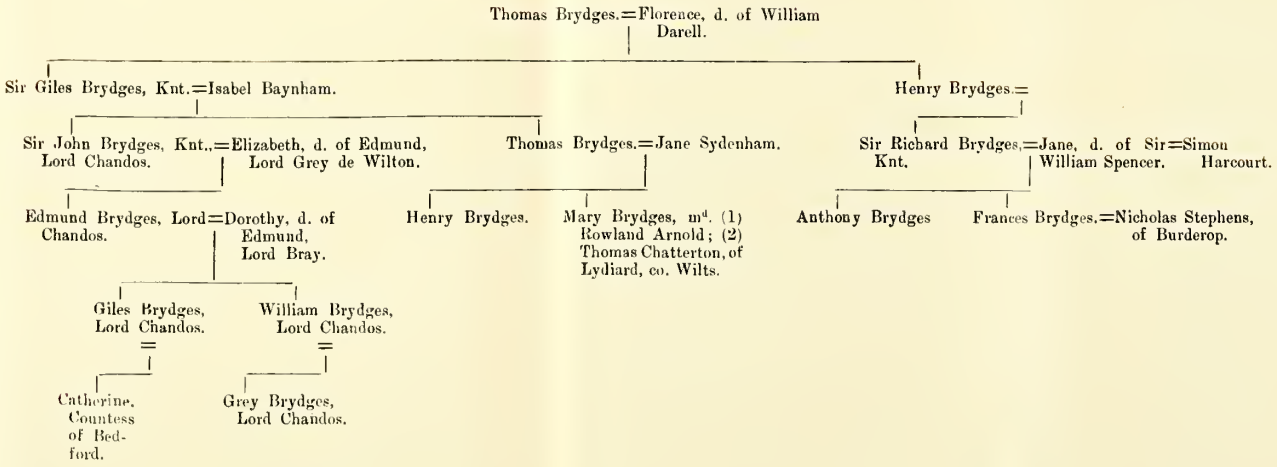
Sir John [illegible]s, =Jane, d. of Sir William Spencer. =Simon Harcourt.
Lord

Edmund [illegible]es Brydges. =Nicholas Stephens, of Burderop.
Chanc

Cat
C
of
fo

# BRYDGES PEDIGREE.

(Extract).



Her father's will is as follows:—

July 24th, 1558, Richard Bridges of West Shifford*es*, co Berks, knt. Mother church of Sarum 2*s*. Hole maner of Bradley, co. Somerset, to Edmond Bridges, my son, and his heirs for ever. My daughters Jane and Frances Bridges 500 marks apiece, so that my detts be paid. Executrix to yearly receive rents and profits of following, viz. of my manor of Bradley, co. Somerset, manor of Leybrooke in Ringwood, co. Hants, my manor of Falley, co. Berks, my manor of Asshton Gyfforde, and of my lands in Penarde, Bottisboroughe and Stratton St. Margarets, co. Wilts, until sufficient be received to pay detts, and accomplish legacies to two daughters; if one of said daughters die unmarried, the other sister to have 200 marks of said legacy to her sister; that is to say, to have 700 marks; if both die said legacies to be divided between Jane my wife and Anthony Bridges, my son and heir, so that said Anthony do attain 21, if he die under age, to Edmond my son. To said Anthony my household implements in my house at Shifforde. To the said Anthony, my son, my armoury, harness, weapons; my chain of gold, if it may be saved and restored, without the sale thereof to the payment of my debts; all these bequests, on condition the said Anthony suffer Edmond my son, his brother, to peaceably enjoy the said manor of Bradley, &c. My household shall be maintained by my executrix at Shifforde, or elsewhere my household shall be at the time of my decease, for time of three months, for benefit of servants. William Hutton, clerk, parson of Letcome Bassett, my best geldinge. Residue to Jane my wife, full and whole executrix; she to find Edmond, Jane and Frances, in meat, &c. Supervisors, Sir Anthony Hungerford, and Sir Richard Pecksall, knights, 4*l*. apiece. If it shall happen my said wife, being my said executrix, to be in mind to marry again, that then I will that he that shall so marry her be bound with good and sufficient sureties unto my said supervisors for the performance and fulfilling of this my present testament. Witness, Sir William Deakin, priest, parson of Ludgershall, Robert Knight, Henry Monday, Bartholomew Downe, and other. Proved 1 Sept., 1558, by oath of Thomas Dockwarey, procurator of Dame Jane the relict. Registered, C. P. C. "Noodes," fo. 40.

Lastly, we have her mother's will:—

10 March 1589 (1589-90), I Jane Harcort, of Ludgarshall, co. Wilts, late wife to Simon Harcort, esq., deceased, otherwise called the Lady Jane Bridges, sometime wife to Sir Richard Bridges knt, deceased; Mother Church of Sarum 2*s*. parish church and chapel or Iland of Ludgershall, where I doe commonly use to sit, 10*l*. to be paid to the wardens and parrishioners there at the discretion of my executors, so as they will become bound to my said executors to joyne or annex the said Chappell or Iland to the church aforesaid, and to keep the same in continual reparacions, as usually they doe and ought to keep the said church. Poor there 20*s*. Church of Newbery 40*s*. Parish church of Argaston 40*s*. poor of said parish 40*s*. Parish church of West Shifford 10*s*. poor there 10*s*. To my son Edmond Bridges and his heirs all my manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, &c., in Over Stratton, Stratton St. Margarett and Pirton alias Puriton, cos. Wilts and Berks, as settled by indenture of even date. To said son Edmond, my lease of the ferme of Henley, co. Berks, which I had by grant and demise of the Masters, Wardens and Fellows of Queene's College,

Oxford; also all that my lease, or office, of the onage [?]. To my son-in-law Nicholas Stephens 20*l.* Frauncis Stephens his wife 20*l.*, two of my best gownes, two of my best kirtles, two of my petticotes, one of silk, the other of skarlett garded with velvet, and one Frenche Hood with the villament and carnott thereunto belonging, one long damask tablecloth, one cupboard cloth, two towells, seven napkins of damaske work. My godson Thomas Stephens 10*l.*, my goddaughter Francis Stephens 10*l.* William Spencer, my servant, 10*l.* John Poffley, my butler, 40*s.* Robert Bennett one cowe. Sole executor and residuary legatee, son Edmond. Overseer, loving nephew Thomas Spencer, esq., and John Gardiner, gent., 4*l.* apiece. Witness, John Gardiner, Henry Faie, Richard Woddove. Proved 2 Oct., 1593, by son Edmund Bridges. Registered C. P. C. "Neville," fo. 73.

Nicholas Stephens survived his wife, Frances Brydges, married again, and died in 1609. The following notes of his will, and the inquisition taken after his death, seem to show that he handed on the estate he had inherited to his son, intact:—

I Nicholas Stephens of Burdrop, alias Burithorpe, in the countie of Wiltes, Esquire, being sicke in bodye but of good and perfect memorye (thankes be given to Almightie god), . . . to be buried in parish church of Chiseldon. Poor of City of New Sarum 10*s.*, of town of ffarington, co. Berks, 10*s.*, of Chiselden 20*s.*, of Inglisham 5*s*, of Swyndon 10*s*, of Wroughton 10*s*, towne of Marlbro' 10*s.*, of Pirton alias Puriton 10*s.*, of Lechlad 10*s.*, of Cricklad 10*s.*, of Highworth 10*s*. Younger son, Anthony Stephens, 20*l.*, to be paid within 3 years. Daughter Francis Stephens 400*l.*, to be paid to her in manner following, 'that whereas there is a deede of conveyance made of my landes, wherein there is reserved 1500*l.*, to be levyed and taken by 200*l.* by the yeare by certeyne ffeoffees, to be ymployed & disposed by them to such uses as I shall appoint, w^ch^ purpose of myne dothe in the same deed more at large appeare,' said feeoffees to pay to said daughter by 100*l.* at 4 payments. "Item I give to my youngest daughter Marye 100*l.*, to be levied by the aforesaid feoffees at the 2nd pay^t^. due out of the conveyance of my lands above said." . . . Item to Ellynor my wife I give 300*l.* to be levied . . . at the third paye after my decease, 100*l.*, at the fourth paye 100*l.*, at the fifth 100*l.* Item to Nicholas Stephens alias Mathewe I give 10*l.* Item to John Stephens alias Mathewe 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* within one year after decease. To my brother in lawe Henry Violett 10*l.* within two years. My sister Katherine Young 10*l.*, "the w^ch^ it is my will should be ymployed to the use & relief of my sister Martha Stocke." My sister Mary Austyn 5*l.* Item to my cousin John Hynton I give my goshawkes, & to hym more in money 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Item unto Ellenor, my wife, my best bed & bedstead, 2 other ffether beds 6 pair fyner sheets, 6 pair courser sheets, all her chyldbed lynnen, 4 best tablecloths, 4 dozen best napkynnes, best furnace pannes, one dozen best pewter, 3 best kettles, bigger brass pott, &c., andyrons, being at Inglesham. Item, unto my youngest daughter Mary, I give feather bed, &c. "Moreover yt is my will that all those moneyes and other goodes which I have bequeathed unto my daughter Mary aforesaid shall be committed to the custodie of my ffather in lawe Henry Masklyn to be ymployed to her best use & advantage."

Kynneswoman Mary Crispe, daughter to George Crispe, deceased, 5*l*. Residue to son Thomas Stephens, sole executor: if he refuse to be myn executor, or shall not discharge all debts & legacies, then, all to him before bequeathed, unto Richard Goddard of Upham, Esq^r., Richard Younge of Ogbourne, Esq^r. Henry Masklin & William Hawkins, gentelmen, my feoffees, whom I do ordeyne executors of this my will and last testament. Well beloved in Christ, Thomas Yate of lyford co. Berks, Esq^r., W^m. Hynton of Earlescote, co. Wilts, gent., Rob^t. fforman of Calne, co. Wilts, Clothier, Supervisors. Sig^d. Feb^y. 2 1610. Witness, Henry Masklyne, W^m. Hynton, James Hemerford, Rob^t. fforman, the × mark of John Jacob.

Proved by oath of son Thomas Ap. 25. 1611. Registered C. P. C., "Wood," fo. 28.

The inquisition after his death was taken (under a writ tested at Westminster, 2 May), at Marlborough, 28 August, 9 James. (1611), before John Nicholas, esq., escheator, by the oath of Henry Quintyn, gent., John Hitchcocke, gent., &c., and is a very "blind" document:—

The said Nicholas Stephens, esq., was seised in fee of the manor of Inglesham, alias Over Inglesham, co. Wilts, the manor of Inglesham alias Nether Inglesham, co. Berks, the rectory of Inglesham, cos. Berks and Wilts, the advowson of the vicarage of Inglesham, the manor with the capital messuage called "the manor and ffarme of Burthropp, alias Burithropp, alias Burdropp," and of all lands, &c., thereto belonging in the parish of Chiselden, co. Wilts, the manor of Chiselden and Hodson, co. Wilts, 3 messuages and a tenement, &c., in the parish of Chiseldon and Hodson, in the several occupations of Thomas Stevens, Thomas Wixey, Henry Violett, gent., and John Kinge, and of the advowson of the vicarage of Chiselden, and being so seised, on the 14th March, 5 Jas. (1607-8), by his writing indented between him, the said Nicholas, and Thomas Stevens, his son and heir apparent, of the one part, and Richard and John Organ, of Lambourne, co. Berks, of the other, in consideration of a marriage to be had between the said Thomas Stevens, the son, and Joan, sister of the said Richard and John Organ, and for a competent jointure for the said Joan, covenanted and agreed, &c. [this is the document, No. 10, which the writer of the schedule himself saw cancelled] . . . . . .

And the said Nicholas Nicholas being seised, &c., by his deed indented, dated 24 Nov., 7 Jas. (1609), between himself of the one part, and Henry Maskelyn and William Hawkins of the other, for the advancement of the said Eleanor, &c. . . . . .

He died 3 Feb. last past (1610-11). The said Eleanor survived him. Thomas Stephens esq., is his son and heir and was aged, at the time of his death, 24 years and more.

Thomas Stephens, the heir, was sent up to college—of course St. John's—when he was 15, or under, married his cousin, Joan Organ, when he was just of age, and succeeded his father, aged 24. By the time he was 32 he had sold, apparently, his whole estate at Chisledon,

having begun the disintegration of his Inglesham estate as soon as he succeeded to it. He died, aged 44, in a neighbour's house. With his last breath he gave his remaining estate to his brother, to the exclusion of his wife. She survived him less than a year, when she died in her brother's house, after commending to that brother's care her only child, a son, a hopeless lunatic.

The entries in the schedule, and the following wills supply the details of the severance between the Stephens family and Chiseldon, while at page 162 of the volume of Inquisitions Post Mortem, now being issued to Members, will be found the record of the inquiry, which formally established the mental incapacity of the direct male heir.

"Memorandum that Thomas Stephens late of Burdrop in the County of Wilts lying sick at the house of Henry ffisher Esquire in Lidham Weeke of the sickness whereof he dyed and a little before his death being of perfect memory did by word of mouth declare his will and mind to be that his brother Anthony (meaninge his brother Anthony Stephens) should have all his estate or to the like effect in the presence of divers credible witnesses."

A suit in the Probate Court followed, between Anthony Stephens, the brother, and Johan Stephens, the relict, Thomas Stephens, her son, and Francis Malin alias Stephens, sister of Thomas and Anthony. This ended in sentence for the will, pronounced 9 Nov., 1631. On the 8th of May following (1632), letters of administration were accordingly granted to Anthony Stephens. The will and sentence are registered, C. P. C., "St. John," fo. 123.

The will of Joan Stephens concludes the history:—

I Joane Stevens of Stanten co Wilts widow: to be buried in par. Church of Lamborne. Poor of Stanten where I live 20*s* Poor of Lamborne, 20*s*. All goods & chattels to John Organ of Stanten aforesaid my natural brother, executor, on condition "that as soon as Thomas Stevens, my onely son shall recover the mellancholique sickness whereof he now laboureth," my said executor shall give the same or their value to said son, or if it please God my son die before he be recovered said goods to be equally divided between Richard Organ of Lamborne, John Organ of Stanten being my executor, being my brothers, Elizabeth Hippesley widow & Alice Organ, spinster, my sisters, by equal portions. Said brother John to keep said son in all things necessary for one in his state "to whom I commend him as to a ffather." I nominate Thos. Garrett of Lamborne gent & Thos. Paine of Lamborne yeoman, overseers. Oct. 8. 1631. The mark × of Joane Stevens. Witness Rob$^{t}$. Theate, J$^{n}$ Eatall, Leonard ffetcher. Proved Feb$^{y}$ 13. 1631/2 by John Organ the brother. Registered, C. P. C., "Audley," fo. 19.

# Wilts Obituary.

**Rev. William Onslow Sole,** Rector of Crudwell, died Aug. 8th, 1898. Accidentally drowned whilst fishing at Aylesbeare, Devon. Buried at Crudwell. Eldest son of Dr. Sole, F.R.C.S., of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire. He practised as a fully-qualified solicitor in Cheltenham. Was ordained deacon 1882, and priest 1883, in the Diocese of Lichfield. Curate of Armitage, Staffordshire, 1882—87. Chaplain to Mr. Piers-Warburton at Arley Hall, Cheshire, 1887—88. Rector of Crudwell 1888, until his death. The *North Wilts Herald*, Aug. 12th, and 19th, 1898, says of him:—"A High Churchman of an advanced type, the sincerity, zeal, and energy which marked the performance of his duties won him the good opinion even of the Evangelical section of his congregation." Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**William Waldron Ravenhill, M.A.,** died Aug. 18th, 1898, aged 62. Buried at St. Mark's, Surbiton. Fifth son of John Ravenhill, of Ashton House, Heytesbury. Born Feb. 27th, 1836. Educated at Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1858. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1862. Practised on the Western Circuit and at Wilts Quarter Sessions. Recorder of Andover, 1872. Married, 1860, Anna Louise, fourth daughter of Joseph Everett, of Greenhill House, Sutton Veny. Author of the following papers in this *Magazine*:—"Records of the Rising in the West," xiii., 119, 252; xiv., 38; xv., 1, 235; xx., 106. "The Wiltshire Regiment for Wiltshire," xvii., 192, 364. "Justice in Warminster in the Olden Time," xviii., 136. "Sir William Waller and Malmesbury," xxi., 170. "Murder in the 17th Century," xxii., 39. "Confirmation of the Guild of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke by Charles I.," xxiii, 62; "Some Western Circuit Assize Records of the 17th Century," xxv., 69.

Obit, notice, *Swindon Advertiser*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

**Benjamin White Crees,** died Sept. 20th, 1898, aged 57. One of three brothers, who, coming from Somerset, occupied large farms in Wilts. He was a native of Witham Friary. He first took Sleight Farm, Stert, and afterwards removed to the Manor Farm, Etchilhampton, twenty-five years ago, remaining there, and farming practically all the land in the parish, until his death, whilst his sons managed farms for him at Fyfield and Mildenhall. "He was one of a group of men largely identified with the introduction of big dairy farming into a district which hitherto had been devoted almost entirely to the production of corn and sheep . . . they gradually substituted grass for arable land, and are largely responsible for the growth of that London milk trade which has now attained such large dimensions in the district." *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

**Rev. Alston William Radcliffe,** died Aug. 16th, 1898, aged 88. Buried at North Newnton. B. N. C., Oxford, B.A., 1832; M.A., 1837. Deacon 1836, priest 1837, Diocese of Sarum. Rector of North Newnton 1843—1894, when he resigned. Only son of Rev. George Radcliffe, D.D., Preb. of Salisbury, by his second wife, Catherine Elizabeth, d. of Capt. Brandreth, R.N. Married, 1846, Elizabeth, d. of Peter Awdry, of Seend. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**Francis Richard Bradford,** died Sept. 11th, 1898. Buried at Clyffe Pypard. Youngest son of James Bradford, solicitor, Swindon. Born Jan. 15th, 1835. Ensign 1857, Lieutenant 1859, in 5th Northumberland Fusiliers. He served with the regiment in Mauritius until 1862, when he left the army to take an appointment in the Government Civil Service in the island. In 1868 he was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court at Penang, a position which he held for about ten years, retiring on a pension. He married, 1862, Louise Emma, d. of L. C. Adolphe Lechelle, Professor of Languages at the Royal College of Port Louis, Mauritius, who survives him. Obit. notice and good process portrait in *St. George's Gazette*, Oct. 31st, 1898.

**Francis William Northey,** Capt., 36th (Worcestershire) Regiment died at Cairo, Aug. 9th, 1898, aged 36. Buried at Box. Second son of Lt.-Col. Northey, J.P., D.L., of Ashley Manor, Box. Born Jan. 5th, 1862. Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**John Ashley Randell,** died Sept. 8th, 1898, aged 75 years. Buried in Devizes Cemetery. Son of George Randell, baker, of Devizes, after working during his earlier years as a builder, he became an auctioneer, surveyor, and architect, and established a well-known business in Devizes. He carried out a great number of building operations in Devizes. He has been largely identified with municipal life in the town since 1871. He became an Alderman in 1890, and Mayor in 1891, and gave much of his time to the superintendence of work done for the borough. He was one of the pioneers of the Volunteer movement in 1859, and remained an enthusiastic volunteer, attaining the rank of Major in the force. He was a prominent Freemason, a Liberal, and a Baptist. For many years a Guardian, and acted as secretary for many charities and other organisations in Devizes. A very prominent Devizes man, who lived a life of manifold activity and died respected by all. One son—Mr. A. J. Randell—and three daughters survive him. Long obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 15th, 1898.

**Pardoe Yates,** s. of Samuel Pardoe Yates, died Sept. 27th, 1898, aged 39. Buried at Wilton Cemetery. An Alderman of Wilton since 1893. Mayor of Wilton in 1891-2. Alderman of the Wilts County Council since 1889, and J.P. for Wilts, 1896. A strong Liberal and Noncon-

formist, he took a very leading part in the public life of Wilton, where his death will be felt as a great loss. He was more especially connected with the important Royal Wilton Carpet Factory, where some of the finest carpets—Axminster and Wilton—in the world are made. Members of the Wilts Archæological Syciety who attended the Wilton Meeting, in 1891, will remember the very great hospitality with which he received the Society as Mayor. He married a daughter of Mr. J. F. Rutter, of Mere, who, with a son and daughter, survives him. Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 30th, 1898; *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

**Henry Lewis,** of Oil City, U.S.A., died July 26th, 1898. Born at Malmesbury, Jan. 5th, 1837, emigrated with his parents to the States in 1844. He was for a long while connected with the firm of Clark Shurmur, & Co., and afterwards with the Standard Oil Company. He removed from Oil City to New York in 1884. He married, first, in 1868, at Cleveland, Sarah Blackwell, who died 1883—of this marriage two sons and one daughter survive him. He married, secondly, in 1888, Anna V. Dunham, at Summerville, who survives him, with one daughter. He was well-known in Oil City for his charitable disposition. Long obit. notice in *The Oil City Derrick*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**Admiral Frederick William Pleydell-Bouverie,** eldest son of the late Canon Pleydell-Bouverie, third son of the second Earl of Radnor. Born 1816. Died July, 1898. Entered the Navy in 1828; present at the blockade of Alexandria, 1840. Commander 1842, Captain, 1863, retired five years later. Married, 1845, Madeline, d. of Josias Du Pre Alexander.

**Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard,** of the Lawn, Swindon, died Nov. 15th, 1898, aged 79. Buried in the Old Churchyard, Swindon. Eldest son of Ambrose Goddard (Capt. in 10th Hussars, M.P. for Cricklade and High Sheriff of Wilts, 1819—20) and Jessie Dorothea, d. of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge. Born Dec. 9th, 1819. Educated at Harrow and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts. Major in Wilts Yeomanry. Conservative M.P. for the Borough and Hundreds of Cricklade from 1847 to 1868, when he was defeated. He again represented Cricklade from 1874 to 1880, when he retired. He represented Old Swindon on the Wilts County Council from its commencement to the beginning of this year, when he retired. He married, Aug. 14th, 1847, Charlotte, eldest d. of Edward Ayshford Sanford, of Nynehead Court, Somerset, by whom he had five children:—Ambrose Ayshford, born May 7th, 1848, Lt.-Col. Grenadier Guards, died on his way home from Suakim, 1885; Fitzroy Pleydell, born Aug. 29, 1852, who succeeds to the estates; Edward Hesketh, born Oct. 19th, 1855; Charles Frederick, born Nov. 25th, 1865; Jessie Henrietta, born April 23rd, 1850. Mr. Goddard's life covered the period of the phenomenal growth of Swindon from a small country town to what it now is. As Lord of the Manor, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, M.P., and County Councillor, he had always

occupied a foremost position in the place, and as a kindly country gentleman he won much respect. Obit. notices, *N. Wilts Herald*, Nov. 18th; *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 17th and Nov. 24th, 1898.

**William Hall,** died Aug. 30th, 1898, aged 82. Buried at Christ Church, Swindon. Born at Longford, Ireland. He entered the service of the G.W.R. as clerk in 1840, at Swindon, and rose to be the chief accountant of the Locomotive Department. Married, 1846, a daughter of John, and sister of James, father of Richard Jefferies. Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Sept. 2nd, 1898.

---

# Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, & Articles.

**Excavations in Cranborne Chase near Rushmore, on the borders of Dorset and Wilts, 1893—1896, By Lieutenant-General Pitt Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A, Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain, &c. Vol. IV. Printed Privately. 1898.** 4to. pp. ix., 30, and 242, with 84 full-page plates and plans, 33 cuts in the text, and 32 double-page relic tables, &c.

This is the fourth volume of the records of the great works of excavation which General Pitt Rivers has for years been carrying on, on the borders of Dorset and Wilts, and it yields to neither of its predecessors in the admirable fulness with which every site excavated, and every object discovered thereon has been planned, figured, and described. The first 30 pages contain the General's address to the Archæological Institute at Dorchester, in 1897, which has already been issued separately and noticed (vol. xxix., p. 345) in this *Magazine*. Then follows the description of the Excavation of the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, the first part of which has already been printed in our *Magazine* (vol. xxvii., pp. 206—222). It is here amplified by accurate descriptions and drawings of all the objects found during the excavation of the camp—a small rectangular one—which the General has proved to have been of the Bronze Age. There is also added a note and illustration of a pit on the slope of the hill near the camp, in which portions of a skeleton were found, and a chipped flint celt. The General regards the pit as having been excavated for a dwelling in the Bronze Age, and subsequently filled up—

when the skeleton was interred in the silting—as has been found so often to be the case. The chipped celt he regards as being of the Bronze Age. The General next describes the extensive excavations on Handley Hill and Down, Dorset, begun by him in 1893. The entrenchment here was a small rectangular earthwork, of very low relief, which could never have been a work of any importance—resembling a number of similar square-shaped earthworks on the downs to the north of the Wansdyke and elsewhere in Wilts and Dorset. After a careful survey of the entrenchment as it existed, the whole work, ditch, rampart, and interior space was trenched over down to the original undisturbed chalk. The evidence as to its age was not conclusive. A silver denarius of Trajan was found on the original surface line *under the bank*—but the bank itself was of such very slight elevation, less than 1 foot, that the coin *might* have worked down subsequently from the surface. In the body of the rampart and silting of the ditch, again, a considerable number of fragments of Romano-British ware were found, whilst in the area of the camp the pottery was British, and not Romano-British. On the whole the evidence points, perhaps, to the construction of the camp in late Celtic or early Roman days.

A pit near the entrenchment was next excavated, and was found to be 4ft. deep and 8ft. in diameter, with a step cut in the chalk on one side. The bones of a skeleton, which must either have been placed here as bones, or the body must have been cut up before burial, were found in the pit. The same fact was noticed in other interments described in this volume. The General considers that these pits are commonly of late Celtic or early Roman date. Five smaller pits on the down close by were also excavated.

General Pitt Rivers calls attention to a fact worth knowing—that, even when there is no trace on the grass-grown surface of the down of the existence of a previous excavation, it may be discovered by hammering the turf with a pick or other instrument—the sound given out by ground once disturbed being much deeper than that of undisturbed chalk. In this manner the "Angle Ditch" on Handley Down was found, and excavated. The General regards this ditch, originally 6½ft. deep, as having been dug to protect, or drain—perhaps both—the inhabited area inside it. Bronze Age pottery, with a palstave, razor, and awl, proved the ditch to be of that period. A considerable area in the neighbourhood of this ditch was trenched carefully, and much pottery, both British and Romano-British, was found.

Close by is the great Wor Barrow—now proved to be a Long Barrow of the Stone Age people—and two smaller Round Barrows, opened without success by Sir R. C. Hoare. These Round Barrows were again opened by General Pitt Rivers, who once more proved the very superficial character of his predecessor's excavations—finding in one of them portions of two crouched skeletons of the Bronze Age with a shale "slider" near the hip of one of them, and a secondary interment of the Roman Age, with iron coffin nails, in the ditch of the other barrow. This ditch, varying from 2ft. to 4ft. in depth, was very irregular and had evidently been dug merely to obtain material for the heaping up of the barrow.

The most important excavation, however, recorded in this volume is that

of the great Wor Barrow itself. The ditch of this was first of all completely dug out to its original depth, about 13ft., and then the immense mound itself was *entirely removed* down to the original surface level. It was found that there were four causeways of undisturbed chalk across the ditch, and in the silting of the ditch itself nine secondary interments were discovered, seven of them immediately below the surface mould and associated with relics and coins of the Roman age, and one at a depth of 8ft. in a crouched position with a leaf-shaped flint arrow head lying beneath the two lower ribs—the cause, it is conjectured, of the death of the individual. The skull in this case was of hyperdolichocephalic type, and the General regards it as a secondary interment of the time of the barrow itself, *i.e.*, the Stone Age. A remarkable flint, with pointed end, of distinctly Palæolithic form, was also found in the ditch. In the barrow itself ten secondary interments, of which seven had evidently been decapitated before burial, were found near the top of the mound, associated with Roman coins and pottery. When the mound had been removed down to the old surface line a ditch cut in the solid chalk 3ft. deep, enclosing an oblong space of 93ft. long by 34ft. wide, with an opening at the south end, was discovered. The whole of this ditch contained loose nodules of flint, and sticking up from this ditch at various points were clearly seen the remains of wooden piles. "It is evident that for some purpose an oblong enclosure of wooden piles was formed on the surface of the ground before the ditch was dug, and the soil thrown over the primary interments. This may, in all probability, be a wooden version of the stone chambers so often found enclosing the interments in Long Barrows in other districts where stone has been more easily obtained than wood."

The primary interments, six in number, were lying close together on the original surface line covered by a small heap of earth or turf. Of these, the bones of three were lying, not in sequence, but in heaps by the side of the other skeletons. The skulls of all these were dolichocephalic, and though no relics were found with them it was plain that they were Long Barrow people of the Stone Age.

Two other Round Barrows on Handley Hill were also examined—and in the account of their excavation General Pitt Rivers dwells on the importance of a thorough exploration of the ditches of barrows, which in many cases have so completely silted up as to leave no trace of their existence on the surface. He also throws out the suggestion that the so-called "Druid's Barrows," with a large circular ditch and a small mound in the centre of the enclosed area, are really only unfinished Round Barrows, where the work has been stopped for some reason after the site had been marked out and the work begun. One of the barrows excavated contained a central primary interment by cremation, and two secondary interments in urns, together with a crouched skeleton, with which a bronze awl was found. In the other barrow two empty graves were found, whilst on the west side of it, and beyond the area of the barrow itself, no less than fifty-two secondary interments by cremation—of which there was no sign whatever on the surface of the turf—were discovered. Many of these were contained in urns, but in many cases apparently the original deposit, in a small hole cut in the chalk, had consisted of burnt bones and *fragments* of pottery only. Inside

one of the urns was found a fragment of thin pottery of a unique character, very fine basket-work of grass or rushes covered with a coating of clay.

A pair of bone tweezers, precisely resembling those in the Stourhead Collection, was found inside one of the urns with the burnt bones, and on the floor of the barrow a fragment of pottery precisely resembling that found by Dr. Thurnam in the chamber of the Long Barrow at West Kennet, now in the Society's Museum, and figured in *Archæologia* and Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times* as an example of Neolithic pottery. General Pitt Rivers, however, considers that the finding of this fragment associated with Bronze Age objects leaves the age of the West Kennet specimen open to doubt. A chipped flint hand tool, presumably of Bronze Age date, was found in the ditch of another Round Barrow near Handley.

From these exhaustive excavations on Handley Down the General deduces the fact that the site was occupied by the people of the Neolithic Period, who built the Long Barrow, the Round Barrows being afterwards erected near it by the Bronze Age People, who occupied a camp or inhabited area on the spot—afterwards it was certainly occupied during the Romano-British period, and the Long Barrow was again used as a place of interment, possibly as the place of public executions.

On Martin Down, Wilts, a rectangular entrenchment enclosing an area of about two acres, was thus treated:—"The excavation of this camp occupied four months, with from twelve to sixteen men. The whole of it, ditch, rampart, and the greater part of the interior space, was trenched down to the undisturbed chalk. Every fragment of pottery and other relics were collected and ticketed with the depth at which they were found. The classification of the pottery, in accordance with my established system, was very perfect, and no difficulty arose in determining the class to which each fragment belonged. The place being eight miles from my house, I visited it every day, and examined the pottery and relics which had been found in my absence. The pottery was ticketed immediately after it had been washed and identified." The result was that the rampart and the *lower* silting of the ditch showed enough Bronze Age pottery to make it evident that the entrenchment belonged to that period. From the evidence of this and other Bronze Age camps, as distinguished from inhabited areas of the Romano-British Age, the General believes that pits were not employed for residence in the earlier to the extent that they were in the later period.

The General draws attention to the great prevalence of common flint-flakes in deposits of Roman Age—though he professes himself unable to suggest any use for these flakes.

The volume closes with a note on a Romano-British trench found whilst making the nursery gardens at Rushmore, and with an elaborate comparison of certain patterns found on the pottery from the camps with those on that found in the barrows—the chevron and straight line diaper patterns and oblong punch marks being taken for comparison, and their distribution throughout the world traced. The ornament produced by lines of oblong punch marks is thus shown to be almost confined to the British Isles, and probably to certain deposits of the Bronze Age.

It is needless to say that the volume is crammed with admirable

illustrations—half-tone blocks from photos displacing for the most part the lithographic plates of the previous volumes. A new feature, too, is the number of excellent photos of the various excavations in different stages of progress.

**The Manuscripts of the Duke of Somerset, The Marquis of Ailesbury, and The Rev. Sir T. H. G. Puleston, Bart.** Fifteenth Report of Historical MSS. Commission. Appendix, Part VII. 1898. Eyre & Spottiswoode. Price 1/9. Large 8vo.

The Introduction, by W. Page, occupies xvii. pages; the MSS. of The Duke of Somerset at Maiden Bradley, 152 pp.; those of The Marquis of Ailesbury, pp. 152—306; the remainder of the volume, including index, pp. 307—410. The papers at Maiden Bradley and Tottenham thus fill 306 pages.

Those at Maiden Bradley begin in 1553, and up to about 1700 are concerned almost entirely with Devonshire matters—for the history of which county they are very valuable. They deal very largely with the preparations for the defence of the coast of Devon against the Spanish invasions, threatened from 1595 to 1600, such as orders to Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy, and reports as to the raising of the trained bands, the watching of the beacons, &c., &c., passing between the Government and the Earl of Bath, then Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the Deputy Lieutenants and others in authority.

In the Civil War period, too, there are a large number of letters, reports, &c., from and to Sir Edward Seymour, the Royalist, who raised twelve hundred men for the King in 1642, and again received a commission to raise a regiment of fifteen hundred in 1643, when he was made Governor of Dartmouth. In 1645 he took part in the defence of Exeter, and was afterwards imprisoned. He was re-appointed Governor of Dartmouth in 1677, and of Exeter in 1688, just before he died. His eldest son, Sir Edward, was Speaker of the House of Commons.

A considerable number of important papers exist dealing with the departure of the expedition, under Sir George Rooke, which captured Gibraltar; Charles, Sixth Duke of Somerset, having had the superintendence of its fitting out at Portsmouth.

The deeds relating to lands in Wilts of which abstracts are given are as follows:—

11 Hen. III. Protection to Nuns and Leprous Women of Bradeleg, and to Prior and Brothers there, and grant of common of pasture in Merston.

43 Hen. III. Lease by Adam Alayn to Ralph de Aungiens of land called Aldefeld in Bradelegh.

(Hen. III.?) Grant of acre of land called Stertaker and ½ acre in Worthy by Godfrey Russel to Ralph de Aungiens.

(Hen. III.?) Grant of pasture in Selwood by Hugh le Bigood of Merston (?) to Ralph Aungiens.

(Hen. III.?) Grant by Robert Baet to Ralph de Aungiens of land

lying between Faithesgrave and the way towards Mere in Suht Bradeleigh'.

(Hen. III.?) Exchange of lands between Hugh Prior of Bradel' and Ralph de Anger in Bradel'.

(Hen. III.?) Grant by Juliana le Fassche widow of Richard de Knowel Clerk to Sir Ralph de Aungyens of land in Bradeleye.

(Hen. III.?) Grant by Will de Aungiens to Ralph de Aungiens of lands in Bradelegh (Hamme, Bikewisse, Sandrigge, Landelinche, Ilesmede, Medlandeweie, Stanfurlange, Rodlonde, Geynnescliva, Sowe, la Garston, Wode, Foxhulle, &c., &c.)

5 Ed. I. Agreement between John, Prior and the Convent of Maydene bradelegh, and John de Aungiens as to tolls in Priors Market, &c.

(13 Ed. I.) Inspeximus by Ed. I. of Charters by Hen. II., John, and Hen. III. to Sisters of Leper Hospital of St. Mary, of Maydene-bradelegh and Prior and Brothers there.

22 Ed. I. Agreement. Stephen Droves and Sir John Daungir—Marriage of Ralph Droves and Felicia Daungir—lands at Little Langford.

31 Ed. I. Quit claim of tenement in Maydene Bradelegh by Alyna Fraunkyn to Nicholas the Baker.

(Ed. I.?) Grant of house in Mayden bradeleg to Lawrence the miller by John de Aungyens.

(Ed. I.?) Grant of messuage in Maydenebradele by John Daungeyns to Margaret Marmyon.

(1313.) Confirmation by Simon Bp. of Salisbury, of warrants remitting subsidies and dues from the Leperous sisters and brothers of the Hospital of Maydenebradelegh.

1 Ed. III. Inspeximus by Jordan Daungiens of grant from Walter de Sutton to Thomas le Potagir of Mayden bradelegh.

1 Ed. III. Agreement between Sir Walter de Sutton and Jordan de Aungens—messuage at la Combeshevede.

8 Ed. III. Grant of messuage in Maydenebradelegh by Sir Walter de Sutton to Christina Roberts.

11 Ed. III. Confirmation by John Daungers of lease from Sir Walter de Sutton to Reginald the Smith of messuage in Maydenebradelegh.

11 Ed. III. Grant by John de Aungens to Sir Roger de Baneitt, lands in Maidenebradelegh.

17 Ed. III. Grant by John Peytevyn to Jordan Daungiens of Grove in Maidene bradelegh.

21 Ed. III, Grant by John Daunger to John Oklee of croft in Maydene bradlegh.

21 Ed. III. Lease by John Daunger to Edith, widow of Reginald le Smyth.

25 Ed. III. Quit claim by Reginald de Kyngeston to Thomas Potager of lands and tenements in Maydenebradeleye.

8 Rich. II. Lease from Will. Daungens to John Ford—closes in Mayden Bradely.

14 Rich. II. License to alienate lands in Maydenebradelegh, Bayeclyve,

Hulledeverell, and Little Hornyngesham to Prior and Convent of Maydene Bradeley.

19 Rich. II. Confirmation by Robert Jakes, Prior of Maydene bradelegh of surrender of rent by Philip De la Mare during life of John Dykes, parson of Fyssherton.

Rich. II. Lease from Will. Daungens to Will Haywode of lands in Westham, Bonediche.

Rich. II. Lease from Will. Dangens to Thomas Skarlet, close in Bradele.

3 Hen. IV. Lease from Will Daungens to Walter Danyel, close called Gadebenche.

(Hen. IV.) Lease from Will. Daungens to Ed. Pallyng, of Spilmannes mede in Maydenebradelegh.

2 Hen. V. Lease Will Deangens to Will Thikkes, of Cheorllegrove in Westham.

10 Hen. V. Grant by Sir Will Palton, Sir Robert de Angens, John Palton and Walter Sylbayn to Alice d. of Will de Angens of annual rent—and grant by the same to Sibyll d. of Will de Angens of meadow called Redemede.

31 Hen. VI. Letter from Richard Damegens to tenants in Wilts and Somerset.

2 Hen. VIII. Inspeximus Charter by King to Prior and Convent of Maydenbradlegh.

23 Hen. VIII. Surrender by John Ryder to Prior of Maiden Bradlegh, of tenement and mill and closes called Canmede and Les Frythes.

A large number relate to the counties of Buckingham, Devon, and Cornwall.

The Marquis of Ailesbury's MSS. contain a great deal more gossipping and personal matter. They practically begin with the correspondence of Thomas Bruce, 1st Earl of Elgin, and Baron Bruce of Whorlton, the father of the first Earl of Ailesbury, during the period of the Commonwealth —which, however, is not of any very special interest. Many letters to and from Thomas, the second Earl, follow; and a catalogue of the sale of Sir Peter Lely's pictures, with purchasers' names and prices paid for each picture. Charles, the third Earl, was a keen politician and a great deal of correspondence is here given concerning the elections at Marlborough, Bedwin, and Ludgershall. In 1705 the wives of the free and independent electors of Bedwin received £5 each for their votes, "under pretence of their spinning five pounds of wool at 20*s*. the pound"—but this was nothing to what the Duke of Somerset bid for votes in the election of the Mayor at Marlborough in 1712. Positions worth £50 or £60 a year, annuities of £40 a year in hard cash with a place worth another £40 a year—in one case £200 in ready money were freely offered for votes. "Rogers says the Duke publicly declares that he will give £50 a man for as many as will desert your Lordship (Lord Bruce) and come over to him. He has actually given John Smith £100 down, and engaged to be at the charge of educating a son of Smith's of seven year's old at school and at the University, and to present him to a good living when he is capable of it—a good distant prospect this

—but however, with the £100 ready money, it has prevailed with Smith to leave your Lordship."

Thomas Brudenell, nephew of the third Earl, succeeded as Baron Bruce of Tottenham in 1747, and was created fourth Earl of Ailesbury in 1780. He was a great deal about the Court of George III. and was much in the confidence of Queen Charlotte—a great many of whose letters to him are printed in this volume. The King and Queen visited Tottenham in 1784. The Earl's diary, 1786—1789, fills 37 pages, and is occupied with the most particular and minute description of his life at Court, day by day. The Chartulary of Muchelney Abbey preserved at Tottenham is not given in this volume, as the Somerset Record Society proposes to publish it separately.

Notice in *Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 22, 1898.

**Wilts Notes and Queries,** No. 22, June, 1898.

In addition to instalments of the very useful "Records of Wiltshire Parishes, dealing in this number with Bratton, and the Lists of Quaker Marriages in Wilts, this number contains notes by Mr. Edward Kite on the remarkable incised effigy of John Stone in Aldbourne Church, with a good illustration of it—and on the Bell Foundry at that place. Mr. Whatmore returns once more to the well-fought field of Ethandune and gives his vote to Edington, in Somerset—whilst another great Wiltshire Battle, that between the Langleyites and the Chippenham men in 1822, is also discoursed of. Mr. J. H. Lea, drawing attention to three errors in Mr. Elyard's "Wiltshire Homes," shows that the Sir Edward Hungerford who is said in the account of Sheldons, to have lived to the "very advanced age of 115 years," really died aged 79, having been born in 1632. The Sir Edward who was born in 1596 was his uncle, and died s.p. in 1648. Again, it was the *younger* son of the Duke of Kingston's sister, Charles Medows, and not his elder brother, Evelyn Philip Medows, who succeeded to the Duke's property. The carved stone coat of arms over the archway at Corsley Manor is shown to be that of Lygh, and not of Thynne—but does not Mr. Lea fall into an error himself when he attributes the carving to Robert Lygh, who was living in 1515? Surely the fashion of the carving, of which a photo-process plate is given, must be a good deal later than the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Kite has an interesting note on the pedigree of Archbishop Stafford.

**Ditto,** No. 23, Sept., 1898.

This is an interesting and useful number. It opens with a dissertation by the Editor on Book-Plate collecting in general, and "Some Wiltshire Book-Plates" in particular, embellished by a plate of the large Book-Plate of W. Hunt, of West Lavington, and also another Hunt Book-Plate, both of which appeared in *The Ex Libris Journal*, and another of the Book-Plate of Morgan Keene, of Sarum. The Records available for the History of Bratton are continued, chiefly from the Edingdon Chartulary; and then follows a charming little paper by the Rev. A. P. Morres, on "The Peregrine at Home" at Salisbury. Mr. Morres pleads strongly for the preservation of this noble bird. He thinks that if only landowners and those who rent or own shootings in South Wilts would give *strict orders* to their keepers

not to shoot them there would be no danger of their forsaking the spire, which offers them such a safe retreat. As it is they are seen there every year—often every day for weeks together—and the Britford keeper, at least, has orders never to molest them.

After this come Notes on Great Somerford, by M. E. Light—six pages of Quaker Marriages in Wilts (continued from former numbers)—a Translation of an interesting document in the Record Office, describing the taking sanctuary by a felon in the Chapel of St. Thomas in the Church of Bulbridge—and a verbatim copy of a very curious Pre-Reformation document which belonged to Seend—"The Stocks of Seen' Churche," which might well have received fuller annotation. The usual number of Queries and Replies complete the number. One of the former asks for information as to the obscure Saxon word "Crundell." "Annes Crundel" appears in a perambulation of Stanton Berners parish of A.D. 903.

**Richard Jefferies: Field Naturalist and Literateur,** by Oswald Crawfurd. Illustrated by Val. Davis. Article in *The Idler*, Oct., 1898, pp. 289—301. The writer was the editor of a magazine in which several of Jefferies' early papers on country subjects were published, and he thinks that his advice then given had something to do with Jefferies giving up the attempt to write fiction, in which he would never have accomplished anything, and finding his true vocation in the description of the life of the fields. He urged him strongly to write a series of articles on natural history—two years before "The Gamekeeper at Home" was published. The article is well and pleasantly written. It recognises the limitations of Jefferies' writings, such, for instance, as his entire lack of anything like wit or humour, though it ranks him with Gilbert White, or even above him, and above all other English writers, as an observer of the facts of Nature—and as a true artist in the description of them. There are eight nice illustrations of Coate, though two or three of them might be *anywhere*. The Lake and West Shore—Coate Reservoir—Supposed Hulk of Jefferies' Boat—Jefferies' Seat in the Garden—A Tributary Stream—Gateway of Coates *(sic)*—A Secluded Pool—Coates *(sic)* from the Back.

**Marlborough College,** by L. W. Byrne. Article in the *Public School Magazine*, July 1898, pp. 1—14. This is a good compressed account of the history of the school from its foundation. A large number of facts and dates are given. The whole is readably written, and anyone who wants to know what Marlborough has been, and is now, will find a great deal of apparently reliable information on all sorts of subjects in these pages. There are fourteen process views of the College, and two good full-page process portraits of Dean Bradley and the present Head-Master, the Rev. G. C. Bell. The views are:—Marlborough College, 1843—View of Lord Hartford's House, Marlborough, June 29th, 1873 (*a misprint for* 1723)—The Chapel *(full-page interior)*—Cricket Pavilion—Cotton House—The Bradleian—New Buildings and Bradleian—Exterior of Chapel—Back of C. House—Dining Hall—B. House and New Buildings—Court from C. House—Back of C. House—Court from C. House (Winter).

**Some Wrought-Iron Work in and about Salisbury.** A short paper by Gideon Fidler, in the *Art Journal*, Oct., 1898, pp. 298—302, with twelve illustrations from drawings by himself—the letterpress is not remarkable either for style or grammar, and contains very little information except the history of the Longford Chair, and the statement that some of the figures once belonging to it are now in another private collection. The illustrations, however—process reproductions of drawings—are on the whole nice. They are:—English Keys dug up at Salisbury—Coffer at Wishford Church—Railings at St. Thomas' Church (Salisbury)—Tomb at Wylye Church—Vane at East Knoyle Church—The Hungerford Chapel at the Cathedral—Crane at Compton Park—The Steel Chair at Longford—Back of ditto—Italian Keys at the Museum—Chained Book at Great Durnford—Coffer at Compton Park.

**Facts, not Fancies, by one of the Race. Auliffe—O'Neill—Ayliffe.** Preliminary Pamphlet (1898). Royal 8vo., pp. 38. Price 2/6. Frontispiece, a very poor pencil drawing of Brinkworth Church.

This pamphlet, intended as the preface to a series, setting forth the true greatness and the unmerited misfortunes of the real line of the family of "Auliffe O'Neill, Ayliffe," whom we in Wiltshire know as the Ayliffes of Grittenham, Brinkworth, &c., deals almost wholly with genealogical and historical details, the whole of which go to prove, in the writer's (Mrs. Cecilia Hamilton Wyndham Hill's) opinion, that the Ayliffes are descended from Ayliffe, King of Northumbria, and the O'Neills, Kings in Ireland—whereof one of the first married Scoti the daughter of Pharaoh (date not given) and settled on the Nile—whence he took his terrestrial title, O'Neill," *i.e.*, "O' th' Nile," and that they have shared to no small extent in the general injustice meted out in England to all things and persons Irish. It is indeed hinted not obscurely that if right were might the properties held by a good many noble families of the present day, who are by no means spared by the writer, would revert to their rightful owners, the direct representatives of the Ayliffe Race. In matters such as the family connections of the Irish Kings with the line of the Pharaohs, and the coat armour of Saxon princesses, a mere Wiltshireman can hardly be expected to pronounce an opinion—but when we read that of "the noble dead who sleep around us here [*i.e.*, in Brinkworth Churchyard] few know their history; and we may add, more particularly those who have taken upon them the office of enlightenment to others, notably Canon Jackson, afterwards Bishop of London, whose bishopric was possibly a reward of his mendacity or ignorance. Masterpieces of both, his efforts as [? are] displayed in a pamphlet published by the Archæological Society of North Wilts entitled 'The Ayliffes of Grittenham,'" we begin to feel sure that there is a mistake somewhere. This is certain, in any case, that in the Latin epitaph from the tomb of Sir Joseph Ayloff, in Hendon Church—as quoted here—there are eight misprints.

**"A Bundle of Letters,"** *Pall Mall Magazine*, Vol. xv., No. 63, July 1898, pp. 397—404.

Fourteen letters, selected from documents recently found in America, in a secret drawer in a desk which once belonged to Ensign John Highmore Jeboult, 1st Somerset Militia, and was captured in Canada during the war of 1812. Mr. Jeboult's family lived in the Canal, Salisbury :—

I. From his mother to J. H. J. Salisbury, 15th May, 1810.

II. J. H. J. to his mother. Plymouth, 2 June, 1810.

III. J. H. J. from his betrothed, Miss Elenora M. Hayter. London, 12 July, 1810.

IV. J. H. J. to Miss Hayter. On board transport *Bostick*. 11 Aug., 1810.

V., VI., VII., VIII. Not printed. Relate to false charges brought against J. H. J., by Thos. Martin, of 41st Regt., and apparently supported by Mr. Hussey.

IX. Major Friend to Captain Andrew, Regt. Depot, Salisbury, 11 Aug., 1810. In strong support of J. H. J.

X. T. Martin to J. H. J. Devizes, 15 Aug., 1810. A full apology and retractation.

XI. J. H. J.'s mother and sisters to himelf. Salisbury, 5 Jan., 1812. Gives some items of local news, and refers to a murder near Marlboro'. Mentions Canon Ogle, Dr. Eyer's death, Windham's resignation of his seat, etc.

XII. Miss Hayter to J. H. J. London, 20 May, 1812.

XIII. J. H. J. to Miss Hayter. Quebec, 10 Sept., 1812. A love-letter.

XIV. Major Friend to Mr. R. Jeboult. Quebec, 24 Sept., 1812. Giving the father particulars of the death of his son, who, after distinguishing himself greatly during the war, had just fallen in action. This letter was placed in J. H. J.'s desk, until an opportunity occurred of posting it. The desk then fell into the hands of the enemy, and so it was never sent.

**British Association Bristol Meeting, 1898.** Guide Books. 16mo.

**Excursion to Bowood and Avebury,** Sept. 15, pp. 8. A few words on Bowood, and on the drive thence to Avebury, some account of the Circles and the Church, &c., and of Calne Church, by E. H. Henly.

**Excursion to Longleat and Shearwater,** Sept. 15, pp. 7. Some Account of Messrs. Singers' works at Frome, by W. V. G., and a decent history of Longleat by T. Y. Yabbicom.

**Excursion to Swindon Works, Marlborough, and Savernake Forest,** pp. 16. The G-W.R. Works take 10 pages; Marlborough, by A. C. Champneys, 4 pages; and Savernake Forest, by R. G. Durrant, 2 pages.

**Excursion to Salisbury and Stonehenge,** Sept. 15, 7 pp., by E. Doran Webb. Salisbury Cathedral, Salisbury Plain (including the drive up the valley to Lake and Stonehenge), Amesbury, and Old Sarum are the headings. As to Stonehenge Mr. Doran Webb remarks:—"All that can be said for certain . . . is that it belongs to the Bronze Age."

**Excursion to Bradford-on-Avon,** Sept. 10, pp. 8. By the Rev. W. N. C. Wheeler, and J. Moulton. The Saxon Church—The Parish Church—Orpin's House—Horton's House—Church House—The Shambles—The Town Bridge and Chapel—The Almshouses and Chapel of St. Catherine—Barton Barn and Tithe Barn—St. Mary's Chapel, Tory—The Priory—The Chantry—The Hall—are all well dealt with. This is, perhaps, the best of the Guides for these Wiltshire Excursions.

**An Account of the Excursions** to Bradford; Swindon and Marlborough; Salisbury; and Avebury; is given in the *Devizes Gazette* Sept. 15 and Jept. 22; *North Wilts Herald*, Sept. 16, 1898.

**Geological Map of the Country round Bristol, by C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S., Based on the Maps of William Sanders and the Geological Survey. British Association, Bristol Meeting, 1898.** G. Philip & Son, 32, Fleet Street, London. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$. Folding. A very useful map, coloured geologically. It includes all N. Western Wilts.

**The Castle Inn,** by Stanley J. Weyman. Smith & Elder. Cr. 8vo, with frontispiece. 6/- 1898. A novel which has been running in the *Cornhill Magazine* throughout the year. The scene is laid at the Castle Inn, Marlborough, and many of the incidents take place along the Bath Road between Marlborough and Bristol. Well reviewed, *Guardian*, Nov. 16, 1898; *Spectator, Academy, &c.*

**Report as to the existing High Rate of Lunacy in the County of Wilts, by J. I. Bowes,** Medical Superintendent of the Wilts County Asylum. Pamphlet, 8vo, Devizes. 1898, pp. 22. This report, prepared in response to a request from the Visiting Committee of the Asylum, contains the results of statistics carefully drawn up and digested, and of enquiries diligently made. Dr. Bowes comes to the conclusion that insanity is not largely increasing in the county, though the numbers of the insane congregated in the asylum are increasing rapidly, but he draws a gloomy picture—a picture, too, which those who live in such districts know to be by no means overcoloured, of the practical degeneration of the purely rural population, which is caused by agricultural depression, growth of education, and the means of locomotion, &c., by which the cream of the rising generation of both sexes is year by year skimmed

off the country parishes and the residuum, the Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, left behind to propagate their species and add to the inhabitants of the County Asylum. Favourably noticed in *British Medical Journal*, Nov. 19th; *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 8th, 1898.

**Ben Sloper at tha Military Manoovers on Zalsbury Plaain; being a humorous description of the various Camps, Battles, an tha Girt March Past,** by the Author of the Wiltshire Rhymes and Tales. Price Sixpence. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards, 4, Castle Street. [1898.] Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 26. Anyone who likes good Wiltshire speech, accurately written and printed, cannot do better than expend sixpence in Mr. Edward Slow's racy account of the late manœuvres on Salisbury Plain.

**Tommy Atkins on his Autumn Campaign.** Article in the *Windsor Magazine*, Nov., 1898, pp. 612—616, written and illustrated by S. E. Waller.

The letterpress chats of the Ludgershall Camp and the March Past. There are six good illustrations from drawings:—Chalk-dust reveals the Enemy; You may take a Horse to the Water, but—— ; The Campbells are coming; The Lancers' Camp; The Hare that Charged an Army; The Rick that failed.

**The Salisbury Manœuvres.** Article in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1898, pp. 676—81.

The Manœuvres were fully reported in many of the London daily papers, and in all the local papers, of the first week in September, 1898.

**The Founding of Marlborough College.** An interesting account of the foundation of the College is given by Mr. C. H. Holcomb, in *The Marlburian*, May 24th, 1897. The writer was born at Marlborough in 1831. He recalls the forty coaches which in those days passed through Marlborough daily; "Thompson's Stile," on which it was said the poet sat whilst he wrote his "Seasons," and other old landmarks, now improved away. About 1840 the Vicar of Preshute was ill, and Mr. Bowers, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and afterwards 1st Dean of Winchester, came to take his duty for a while. He was full of a scheme for the foundation of a new school "for the sons of clergymen and others." The writer's father pressed on his notice, and on that of Mr. Robert Few, who was also interested in the scheme, the suitability of the Castle for the purpose. They dined together in the summer of 1841, were taken down by Mr. Holcomb, Sen., after dinner, and were judiciously shown the fine old brick front from the Bowling Green in the mellowing evening light. The due effect was produced, and the College was founded at Marlborough, and not elsewhere.

**William Beckford, the Caliph of Fonthill,** by Chas. Whibley. *New Review*, January, 1897.

**Market Lavington.** The *Christian World*, quoted in *Wiltshire Times*, July 23, 1898, has a paper by E. Boyd Bailey, describing the fruit farm of Mr. Samuel Saunders.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** Tower and spire. The Restoration and great Thanksgiving Service at its completion. *Wilts County Mirror*, July 15, 1898.

**Lyneham. Broome's Charity, The Free School.** The Report of the Charity Commissioners (1833) on this Charity is reprinted in the *Swindon Advertiser*, March 7th, 1896.

**Wiltshire.** An account of Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Gloucestershire, extracted from "*Angliæ Notitia: or the Present State of England with divers Remarks upon the Ancient State thereof.*" By Edw. Chamberlaine, LL.D. 22nd Edition, 1707. Is reprinted in the *Swindon Advertiser*, March 21st, 1896.

**Draycot Foliatt.** The order for the destruction of the Church in the middle of the sixteenth century is printed in full in the *Swindon Advertiser*, Dec. 5th; and various other matters relating to Chiseldon and Draycott are reprinted from the *Wilts Arch. Mag.* in the same paper, Dec. 12th, 1896.

**Salisbury Plain Railways.** Accounts of the Inquiries at Salisbury and Andover are given in the *Devizes Gazette*, May 12th and June 30th, 1898.

**Devizes Charities.** A report of the Charity Commission Enquiry is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, April 28th, 1898.

The Old Bear Club Charity. An account of this is given in *Devizes Gazette*, May 5th, 1898.

**Richard Jefferies.** P. E. Thomas, in *The New Age*, noticed in the *Swindon Advertiser*, April 11th, 1896, has an article entitled, "In the Footprints of Richard Jefferies," describing the walk from Swindon to Coate, Jefferies' Birthplace, the Reservoir, &c.

**The Thirteenth Earl of Pembroke: his Technical Institution and Fishery School at Ringsend.** An article with this title appeared in *The Saturday Herald*, of Dublin, Sept. 24th, and was partly reprinted in the *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 1, 1898, describing the Technical School towards which Lord Pembroke gave a site and £5000 in 1892, on his Dublin property.

**Philip, Fifth Earl of Pembroke and First Earl of Montgomery.** An article in *Beal & Ansel's Monthly*, June, 1898.

**Old Sarum.** "Lines occasioned by a Walk to Old Sarum with a Lady from London." *Beal & Ansel's Monthly*, June, 1898.

**Sermon Preached in the College Chapel after the Funeral of the Rev. J. S. Thomas . . . Bursar of Marlborough College,** by F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury. Marlborough. 1897. 8vo, pp. 12.

**Seend Church, Monumental Inscriptions.** These are printed in the *Wilts Advertiser*, June 30th, 1898.

**Codford St. Peter Church.** A note on works of repair executed here and of a shield of the arms of the late Duke of Albany, presented by the Duchess, and placed near the seat which the Duke, when resident at Boyton, often occupied. *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Nov., 1898.

**Old Sarum, The Parliament Tree.** A short notice of Old Sarum and its Parliamentary history, based on the text of the destruction of the "Parliament Tree" by the gale in March, 1898, is given in *Beal & Ansel's Monthly*, April, 1898. (Salisbury.)

**An Afternoon on the Lower Kennett.** An article in "*The Sportsman's Supplement to the Bazaar*," July 11th, 1898. A Day's Trout Fishing, with a process block of the Trout caught.

**Stonehenge.** The *Estates Gazette*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 8th, 1898, says a new light has been thrown on Stonehenge by Mr. H. M. Scott, in a paper read recently before the members of the Bath Selborne Society. Mr. Scott, starting from the assumption that no natives in Britain were capable of erecting, and that the Phœnicians did erect large stones elsewhere, concludes that this people built Stonehenge "as an observatory and as a place where they might deposit their tin, and that they also made it a temple of the sun and moon to give it sanctity and insure its safety."

**Devizes. Messrs. William Cunnington & Sons,** Wine and Spirit Merchants, Old Town Hall. Under the head of "Important Wiltshire Industries," the *Wilts Advertiser* of July 31st, 1898, has a long article dealing principally with the details of the business—but incidentally giving a good deal of information about the Old Town Hall, now occupied by Messrs. Cunnington—and the Cunnington family—who, coming from Upavon to Devizes in 1827, established a wool business at Southgate House, which continued, latterly under Mr. Henry Cunnington's care, until 1868. The Old Town Hall was purchased in 1836 by Mr. William Cunnington, formerly of Heytesbury, and the wine business was commenced in that year. This was carried on for a while by the three brothers,

William, Henry, and Edward—William retiring about 1874. Henry died 1887, and Edward having retired some years before, the business has since been carried on by Mr. B. H. Cunnington.

**The North Wilts Field and Camera Club's** visit to Lyddington, Wanborough, and Purton Churches, and to Restrop and Clarendon Houses at Purton, is reported in *North Wilts Herald*, Sept. 9th, 1898.

**The Harvest of 1898 in Wilts.** A full account of, in *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

**Marlborough Grammar School.** A very interesting account of the history of this school, by Mr. Milburn, Mayor of Marlborough, appears in the *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 24th, 1898.

---

# Recent Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

**Canon Christopher Wordsworth,** Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's, Marlborough. "Notes on Medieval Services in England, with an Index of Lincoln Ceremonies." T. Baker, 1, Soho Square, London. 1898. Price 7/6 nett. 8vo., pp. 326.

*Contents* :—Enquiry into the Time Table or Service Paper of Cathedral and other Churches in the Olden Time—Cathedral Services—Parochial Services—Account of some Old Lincoln Customs and Ceremonies, with Notes on the Titles of the Altars and Chapels in the Minster—An Alphabetical Index to the Kalendar of Lincoln Use, &c.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** "Considerations on Public Worship and on the Ministry of Penitence. A Letter addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury by John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, together with a Pastoral Letter to the Laity of the Diocese, issued after consultation with the Greater Chapter." 8vo. Brown & Co., Salisbury, 1898. Pamphlet, pp. 79.

This pronouncement on the current Ritual controversy was reprinted and commented on at length in many papers.

**Rev. George Ensor, M.A.,** Perpetual Curate of Heywood, in the Diocese of Salisbury. "Remarks upon the Letters of the Bishop of Salisbury lately addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese." 8vo. London. 1898. Price 6*d*. Pamphlet, pp. 23. A criticism on the Bishop's letter from the Evangelical point of view.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** "The Church of England and the Eastern Patriarchates." A lecture delivered at Oxford, July 27th, 1898. Printed at length in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Sept. and Oct., 1898.

**Ditto.** His journey to the East to consecrate the Collegiate Church of St. George, at Jerusalem, on Oct. 18th, 1898. The Bishop's interview with the German Emperor, &c., are described in a letter from the Bishop in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Nov. A full report of an address given by him at Salisbury, in *Church Times*, Nov. 18th, and shorter reports in *Guardian*, Nov. 23rd, and *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 18th, 1898, &c.

**William Cunnington, F.G.S.** "On some Palæolithic Implements from the Plateau Gravels and their Evidence concerning 'Eolithic Man.'" From the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for August, 1898. Vol. LIV. Four illustrations of Palæolithic Flints. Pp. 291—296.

In this paper Mr. Cunnington argues that many of the so-called Plateau implements are really Palæolithic—that their presence in the Plateau Gravels proves these gravels to be of Palæolithic age—and that no reliable evidence has yet been adduced to prove that any flints undoubtedly fashioned by man are of an earlier period than this. The chipping of the ruder "Eoliths" he regards as due to natural causes.

In the discussion which followed Mr. H. B. Woodward mentioned the series of "Plateau Flints," none of them of Palæolithic character, found by Dr. Blackmore in the Plateau Gravel at Alderbury, Wilts, and now in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.

**Charles Penruddocke.** "The Ladies of Llangollen." Llangollen. Printed and published by Hugh Jones, at the *Advertiser* Office, 1897. Oblong, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$, paper covers, pp. 40., with pedigrees of Lady Eleanor Charlotte Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby, and eleven illustrations—views of Plas Newydd, and portraits of "the Ladies," &c. Noticed, *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 6th, 1898.

**G. E. Dartnell.** "The Dream of Maxen," appears on pp. 353—365 of "Essays, Mock-Essays, and Character Sketches reprinted from the Journal of Education." London: W. Rice. 1898.

**Emma Marie Caillard.** "Reason in Revelation." Nisbet. Favorably reviewed in *Guardian*, Aug. 24th, 1898.

**Rev. H. J. Trueman.** "Pillowland; or, the Farm of Sleepy Hollow. A Children's Musical Romance." Written and composed for the Scholars of St. Mark's, Salisbury, by the Rev. Henry J. Trueman. 16 pp. Lancaster, Printer, Canal, Salisbury. [? 1897.]

"Found by the Fairies"; or, the Babes in the Wood and the Lady Moonbeam. A Musical Romance. Written and composed by the Rev. Henry J. Trueman. Lancaster, Printer, Salisbury. 16 pp.

"The Nursery Cupboard." A Fairy Romance. Written and composed by Henry J. Trueman. Lancaster, Printer, Salisbury. 12 pp. [Characters represented by the children of S. Mark's Schools, Sarum.]

**The Rev. H. J. White** lectured at St. Edmund's Boys' School, Salisbury, on St. Jerome's Latin version of the New Testament, The Vulgate, now being edited by the Bishop of Salisbury and himself. Shortly reported in *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 30th, 1898.

**Henry Herbert Smith,** Land Agent to the Marquis of Lansdowne. "The Principles of Landed Estate Management." Edward Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, London. 1898. Price 16/- This book contains a chapter upon Forestry by Mr. A. C. Forbes, Wood Manager to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Smith preaches co-operation amongst formers as the cure for Foreign competition, and gives in detail the history of the allotment system on the Bowood Estate. Long notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 24th, 1898.

## Wiltshire Pictures and Illustrations.

**Longford Castle** is the Country House and Garden illustrated in "*Country Life Illustrated*," Aug. 13th, 1898. The letterpress sketch is slight enough—but the half-tone views are, as they always are in this periodical, quite firstrate. They include: The Formal Garden—The End of the Formal Garden—(The House)—A Corner of the Terrace—A Portion of the Front—The Terrace and River—The Temple and Dial.

**Wilton House** also appears in *Country Life*, Sept. 10th, 1898, as one of the series of Great Country Houses and Famous Gardens which are

being so admirably illustrated in that paper. There are six half-tone photographic views: A Happy Grouping (the corner of the Italian Garden and the House)—The Italian Garden (full-page, seen from the House)—Pembroke's Stately Dome (Front and Garden Front of House)—Fountain and Statuary (in Italian Garden)—The Nadder and Palladian Bridge—Ancient Cedars (with Garden Front of House).

**Netheravon House.** Process illustration, with portraits and sketch of Sir M. Hicks-Beach. *The Woman at Home*, July, 1898.

**Pot Crane from a Public-House at Ludgershall.** *Reliquary*, p. 158, July, 1898.

**Salisbury School.** Exterior of Playing Ground, with letterpress account. Photoprocess. *The Lady*, June 30th, 1898.

**Swindon.** The Laying the Foundation Stones of the New Presbyterian Church. Account in the *North Wilts Herald*, Oct. 7th, 1898, with a sketch of "The New Church," and portraits of "The Pastor (Rev. J. H. Gavin) and the Builder (Mr. Charles Williams)."

**Salisbury Art Exhibition,** held at the Church House, Oct. 4th—18th. Among the local pictures were:—"The Haunt of the Kingfishers," by Mr. W. Alexander; "Homington Camp," by Miss E. Jacob; "Highlanders entering Wilton," by Miss S. Beale; "St. Anne's Gate," by Mr. H. Brooks; and "The Chough Inn, Harnham Bridge, Minster Street, The Training College, and Church House," etchings by Mr. W. Brown. Noticed, *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 7th, 1898.

**The Military Manœuvres, 1898.** Illustrations:—

The K.O.S. Borderers leaving Salisbury Cathedral—Mounted Infantry defending Stonehenge (*Graphic*, September 3rd). The Battle of Omdurman, the Rush for the Sunday Papers in the Southern Camp in Wiltshire—The Cameronians advancing to deploy—The Dublin Fusiliers formed for defence—Massed Divisional Troops—The Royal West Surrey sheltered—Massed Troops of the 2nd Division—Third Brigade Guns firing—Cameronians resting—General Clery's Staff (*Graphic*, Sept. 10th). Watering Cavalry at the Manœuvres, an unexpected bath (*Graphic*, Sept. 17th). Lord Wolseley inspecting the Camp of the Southern Army—Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Staff watching a Cavalry Field Day on Salisbury Plain—Corps Artillery galloping into action (*Illust. Lond. News*, Sept. 10th). How they filled the Balloon—Camp at Chalk Farm—The Cameron Highlanders, "The Highland Fling"—A Drowsy Picket (*The Sketch*, Sept. 14th). After the Battle of Charlton Down—The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders retreating—Funeral of Driver Hunt, R.H.A., Placing the Coffin on the Gun-Carriage—The Last Volley (*Black and White*, Sept. 17th). Bulford Down Camp, Cooking for the Royal Horse Guards—In the Lines—Bringing in Fuel Wood, *with letterpress*, (*Wiltshire Times*, July 30th).

**Ditto** Maps :—

"Map showing the Limits of the Ground Referred to in the Order in Council for Military Manœuvres, 1898." Engraved and transferred to zinc at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1898. Price 2/- Mounted on linen. Published by Stanford. This map, on the scale of 4 miles to 1 inch, shows the greater part of the counties of Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Berks, and Hants, and measures $27\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{3}{4}$.

Map of Salisbury Plain, issued by the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway—tinted, with railway, rivers and camps coloured. Litho. by W. Drewett & Sons. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.

Map of the Manœuvre Area on a small scale, $9 \times 7\frac{5}{8}$, published by the *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 1st, 1898.

**"The King's Oak"** *(sic)* and **"The Tisbury Yew"** are illustrated in a paper on "Wonderful Trees," by S. F. A. Caulfield, in *Strand Mag.*, Aug., 1898, pp. 213—222.

**Holbein's Porch at Wilton,** by G. Fidler, illustrated. *Art Journal*, Feb., 1897.

**The Joiners' Hall, Salisbury:** a vanishing landmark. By Alexander Ansted, illustrated. *The Artist*, Aug., 1897.

**Swindon New Technical Schools.** Process view, with description, in *Swindon Advertiser*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

**Chippenham Proposed Secondary School.** Cut of the proposed design by Mr. Brinkworth, with letterpress. *Wiltshire Times*, July 23rd, 1898.

**Salisbury Cathedral, from the N.W.,** with long account of the work of Repair to the Spire, and of the Great Thanksgiving Service on its completion. *Wiltshire Times*, July 16th, 1898.

## WILTS PORTRAITS.

**Arthur Whitehead,** as Mayor of Salisbury during the Diamond Jubilee Year, has been painted by Mrs. Fulton, of Salisbury, and the portrait hung in the Council Chamber. *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 4th, 1898.

**John Fuller and Niss Norah Phipps** (Mrs. J. Fuller). Photoprocess. *Hearth and Home*, July 14th; *The Queen*, July 16th, 1898.

**Marquis of Lansdowne.** Photoprocess. *Windsor Magazine*, April, 1898.

**Sir Michael Hicks-Beach** (three portraits), **Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach and her Daughters.** Five good photoprocess portraits, with a sketch of Sir Michael's career and character, appear in *The Woman at Home*, July, 1898.

**Lord Nelson.** Sketch in *Daily Graphic*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** Caricature of the Bishop and Lord Salisbury, in reference to the Debate on the Benefices Bill in the House of Lords. *Morning Leader*, July 9th, 1898.

——— Three process portraits in *Strand Mag.*, Nov., 1898 :—"Aged 24," "Aged 40," and "Present Day."

**Rev. J. C. Alcock,** Head-Master of Salisbury School. Photoprocess. *Lady*, June 30th, 1898.

**The Dean of Salisbury.** Cut in *Daily Graphic*, Oct. 1st ; good Photoprocess, *The Queen*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

**Major Robert Poore and Lady Flora Douglas-Hamilton.** Good photoprocess, *The Lady*, Oct. 6th ; *The Ladies' Home*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

**Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D., Dean of Westminster,** formerly Head-Master of Marlborough. A sketch of his career, dealing at some length with the Marlborough portion of it, accompanied by a bad portrait cut, is given in *Tit Bits*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

**Duchess of Somerset.** Small process portrait, with a page of letterpress, "In a Rose Garden." *The Girls' Realm*," Nov. 1898.

**Russell Davis Gillman,** Editor and Proprietor of the *Wiltshire Advertiser*. A cut, with a sketch of his career, appears in *Reynolds' Newspaper*, July 24th, 1898.

**Rev. L. R. Henslow,** standing at the Litch-Gate of the Churchyard at Zeals, and Mrs. Henslow with a group of girls, illustrate an article in *The Churchwoman*, May 20th, 1898, giving an account of the "Guild of Aid in Home Duties," established by Mrs. Henslow at Zeals.

# Gifts to Museum and Library.

## The Museum.

Presented by Mr. Beauchamp: Large Bone Stay-bone, engraved with figures, &c., found in an old house in Devizes.

,, Mr. T. Leslie: Lower Stone of a Quern, of unusual type, found used as a trough in an inn yard near Swindon.

,, Mr. H. E. Medlicott: Pear-shaped Glass Bottle, or flask, said to have been thrown from the top of Salisbury Cathedral Spire into the Close by John Ford, of Potterne, who died 1746.

,, Mr. H. Harding, of Holt: Iron Pot-hanger.

## The Library.

Presented by Mr. John Mullings: Richard Jefferies' Toilers of the Field; The Story of my Heart; Red Deer; Field and Hedgerow.——Hymnarium Sarisburiense.——Bishop Jewell on the Thessalonians.——Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, eight vols., 1826.——Clarendon's Life and Continuation, three vols., 1761.——Wilts Election, 1818.——A number of MS. Notes on the History of Oaksey, Purton and Braydon, Eisey, Cricklade, Ashton Keynes, The Leigh, Crudwell, Latton, Water Eaton, &c.——MS. Copy of King Alfred's Will.——MS. Court Book of Latton, Eisey, and Down Ampney, *temp.* Eliz.——Ditto, 1705—1714. Two Prints and a number of other MSS.——MS. Court Books of Down Ampney and Latton, 1635—1654, and 1680—1709.——Plan of Wilts and Berks Canal.——Avebury Manor Sale Catalogue——Ditto, Broad Hinton Rectory.——And a number of other Wiltshire MSS., Old Deeds, &c, &c.

,, Mr. C. H. Talbot: Murray's Handbook for Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, 1869.

,, Mr. W. Cunnington: Wilts Pamphlets——Paper on Plateau Implements.

,, Miss M. Cunnington: The Mighty lie Lowly, by J. Stoughton Money, Esq.

,, Rev. A. D. Hill: Charge delivered at Ordination of Rev. J. Twining, in Downton, 1775——Four Sermons by Canon Payne.——Prospectus of Agricultural College.——Notes on the Moot. And a large number of Pamphlets, Reports, Cuttings, and Scraps.

,, Mr. F. M. Willis: Portrait of Rev. G. R. Pittard, Westbury.

„ Mr H. E. Medlicott: Election Literature, Scraps. — Four Wilts Pamphlets. — The Huntingdon Peerage, by H. N. Bell, 1820. — The Hooley Estates Sale Catalogue.

„ Mr. James Coleman: Photo. of Gravestone of John Tobin, Dramatist, at Clonmel, Ireland.

„ Mr. G. E. Dartnell: Poems by Emmeline Hinxman, — Ben Sloper at tha Military Manoovers. — And a number of Wiltshire Articles from Magazines, &c.

„ Rev. E. H. Goddard: British Association Guide Books to Wilts Excursions, 1898, and Map.

„ Rev. G. P. Toppin: Thoughts on Salisbury Festival, 1866. — Prints and Scraps.

„ The Author: The Ladies of Llangollen, by Charles Penruddocke.

„ The Author: Report as to the existing High Rate of Lunacy in the County of Wilts, by J. I. Bowes.

„ Rev. Mills Robbins: Drawing of Old Woodborough Church.

„ Mr. Jackson: Andrews & Dury's Large Map of Wilts, 1773. — Accurate Plan of the Ancient Borough of Devizes, by Ed. Dore. — Old Map of the Western Circuit. — Old MS. Map of Bourton and Easton, in Bishops Cannings, showing common fields, &c. *(The latter item deposited).*

---

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, St. John Street, Devizes.

# THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1899.

It is hoped that it may be arranged to hold the Annual Meeting for 1899 at Amesbury, some time in July.

---

## QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archæological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up these forms with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archæological Society. Unmounted photos, or sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

# *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library*

## Will any Member give any of them?

N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.
Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.
Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.
Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.
Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.
Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.
Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report for 1881, No. 30.
Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, Roxburghe Club, 1890.
Clarendon Gallery Characters, Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.
Akerman's Archæological Index.
Hobbes (T.). Leviathan. Old Edition.
Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.
Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.
Addison (Joseph). Works.
Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.
Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.
Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire with Dairy Management of N. Wilts, 1789.
Cobbett's Rural Rides.
Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.
Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.
Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.
Morris' Marston and Stanton.
Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.
Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.
Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.
Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.
Guest's Origines Celticæ.
Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.
History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861—1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1838.
Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.
Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.
Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (last edition).
A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1730.
Aubrey's Lives. 1898.
Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

---

# AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bath* | R. F. Houlston, New Bond Street. |
| *Bristol* | James Fawn & Sons, 18, Queen's Road. |
| *Calne* | A. Heath & Son, Market Place. |
| *Chippenham* | R. F. Houlston, High Street. |
| *Cirencester* | A. T. Harmer, Market Place. |
| *Devizes* | C. H. Woodward, St. John Street. |
| *Marlborough* | Miss E. Lucy, High Street. |
| *Melksham* | Jolliffe & Co., Bank Street. |
| *Oxford* | Jas. Parker & Co., Broad Street. |
| *Salisbury* | Brown & Co., Canal. |
| *Trowbridge* | G. W. Rose, 66, Fore-Street. |
| *Warminster* | B. W. Coates, Market Place. |

C. H. WOODWARD, MACHINE PRINTER, DEVIZES.

No. XCI. JUNE, 1899. Vol. XXX.

THE

# WILTSHIRE

# Archæological and Natural History

# MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

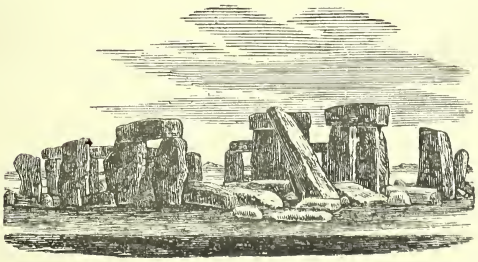
OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



DEVIZES:

Printed and sold for the Society by C. H. Woodward,

4, St. John Street.

*Price 5s. 6d. Members, Gratis.*

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

---

## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

To be Obtained of Mr. D. Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2*s*. One copy offered to each Member of the Society at £1 11*s*. 6*d*.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 504 pp., with Map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16*s*.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE of the STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES in the SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 Illustrations. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

CATALOGUE of the SOCIETY'S LIBRARY at the MUSEUM. Price 3*s*. 6*d*.; to *Members*, 2*s*. 6*d*. APPENDIX No. I. and II., 3*d*. each.

CATALOGUE of DRAWINGS, PRINTS, and MAPS in the SOCIETY'S LIBRARY at the MUSEUM. Price 2*s*.

CATALOGUE of WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS in the SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6*d*.

BACK NUMBERS of the MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. 6*d*. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised. Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s*. 6*d*. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

GUIDE to the STONES of STONEHENGE, with Map, by W. Cunnington, F.G.S. Price 6*d*.

# WILTSHIRE
# Archæological and Natural History
# MAGAZINE.

No. XCI. JUNE, 1899. Vol. XXX.

## Contents.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Notes on Churches visited in 1898: By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. | 169 |
| Alfred Charles Smith—In Memoriam | 198 |
| A Contemporary Poem on the Translation of the Cathedral from Old to New Sarum: Communicated by A. R. Malden | 210 |
| Notes on a Roman Building, and Interments, lately discovered at Swindon: By A. D. Passmore | 217 |
| The Society's MSS.—Note I. | 221 |
| On Fragments of a Saxon Cross Shaft, found at Minety, and Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade: By The Rev. E. H. Goddard | 230 |
| Contributions towards a Wiltshire Glossary: By G. E. Dartnell and the Rev. E. H. Goddard *(Continued)* | 233 |
| Wilts Obituary | 271 |
| Recent Wiltshire Books, Articles, &c. | 279 |
| Wilts Illustrations, Pictures, &c. | 284 |
| Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors | 286 |
| Gifts to Museum and Library | 289 |


ILLUSTRATIONS.


| | |
|---|---|
| Old Houses (1632), Highworth, Wilts | 175 |
| Font, Stanton Fitzwarren, Wilts | 182 |
| Bronze Fibula, discovered at Okus, Swindon | 218 |
| Roman Villa, Okus, Swindon | 218 |
| Fragments of Saxon Cross Shaft from Minety, and Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade | 230 |


DEVIZES:—C. H. Woodward, 4, Saint John Street.

THE

# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

JUNE, 1899.

## Notes on Churches visited in 1898.

By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

### The Church of S. Michael, Highworth.

HAVING regard to the very general practice in mediæval times of dedicating to S. Michael Churches placed on an eminence, Highworth Church could hardly have had any more appropriate dedication, for it is in the centre of the hill on which the village is built. The Church is one of considerable size, dignity, and development of plan. It consists of nave of five bays, with north and south transepts projecting from the eastern one, and north and south aisles to the remaining four; chancel with north and south chapels for its full length and arches opening into the chancel; a sacristy with room over it eastward of the north chapel; a south porch with priest's room over it; and a western tower.

There is no work *in situ* earlier than the Early English period, but the tympanum of the sacristy door is a sculptured Norman one representing a man cutting an animal's throat. This, until recent years, formed the head of the fireplace in the room over the porch, where it was probably placed when the latter was erected, displacing a Norman south doorway.

The walls of the chancel are mainly of the earliest pointed period —so early that we may call it Transitional Norman—but the present fine proportions of this part of the Church are in a measure due to a subsequent raising of the walls; the line of the early roof can be seen on the east wall of the north chapel where a part of the weather-mould which protected the overhanging eaves (there could have been no parapet) remains, and the corbel table of distinctly Norman type shows in the room over the sacristy on the north side. There is a low flat pilaster buttress overlapping the south-east angle, the corresponding one at the north-east was probably removed when the sacristy was built. One of the original windows —a single lancet with wide inner splay carried round the arch (always an early feature)—exists on the north of the sanctuary, and slightly westward of it, in an unusual position, is a trefoil-arched piscina, which looks as though it once had a wooden shelf. A similar piscina exists in the usual place on the south of the sanctuary, near the east end; both have new stones in place of their bowls. A roll-mould string-course is carried round the inside of the parts of the walls which have not been interfered with by subsequent alterations; the east window and that on the south of the sanctuary and the roof are modern, and the former can scarcely be said to enhance the beauty of the chancel.

The walls of the north transept are coeval with those of the chancel, although they were raised in the later re-modelling, when the north-east buttress was removed—the original buttress similar to that of the chancel remains at the north-west angle. A small portion of the old masonry remains in the east wall of the south transept, but this underwent a more extensive re-building than the north.

There was, therefore, a cruciform Church here in the twelfth century, the east, north, and south arms of which extended to the limits of the present building, and it is reasonable to suppose that it had a central tower, but all this, with the inside arches and other work of that period, has been swept away.

Next in order of date comes the porch, which is a large one of the fourteenth century (when it was doubtless erected against the

Norman aisle), with a priest's room over it approached by a turret staircase starting from the aisle. The outer arch is of two orders of chamfers, the inside carried on attached shafts with carved caps —the one on the west is the original, and is a good specimen of the natural form of carving of the Decorated Period; the other has been renewed. The priest's room has a fireplace in the east wall (a brick arch taking the place of the Norman tympanum removed to the sacristy doorway) and a square stone lavatory, or sink, by it. In the north wall is a small squint, 12in. high × 2½in. wide, looking into the aisle. This room is lighted by an original single-light window, with square head, on the west; traces of two small pointed windows, or niches, can be seen in the south wall over the archway, but these were displaced in the fifteenth century when the present fine niche was added. This niche is a triple one of square outline with carved cresting, the central compartment is carried nearly the full height and the canopies over the side niches are on the same level, but intermediate canopies are worked over the latter to adapt them to the lower figures—the subject was evidently a Calvary. At about the same time the niche inside the east wall of the porch was inserted, this has been much mutilated, and the canopy cut away, but it bears evidence of great richness. The parapet and pinnacles were added when the great re-modelling of the Church was carried out.

This appears to have been commenced with the building of the western tower shortly before the middle of the fifteenth century, and followed by the re-construction of the nave arcades. It is clear that both of these works were done whilst the original outer walls of the aisles stood, and the latter extended some feet farther westward than the present aisles—thus the nave arches are carried beyond the length of the present west end of the aisles, and the exact length of the old south aisle can be seen on the south of the tower staircase, where fragments of its parapet remain. Then followed the erection of the sacristy and room over, the north and south chapels, the re-modelling of the north and south transepts, and the re-building of the north and south aisles. These works were doubtless carried on consecutively, but they would occupy a

considerable time, so that there is a difference of some thirty to forty years between the work of the tower and that of the aisle walls, which I put at about 1475 to 1480.

I will now describe the various parts more in detail. The tower is a fine one, divided, externally, by string-courses into five stages in height, and resting on a moulded plinth. The lower stage has a good four-light west window with a doorway under; the label mould of the latter has the keystone and terminals carved to represent angels holding shields. The middle stage is lighted by small windows on north and south, and has a niche, from which the figure is missing, over the west window. The belfry stage has a two-light pointed window in each face; the cornice is ornamented by carved pateræ and heads, and surmounted by an embattled parapet. The tower has diagonal buttresses carried up at the angles for the full height with four set-offs and terminating in pinnacles consisting of beasts in a sitting attitude holding shields. The west *front* of the tower being faced with ashlar, whilst the other sides are of rubble, is a trick worthy of the nineteenth century. Inside, the lower stage has a stone-vaulted ceiling, the ribs of which are richly moulded, and the central eye surrounded by carved pateræ. The angle ribs of the groining are carried on angle shafts rising from the base of the arch opening into the nave. This arch is of two orders of hollows with the abacus of the angle shafts continued round at the springing.

On the west face of the tower there is an impression made by a cannon-ball, said by local tradition to have been "fired from Blunsdon Hill in Cromwell's time"[1]; in this connection it is

[1] When the Society visited Highworth in 1898 it was mentioned that the cannon-ball which caused this indentation had been preserved within the memory of many in Highworth, and that it was known where it was. The opinion was expressed that if possible it should be restored to the Church. The Vicar has now effected this restoration, and it will be preserved in the Church for the future. It seems that it was originally suspended in the Church, but that during "the restoration," about thirty years ago, it was got rid of as old iron. It came into the possession of Mr. Charles Higgs, who gave it to the late Mr. William Morris, of the *Swindon Advertiser*. It has been at the *Advertiser* office ever since, and has now been restored to the Church by the proprietors. It weighs 15lb. 14oz. *Swindon Advertiser*, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, December 15th, 1898.

interesting to read in Canon Jackson's "Aubrey" that "the Parish Church was used as a garrison by the Royalists in 1644."

The north chapel, sacristy and room over were evidently erected as one work, the walls are ashlar-faced, and have moulded plinths and plain parapets continued round level on the east; the buttresses are carried up through and terminate in crocketted pinnacles. The chapel is of two bays, and has two three-light windows in the north wall; the sacristy and the room over were each originally lighted by a two-light square-headed cusped window in the east wall, but a modern window and door have been inserted in the north wall of the former. The floor between the two stories of the sacristy has been removed, and there is no constructional staircase which gave access to the upper story. As a priest's room already existed over the porch when this was built, and the latter contains no fireplace, it seems more likely that it was for muniments, or some such purpose, than for residence.

The south chapel (known as the Warneford Chapel) is of the same type of work, excepting that the parapet is pierced by trefoil openings, the window in the west end is blocked by a monument. There are two square-headed traceried niches flanking it.

Between the chancel and each of the two chapels is an arcade of two bays of four-centred arches of two orders of mouldings, the outer being continued down the jambs and piers (in the case of the latter this produces a very unusual effect), and the inner order carried on attached shafts. There is a piscina in the south-east respond of the north chapel. The north and south arcades are slightly different, this being mainly due to a difference in the thickness of the walls in which they occur. The arches opening into the transepts are similar.

The re-modelling of the north transept consisted in raising the walls, adding a plain parapet and inserting a three-light window in the end with reticulated tracery, but the south transept was entirely re-built (except the small part of the east wall previously referred to), a pierced parapet added, and at the same time continued along over the porch. The window is a modern one of similar design to that in the north transept, but it is probably made up of

old jamb stones; in both cases the arches into the aisles were reconstructed, and a new archway of three orders of chamfers at the entrance to the chancel. The walls of the chancel were probably slightly raised at the same time, and a new roof constructed, but none of the mediæval roofs of the Church exist—those to the aisles, chapels, and transepts are probably seventeenth century erections, altered to some extent in the recent restoration, when new roofs were put to the nave and chancel.

The nave arcades have tall cylindrical columns with octagonal caps and bases of a simple moulded type. The arches are pointed, in two orders of chamfers. The arches opening into the aisles are separated from those opening into the transepts by flat piers with recessed niches in the nave faces.

The north and south aisles have each three three-light pointed windows in the side wall (the two-light sharply-pointed windows at the west end are modern), and the south aisle has a coeval doorway opening from the porch. The walls are, like those of the chapels, faced on the outside with ashlar, with good moulded plinths, and have pierced parapets like those of the south chapel. The buttresses, which are narrower than those of the chapels (only 11 in. on face), are similarly carried up and terminated.

In the chancel are preserved three of the fifteenth century oak stalls with their miserere seats.

The font is a handsome one of about the date of the tower. It is octagonal, and has shields on two sides bearing arms, *a chevron between three saltires.*

The pulpit is a good specimen of the Elizabethan period, but it has been re-cut and varnished.

The parish chest in the vestry is an unusually large one, 8ft. 8in. long. It has two old locks, with the addition of three padlocks, added in compliance with the canon.

The very remarkable chalice and paten of 1534 belonging to this Church are described and figured in vol. xxv., 341, and vol. xxvi., 329, of this *Magazine*, and also in Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wilts*, p. 180.

The village possesses several fine old houses, conspicuous among

OLD HOUSES (1652)
HIGHWORTH WILTS

H T REES
AUGUST 1898

which is one having a stone panel with the sign of a tyler's hammer (or, as local tradition has it, a butcher's cleaver), and the initials and date $\frac{B}{I\ S}$ 1656. Adjoining it is a house with two good two-storied bays with stone mullions and a doorway with traces of having had an oriel over it; this house has fine chimney shafts set diagonally on the base, and is inscribed with the same initials as the other and with the date 1652.[1]

## The Church of S. Margaret, Stratton St. Margaret.

There is very little to be said about this Church. The Mr. Browne quoted by Aubrey says of it:—

"There is nothing very remarkable either ancient or moderne, only in the N. wall of the Church is an old niche, but without any monument. In a windowe on the South side, is the picture of St. Katharine with her wheele and another in the first columne, which I suppose to be St. Margaret the Tutelar saint of this Church."

Since this was written the window pictures have disappeared, yet the building bears evidence of having once possessed considerable beauty and interest; but I hardly know of any instance in which such qualities have been so reduced to barrenness and poverty by mutilation and misjudged restoration. Externally the Church has lost its gable copings and whatever parapets it possessed, whilst internally the old stonework has been scraped so that it is difficult to distinguish it from a modern copy.

The old parts which remain are the nave and north and south aisles of four bays, with south porch. The nave and aisles date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, but the north doorway —now blocked up—is a Norman one, which was doubtless built in again at this period. The nave arcades are rather unusual—the columns are slender cylindrical ones, with richly-moulded caps, in

[1] I am indebted to Mr. Bennett, of Newport, Mon., for the loan of the charming sketch of the latter house, here reproduced.

which there is a small dog-tooth member and a particularly small abacus mould—the "bell" of the cap is very graceful and well-formed. The bases, too, are moulded and of varying design; one on the north has angle tongues to connect it with the square block under. The responds have small corbel shafts with caps similar to those of the columns. The arches are pointed and of two orders of chamfers.

The east and west windows of the south aisle are single-light trefoil-headed lancets with flatly-pointed inner arches. There appear to have been three similar windows in the south wall, but only one remains unaltered; one was widened and a two-light window inserted, and the inner arch adapted to the increased width, in the fourteenth century, and the other has been similarly treated in modern times. The absence of labels to these windows gives them a bald appearance on the outside. There was an altar, much elevated, at the east end of this aisle, the east window is placed high to admit of it, and the coeval piscina with quatrefoil bowl and shelf and trefoil arch in the south wall has its bowl 4ft. 7in. above the present floor. A squint here admits of a view of the chancel; it has, however, been altered and embellished on both sides. The south door is a mean one, but probably of the same date as the walls; it has a stoup in the east jamb.

The original windows of the north aisle differ from those of the south in having trefoil inner arches. There were east and west and two north windows—one of the latter was widened in the fourteenth century, and the other recently, as on the south side. The east window was removed by me in extending the aisle for vestries in 1896, and it occupies its relative position in the new work. A piscina has been put in its sill for vestry use. In carrying out this work the squint, directed towards the high altar, was opened out—it had a wood lintel which was absolutely rotten and had to be renewed.

In the north wall, near its east end, is a recessed tomb projecting on the outside, and although the workmanship of it is very poor, so that it almost looks like an effort of the last century, I believe it to be coeval with the aisle—*temp.* Edward I.—when the purest and

most refined work was being done: there were doubtless good and bad workmen in all ages. The recess has an ogee cusped arch, the cusps diminishing in size towards the centre; this has the nail-head ornament on a flat member and very rude conventionalized carving above. The pinnacles flanking the recess have equally badly-carved crockets; the terminals of these and of the arch appear to be a seventeenth century restoration.

The south porch is a fifteenth century addition and retains its original roof: it has a newel staircase, but there are no indications of the exit doorway or of a room over the porch—the latter would have been impossible unless the roof was once higher than now. There are three rude sundials cut on the south face of the porch buttress.

The nave clerestory and roof are of sixteenth century type; there are no cusps to the windows, the roof is of the cambered tie-beam form.

The chancel and tower have been erected probably within the last fifty years, when the east and west arches of the nave were copied from the old arcades. The roof of the south aisle was, I believe, renewed six or seven years ago.

The font is modern, but Gough [1] speaks of one of *circa* 1280, which would correspond with the date at which I have put the re-building of the Church.

There is an interesting painted wood monument in the north aisle to "William Lacy, alias Hedges, of Kingsdown," dated 1645; also an alabaster one, dated 1649, to "Catharine Hedges, alias Lacey de Kingsdowne. A marble tablet to Rev. Mr. Wallinger Goodinge, 1787, and a brass to Catherine Wakeman, of Myth (Gloucestershire), 1649.

There is no evidence of a provision for bells in the original Church—it is not improbable that a bell-cot stood over the east wall of the Nave, and has disappeared with the other external features.

It may be of interest to add that Walter Rodbourn, or de Merton,

---

[1] *Sep. Mon.*, ii., p. 1. tal. 8.

the founder of Merton College, Oxford, who was in holy orders in 1237, is said to have been Rector here.[1] He gave the advowson and lands to his college, and endowed a vicarage. An alien priory here was confiscated and its property given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The name of the place is doubtless due to its being on the Roman road="street town."

### Church of S. John the Baptist, Hannington.

The plan is a simple one of nave and chancel, with west tower and south porch.

This is not the first Church which stood on this site, for the south doorway of the nave and that of the porch are remains of a building of the latter half of the twelfth century. The porch doorway is a plain one with semicircular arch having a small chamfer worked on it, and with chamfered label. The nave doorway is much more elaborate and has a "button" chevron member in the arch, nail-head ornament on the impost mould, and dog-tooth on the label: the stops to the inner chamfer on the jambs are very interesting.

The nave was re-built early in the thirteenth century, not later than 1230. It is somewhat difficult to conceive a reason for the re-building of this within eighty years from its first erection, if, indeed, the latter event is actually represented by the doorway. —it seems more reasonable to suppose that the doorway was inserted in a still older building, and re-used in the Early English reconstruction. Anyhow, no part of the nave can be set down at an earlier date than the first quarter of the thirteenth century. The north and south walls throughout and the buttresses are of that period with the exception of the easternmost bays of the north and south walls, which were re-built, with diagonal buttresses built at the angles, and a three-light square-headed window inserted on

[1] Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 161.

each side in the fifteenth century, when the projecting staircase to the rood-loft with diagonal buttress was erected on the north. It will be noticed that the string-course on the north stops at the buttress, but was re-set on the south. One of the buttresses on the north has been removed, and a modern window put in its place. There is a good doorway on the north, of the period I refer to, with semi-circular arch and a lancet window eastward of it. There is a lancet in the corresponding position on the south, but with very remarkable label terminals. One of the buttresses here is partially hidden by the porch, and another has a thirteenth century coffin slab let into it. It is interesting to note that the lines of the plinth and string-courses *slope downwards* towards the east, following the natural fall of the site.

The porch appears to have been built in the fourteenth century, and it has a very curious niche in its east wall, with square head without cusping and a square pedestal for the figure, with a panel of "Flowing" type beneath—all much scraped, and probably partly renewed.

The chancel is a Perpendicular one of *circa* 1450, with two two-light square-headed windows with label and head-terminals on the north, and the same on the south, with the addition of a small priest's door, which looks like a thirteenth century one re-built. The east window is a three-light pointed one of coeval date, placed at an unusually high level (this has doubtless been raised), and there are two good diagonal buttresses.

The tower is a good solid-looking one of about 1430, of three stages in height, divided by string-courses, with diagonal buttresses stopping near the top of the middle stage. In each face of the belfry stage is a double, simple pointed, window (which might be of the thirteenth century); in the west face of the lower stage is a good three-light window with head-terminals and a good doorway under—a four-centred arch contained within a square label and the spandrels traceried. The parapet of the tower is embattled and has carved gargoyles at the angles, but no pinnacles, and there is a good moulded plinth.

The archway opening into the nave is coeval with the tower.

In the churchyard lies an effigy of a female figure (with wimple), with, on each side of it, a head, one being that of a bishop. Her feet rest on a beast of some kind. The figure is much mutilated, and must soon perish if left here. It is a pity it is not taken care of within the Church.

There is an early stoup on the inside of the east jamb of the nave doorway. Both upper and lower doors of the rood-loft staircase are intact, although blocked up.

The font is either a modern one or the old one re-faced to look like new.

At the west end of the nave, on each side of the tower arch, is a projection with stone weatherings which suggest their having once been outside, and the Rector states that when the Church was restored he found two old foundations under the nave floor, for its entire length, and having only about the width of the tower arch between them. It is difficult to conceive a nave of such proportions, or to account in any way for these curious projections.

The monuments from the Church have been collected and stowed away in the tower, which is much to be regretted. Amongst them is a fine one of the Freke family, and another of Pile, 1712.

## The Church of S. Leonard, Stanton Fitzwarren.

This is a Church of special interest from its well-preserved early work. The nave is an example of the type of work of the period bordering on the Norman Conquest, which prevailed for a considerable time anterior to it, but as the Normans doubtless continued to employ Saxon workmen, little change was made in the character of the more simple parts of their buildings until nearly the end of the twelfth century. The inside dimensions of this nave appear to have been 30ft. 2in. long, 17ft. 7½in. wide, and about 22ft. 6in. from the floor to wall-plate. (The latter dimension

is probably less than it originally was, for it is almost certain that there has been some raising of the floor level.) These proportions (which it is rendered more difficult to realize from the recent lengthening of the nave westward)—the great height as compared to length—are an almost certain proof of *Saxon* work.

Only one of the windows of this period remains, that on the north side of the eastern half: this is very symetrically-formed for the period—the jambs being vertical and parallel and not tapering as is not unusual—but I have no doubt of its pre-Norman origin; it has a semi-circular head and wide inside splay, which is carried round jambs and head and as a slope to the sill. There is no outer splay to this window, which is placed very high up, the arch coming within a few inches of the top of the wall. There was doubtless a corresponding window in the south wall opposite, but it has given way to a three-light window inserted in the fifteenth century. No windows appear to have existed in the side walls of the western half of the nave, which must have received its light from the west end—whatever original windows were here, however, were destroyed and others inserted long ago, before the recent demolition of the wall. There are the usual north and south doorways at about the centre of the Saxon nave, both of which are now blocked. Their inside arches are alike, but the outer arch of the north doorway is richer than the other; it has a small roll member and a double diaper ornament on the arch stones—the latter was probably cut as a subsequent embellishment. The arch, tympanum, and parts of the jambs only, exist here; a sixteenth century doorway with square head has been inserted under the arch when the early jambs were much cut away. The south doorway, too, has only parts of its outer arch left.

The chancel arch is a fine one of a very early type: it is semi-circular with plain soffit unmoulded, and enriched on the nave side only by a very early kind of diaper ornament carved on the face of the voussoirs; the jambs, like the arch, are built with square edges and they are not ornamented: there is a chamfered abacus at the springing level. The width is 11ft 4in. between the jambs and the height from nave floor to springing is 11ft. 5in. The wall in

which it is built is 3ft. 5½in. thick: that the arch itself is an insertion is shown by the relieving arch not being carried up from the springing—on the north side it starts about 3ft. and on the south about 2ft. 3in. above that point, and I am informed by the Rector that the arch was raised from the level of the parts of the relieving arch seen below, in 1812, to make room for a family pew.

There is a piscina of decidedly early type in the south wall of the nave, about 4ft. from the east end, and a later one in the corresponding position in the north wall. In the chancel, near the south-east angle, is a detached piscina 3ft. high, consisting of a circular shaft let into the paving, and having a "cushion" cap 10in. square, and a curious circular base very like the cap at Jarrow, which is illustrated in Rickman and other works. Inside the new doorway of the extended nave is a stoup, the bowl of which is very similar to this base. Rickman calls this Jarrow cap Saxon (and it certainly gives one that impression), but Parker, in his later work[1] states that it has been proved that the Church was built under Walcher, Bishop of Durham, after 1075. There is a fragment of Norman sculpture built into the south wall of the nave showing a head, the cap of a column, and parts of two arches.

The early walls do not appear to have had any buttress or pilasters at the quoins. The Rector states that when the chancel floor was laid in 1865 there were found the foundations of the Saxon apse and that a low window was at some previous period of restoration destroyed in the south walls of the chancel, where the lower jambs of a doorway still exist.

The font, which is illustrated in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*, is a circular one of "tub" shape with tapered sides, 2ft. 9in. in diameter at the top, and is richly ornamented by ten arched panels filled with figures which are as follows—all excepting No. 2 are trampling on crouched figures at the foot: the inscriptions (which are here literally transcribed) recording the names of the principal figures (eight of which represent Virtues) are cut on the arches of the openings, and those of the minor figures (eight of which are

[1] *Introduction to Gothic Architecture.*

FONT, STANTON FITZWARREN, WILTS.

corresponding Vices) are on the ground of the panels :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Eclesia | —A crowned figure holding chalice and cross piercing a dragon | Serpen[s ?] occiditur |
| 2. Cherubin | —A six-winged figure with sword standing on a block | |
| 3. Largitas | —An armed figure with sword trampling on | Avaracia |
| 4. Humilitas | —An armed figure with club or mace holding a shield and trampling on | Superbia |
| 5. Pietas | —An armed figure with sword and shield trampling on | Discordia[s ?] |
| 6. Misericordia | An armed figure with sword and target trampling on | Invidia. |
| 7. Modestia | —An armed figure with sword and shield trampling on a crouched figure | Ebrietas |
| 8. Temperancia | A figure with lance, shield, and banner trampling on | Luxuria |
| 9. Paciencia | —A figure with sword and target trampling on | Ira |
| 10. Pudicicia | —An armed figure trampling on | Libido |

The font appears to have been cut down around the top, and it has the staple for the lock to the cover and marks of the hinge.

Besides the nave there is a chancel with a tower on the north of it, partly overlapping the nave. The chancel was probably built in the fourteenth century, but the only old features which remain are two two-light square-headed windows, with labels in the south wall—the sill of the easternmost one being higher than the other; a single-light window on the north of the sanctuary looking into the modern vestry, a piscina in the south wall of the sanctuary eastward of the window with shelf—the splay on the jamb being ingeniously carried round the shelf. The credence table on the north of the sanctuary is formed of the fifteenth century octagonal stem of a font from Hannington. The east window and north and south doors are modern.

The tower is a post-Reformation Gothic structure, and the

inscription rudely cut on a small stone outside of its west wall probably records the date of its erection—this inscription is indistinct, but it may be read to mean "Tho: Thocke [or Thorpe] laid this stone Anno 1631." The archway opening between the tower and chancel is modern.

A thirteenth century coffin-slab with incised cross is placed in the recess of the north doorway of the nave. The organ front has good linen-pattern panels from a cottage at Latton, and one traceried one of Flamboyant type carved by the present Rector. On the north wall of the nave is a painted wood panel of the Royal arms as borne by Elizabeth, *England and France quarterly*, with a lion *or* and a dragon *vert* (which is incorrect) as supporters, and good scroll-work; the ground of the panel is white. On the south side of the chancel arch is a blocked-up niche.

The new screen at the chancel arch was designed by the late Mr. Herbert Carpenter. The Rector mentioned that Mr. Carpenter held quite the same views as myself as to the Saxon date of the nave.

[The following notes have been supplied by the present Rector, the Rev. W. C. Masters.—Ed.]

The tenor bell was re-cast in1897. On the upper part of it the old lettering is reproduced:—

\+ *Henry Knight made this Bell ano* 1613.

Below this:—*H. Bond & Sons Founders, Burford, Oxon*, 1897.

\+ *Jubilate Deo* + + *Kyrie Eleison* +

In getting this tenor bell into its place it was necessary to remove part of the modern north doorway of the chancel, in doing which a bottle was found with the following record of the restoration of 1865:—

"New roof. New seats. New west window. New organ chamber. Organ re-built. New porch. New passage into vestry. North door opened. New communion table, prayer desk, lectern, and pulpit. Heating apparatus added. Stained glass east window given by the Dowager Mrs. Ashfordby Trenchard. Cost of restoration, re-building organ, architect's expenses, &c., £800, defrayed by public subscription, 1865."

Of these works executed in 1865, a later restoration in 1891 and since, under Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, has swept away all except the roof, the north door, and the east window.

The organ has been again re-built as a Jubilee offering.

Mr. Hugall, of London, was the architect of the 1865 restoration. The foreman of the works was a man well known in the Highworth neighbourhood, John Burton, who was keenly interested in antiquities, and it is from his recollection that the present Rector has gleaned most of the information recorded in these notes. John Burton's last work was to pull down the nineteenth century Norman porch, erected in 1865, and to reinstate the ancient Norman south doorway, of which a few stones had been left about the Church when the rest were taken out and carted away. In this south doorway a tympanum has been placed to correspond with that in the north doorway, though John Burton was not certain as to this. It may be mentioned here that the tympanum of the north doorway has been damaged by fire. Traces of this fire may be seen in various parts, and both in 1865 and 1891 charcoal and melted lead were found.

In 1865 the gables of the nave were raised several feet.

A small two-light window in the south wall of the chancel was destroyed on the pretext that it was not required for light. The head, label, &c., of this window have been found, and will before long be re-placed.

The four brasses in the chancel were taken up and put on the wall. They have now been replaced as nearly as possible.

Of the five ledger stones to the Hippesleys in the nave only one was left, another has since been found under the font and replaced.

The remains of the original chancel roof were destroyed; it had wind braces with cusping, and harmonized with the north window of the chancel.

The tracery of the west window was destroyed. A fragment of this has been found, and is now built into the walling which fills the south doorway.

The two piscinas—one on each side of the chancel arch—were opened out by the present Rector.

There was a niche on the south side, now destroyed and filled up.

The head now built into the wall near the font was preserved by J. Burton. It was in the east gable and covered by ivy.

The original Perpendicular north door, studded with nails, was for some time in the village.

The font in 1865, according to John Burton's recollection, did not then stand on the fourteenth century base shown in the illustration of it in Paley's "Baptismal Fonts" (1844.) This seems to have been destroyed between 1844 and 1865. A new one more in harmony with the font has been lately substituted for that put up in 1865.

The ancient Norman stoup built into the wall by the new south door of the nave was found in the foundations of a cottage at Hannington, and given to the Rector by A. Hussey-Freke, Esq.

The foundation of the nave apse was discovered in 1865.

About the year 1838 a Perpendicular east window of poor design was substituted for the fourteenth century east window, which was placed in a "ruin," erected on the opposite side of the lake.

The parapet and pinnacles were added to the tower about the same time. The lead-work on the top has a cast inscription, as follows:—IOHN HIPPESLEY ESQ; AND IEFFRT RIME CHURCHWARDENS 1725. G.F.P.

The north window in the westward enlargement of the nave is a re-setting of what was left of the ancient west window with new tracery. The outside label belonged to the old east window. The heads date from 1865.

The new west window is a *replica* of the east window of Long Marston Church, Herts.

The quoins still remaining in the walls show the original dimensions before the west wall was destroyed and the recent addition westwards added to the nave.

The new south porch has been erected by J. A. Trenchard, Esq., as a Jubilee offering.

The oak seats in the nave were formerly in Chiseldon Church, but have been re-constructed.

## The Church of S. Mary, Castle Eaton.

In a paper which I wrote some twelve years ago, on the Churches of Purton and Wanborough,[1] I alluded to the widely-prevailing supposition that there were only three Parish Churches in England possessing a tower and a spire at separate points of the building—these being the two forming the subject of that paper and Ormskirk, in Lancashire. The doubt I then expressed as to the number of such Churches being thus limited has been strengthened by subsequent experience, and here is an instance where, although the spire is less developed than in either of the cases previously named—is, in fact, a mere turret spirelet—the cause which led to the two features was probably the same, viz., the necessity for further space for bells as the number increased, when, instead of the sanctus bell only, a *peal* of bells was required. There are several instances in Wiltshire, or just outside its borders, of the stone turret remaining on either the east or west ends of the nave, but where no second bell-tower has been erected, *e.g.*, Biddestone S. Nicholas, Corston, Great Chalfield, Acton Turville. There were two others which have been removed in recent years—one at Biddestone S. Peter, which was re-erected in the grounds of the Manor House at Castle Combe, and another at Leigh Delamere, re-erected over the schools on the demolition of the old Church in 1846. There are traces of another east end turret at Woolstone, Berks.

In confirmation of the theory that "low-side-windows" were used for the sanctus bell (a hand-bell used inside the Church), it may be mentioned that there is no such window in either of these Churches which still exist, where, as the turrets are coeval with the earlier parts of the buildings, there was no necessity for the more primitive provision for the use of the sanctus. Neither is there a low window at Uffington, where also the necessity for it did not exist, there being an early central tower, where there are existing proofs that the sanctus bell was hung.

---

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxiii., p. 229.

Castle Eaton Church consists of nave with north aisle, south porch, and western tower, chancel, and north chapel, with a crypt, or bone-hole, beneath.

The earliest portions of the work here, as in many other cases, are the doorways of the nave, which, doubtless, owing to their elaboration and their being less influenced in their use by the changes of style in subsequent periods than is the case with windows, have been preserved. Both north and south doorways of the nave are of the late Norman period—*circa* 1170—the former is a plain semi-circular-headed opening with label, and small chamfer on the arch carried down the jambs (this doorway was evidently re-built here when the aisle was thrown out). The south doorway, as usual, is richer in ornamentation—it has jamb shafts with moulded bases and caps with circular necking and square abacus. The arch has an inner order with small chamfer carried down the jambs and stopped by a leaf near the floor. The outer order has the chevrons and a roll mould, the label is moulded and ornamented with the ball ornament, and has "monster" terminals similar to those at Malmesbury.

The font is very little later than this. It has a circular bowl 2ft. 6in. in diameter, with mouldings on the upper and lower edges, and a band of very early conventionalised foliage carried round the middle. This is, at present, supported only by a circular shaft of 9in. diameter, with base moulds standing on a moulded base; the shaft is out of all proportion to the bowl, but there were formerly four smaller shafts surrounding this. A close examination shows that the bowl and the base are not parts of the same font, although they each had the same arrangement of a central and four surrounding shafts, for the spacing of the small shafts on the base was 11in. from centre to centre, and that on the bowl 16in.

The re-building of the Church commenced with the chancel, which dates from the second quarter of the thirteenth century, and is very refined and interesting work. The east window is a triple lancet with trefoil heads, the central one being higher than the side, with chamfer and rebate on outside—these are contained within a semi-circular arch with chamfer on edge stopping near the sill, the

spandrels being filled with rubble-work. On the inside the three lights have richly-moulded arches with labels, springing from detached shafts with moulded caps and bases.

On the south are three single lancets, all of which originally had plain two-centred heads, and the westernmost one retains this form, but the other two appear to have been worked to an imitation of the trefoil form within recent years. There is a similar window, but with original trefoil head, north of the sanctuary. All these windows have curtain arches. The sills of two of the windows have been cut down in the recent restoration, for sedilia and credence. There is a charming piscina on the south of the sanctuary, having a sharply-pointed arch with triple-filleted roll mould carried round from the bowl; the latter is supported by a shaft with moulded cap, the base has gone. There is a square aumbry in the north wall. It will be noticed that none of the chancel windows have outside labels, and that there are no buttresses.

The chancel arch is a beautiful specimen of thirteenth century work. The mouldings of the arch are particularly rich. The jambs have attached shafts with moulded caps and bases. The squint northward of this is modern.

The nave followed shortly after the chancel, and the pretty three-light window westward of the porch, with its narrow moulded lights with trefoil heads, bears evidence of the dawn of "Decorated" feeling which set in at the end of the reign of Henry III. There is a dwarf buttress at the south-east angle, and a similar one at the original north-east angle of the original nave (now inside the aisle, at the east end), which was not removed when the aisle was added. The buttress at the south-west angle is a later addition and peculiar; it is a diagonal one, the face of which does not project beyond the quoin of the wall over.

The greater part of the south wall eastward of the porch was re-built in the restoration by Mr. Butterfield, when the two new three-light windows were inserted; but the piscina in this wall, very near to its east end, is an original one of the thirteenth century.

The picturesque turret over the east end of the nave is also coeval

with it; it is more simple in form and detail than either of the other instances I have cited. It has an octagonal stone spire, supported at the cardinal sides by four unmoulded stone piers about 16in. × 7in., which terminate abruptly at their upper ends under the lower edge of the spire, without any intervening caps, and rest at their lower ends on the wall on the north and south and on corbelling from the wall on east and west. The spire has a slightly-thickening drip-mould at the lower edge, but the bed-joint is level. There is no bell, but marks of the gudgeons can be seen.

The weather-mould on the part of the wall which is carried up to form the base of the turret shows the coeval roof to have been higher at the ridge than the present one, and steeper in pitch, and it doubtless existed when the west tower was built, for similar evidence is afforded by the weather-mould there.

We now come to what is the most interesting part of the Church —the north chapel. I am not in possession of any record of its founder, nor is there any distinguishing memorial of him in the chapel, but he was evidently a man of original ideas, for the way in which the crypt is arranged, the peculiar character of the window-tracery, and the charming piscina, are very unconventional. The original floor of this chapel was (judging by the piscina) about 2ft. above the level of the present one, and it is much to be regretted that it has been lowered for the purpose of making a more convenient organ-chamber. The crypt has been filled up and and a modern archway formed between the chapel and chancel, and there is no evidence of how the old floor was carried, or what was the original communication (if any) between the chapel and the rest of the Church.

The chapel is of late Decorated work—it has a three-light pointed window in the north wall, the tracery of which is an interesting mixture: it is generally of the pattern known as "reticulated," but the central opening at the apex is a circle with (on the inside only) four very curious cusps.[1] In the east wall is a two-light square-headed window of the same date, with reticulated tracery

[1] The cusps have been cut away on the outside, probably to simplify glazing.

having the unusual peculiarity of the piercings being carried back to the *outside* of the external splay of the jambs. Southward of this on the inside is a corbel cleverly carved to represent a monkey in a reclining attitude with the right leg resting on the knee of the left, and the left arm supporting the head of a bearded man—the animal is wearing a kind of mitre. The piscina below this has a curiously-cusped arch and rich filleted-roll moulding, and it might easily be taken as being earlier than the windows, but it is probably a survival of earlier details often found in Transitional work. High up in the west wall is a small two-light window, each light being only about 20in. high and 4in. wide, and rebated on the outside.

The crypt below this was approached from the outside by a semi-circular-headed door in the east wall, about 2ft. from that of the chancel, and lighted by a two-light window in the west wall, somewhat similar to the one in the chapel over it, but cusped; and by a double piercing 2in. wide in a stone 15in. × 12in. in the north wall.

The tower arch, which is of fourteenth century type, having one order of a large quarter-round mould and another of the cavetto, carried down to the floor without stops, would seem to point to an earlier tower than the present having existed here. The present tower is a Perpendicular one of two stages, with diagonal buttresses terminating just above the dividing string-course. There is a second string-course between the west doorway and the window, and this is continued at the sides—an unusual arrangement. The west window is a three-light one, with pronounced "Perpendicular" tracery, and there is a two-light square-headed window in each face of the belfry stage. The tower has a deep plinth of ashlar work and an embattled parapet without pinnacles. There is no staircase. The hole in the floor over the lower stage, for the admission of bells, is curiously formed of curved timbers. The slab of a fine brass which lies outside the west door deserves a better position; the brass has disappeared, but it evidently represented a mail-clad knight flanked with pinnacles and surmounted by a canopy.

The addition of the north aisle was carried out in the fifteenth

century in a way *quite unique*. The north wall of the nave was taken down with the exception of a small part at the east end, and this was splayed off to a suitable angle to give a view of the altar here and pierced with a piscina to serve it; over the latter was painted a female figure with her hand placed on her breast and her head surrounded by a nimbus—probably intended to represent the B. V. M. This splay is not carried to the top of the wall but is brought over to a square to receive the wood upright. (A square aumbry exists on the north side of this respond-like projection.)

The nave roof is supported by one post resting on this piece of wall, two octagonal independent posts resting on stone bases, and a post against the west wall which has been cut off and a corbel put to support it; all of these timbers, and one of the stone bases are old, but the braces are new, although they probably take the place of old ones of similar form. The nave roof is continued on down over the aisle, and the north and west walls of the latter have neither window or door.

The means of access to the rood-loft was by means of a ladder in the north aisle (this must have been a portable one, as any permanent stair arrangement here would have obstructed the altar) and *over* the "respond" piece of wall, and it is worth noting how ingeniously the width for a doorway was obtained by using a crooked post to carry the roof. A door was fitted to this opening, as the post is rebated and a head is framed in above. Between the aisle and the chapel is an opening with a half-arch of rubble-work plastered over.

The south porch is a large one of fifteenth century date, although a buttress on the east face seems to indicate that it was only partially re-built at that time, and it has been largely re-built again in the recent restoration. It has the original Perpendicular roof with circular braces and moulded plate. The outer doorway is a well-moulded one with a label having diagonal terminals; there is a square-headed and labelled niche over, and a similar one (but without label) inside the east wall.

The roofs of the nave, aisle, and chancel are modern.

In the porch (it was formerly under the tower) is a curious oak

shield standing on a twisted shaft, the whole being about 8ft. high. The shield has the Goddard arms and the date 1704 on both faces, as a crest a cherub's head and wings flanked by scrolls. This is said to have been the support to the west gallery.

The pulpit is an oak one of Elizabethan work on a modern base, and around the lower part are mitred pieces of inserted carving from a fifteenth century screen—this might have been placed here when the rood-loft was removed in accordance with the order of 1562. I gather from some old MS. notes by Mr. R. Mullings, of Cirencester, in the Devizes Museum, that there are six bells, cast by Abraham Rudhall in 1709. These notes (which were presumably made before the Church was restored) go on to say:—"The pulpit and manor pew are curious specimens of carving of the seventeenth century. At the west end a few of the open seats remain." "There is a west gallery." Parts of the pew have been made up into an interesting altar, together with other bits of carving from the screen.

The old chalice left for this parish in 1553 weighed 12oz., but an entry in the vestry book under date 29th March, 1864, tells us that the churchwardens were authorized to sell it, and this seems to have been done and a new one purchased.

## The Church of S. Anne, Little Hinton.

This Church consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles of two bays, south porch and western tower, and with the exception of the latter two additions it probably remains about the same size as it was in the later Norman period.

Here we have the very common condition of the earliest work being on the north side with the south side following shortly after. I think this may be taken to indicate that the existing structure takes the place of an earlier one, and that the old gave way to to the new by degrees, the north side first. That this was the case

here is made the more probable by the existence of a font which is of *pre-Norman* date, unless the deplorable re-cutting of the carving is entirely misleading.

Whether the re-building, or extension, being carried out first on the north side was due to any reluctance to shut out light by the lean-to (which was the invariable form of these early aisle roofs), or to the ground on the north of the Church being more free from graves than that on the south, has often been discussed, but still remains a moot point. As regards the existing work here, however, the former consideration does not appear to have had weight, as there is no old window in the south aisle, and the eaves are brought very low.

The north arcade of this Church dates from about the year 1200, and consists of two semi-circular arches of two orders having the edges very slightly chamfered off, and with a chamfered label on both the nave and aisle sides: these are supported in the centre on a large cylindrical pillar with small rude circular abacus mould as the only cap, and with base of similar type. The responds consist of demi-columns of the same design.

The south arcade has two arches, also semi-circular, but the general treatment indicates the Transitional feeling which was evident at about 1160—70. The arches are more fully chamfered than those of the north aisle, and the chamfers are stopped near the capitals: the central pillar is, like that on the north, cylindrical, and the responds are demi-columns, but they have neck moulds and capitals ornamented with scrolls and flutings: the bases have circular mouldings with foot ornaments at the angles. There is a chamfered label on the nave side only.

The stone used for the whole of this work is the chalk of the locality.

A roll-mould string-course is carried along over each arcade, on the nave side only, at about a foot above the arches.

The arch into the tower is a pointed one of one order, the jambs being slightly chamfered and having a chamfered impost mould, but its date is very doubtful.

The chancel arch marks a distinct advance in style from the

south arcades, it being fully developed Early English of about 1220. The arch is a pointed one of two orders, one square and the other chamfered, with chamfered label: the inner order is carried down the jambs and the outer stopped at the springing on small detached angle shafts on the west face with characteristic conventional carving and moulded bases; the abacus mould of the capital is carried round the jambs as an impost. The jambs lean outwards at the top, but this has no symbolism—it is due to the yielding of the foundations. This is the only feature of the period in the Church.

The chancel appears to have been re-built in the last quarter of the fourteenth century (the east end, with its window, is modern), and the three two-light windows in the side walls are of this work: the easternmost of the two south windows has its outer sill higher than the rest, and the inner sill carried down for credence with a plain pointed piscina eastward of it. These windows have been re-faced and have a modern look. There is a priest's door of the same period in the south wall.

Reverting to the nave—the roll-mould string-courses over the arcades point to there having been a considerable height of wall above them, if not clerestory windows, in the twelfth century. This appears to have been re-built in the fifteenth century—the south clerestory has three windows and the north clerestory a central one only, all of three lights and with square heads. There is a bold and deep weather-mould over the aisle roofs at the level of about a foot above the point at which the fifteenth century re-building commenced. The distinction between the masonry of these two periods is very marked at the west end of the north side, and the very steep pitch of the earlier nave roof is indicated by the weather-mould on the east face of the tower—extending to within 2ft. of the top of the tower. The present oak roof of the nave is the same which was put on in the latter half of the fifteenth century, when the clerestory was added: it has the wall-plates, principals, intermediates, purlins, and ridges all richly moulded; the trusses have small wall-shafts bearing on corbels, and carved spandrels—three with heads, two with a cross on a shield, and one with a S. Andrew's cross.

The aisle roofs are of seventeenth century date; that on the south, however, probably retains the steep pitch of the twelfth century roof with the eaves coming so low that until the present century there were no windows in the south wall—one has, however, been inserted, as well as one in the west wall and another in the east wall—the latter taking the place of an earlier one, of which traces remain. The tie-beams of the north aisle are curiously curved, with the object of bringing them over the nave arches. The walls of the north aisle appear to have been partly re-built and altered, but the modern doorway doubtless takes the place of the ancient one, and there is a three-light square-headed Perpendicular window remaining eastward of it; the other windows are modern.

The tower is so overgrown with ivy that its features are almost hidden. It is of three stages in height and has a tiled pyramidal roof; there is a modern single-light window in each stage of the west face—that in the west of the lower stage is contained within a square opening of anterior date, and there are indications of the jambs and tracery of an old window having been cut away to insert it. In the upper stage there appears to be a single-light window in each face. It is obvious from the drip-course on the east face that the tower was erected before the Norman roof of the nave gave way to the clerestory and flat roof; it is probably a fourteenth century one, but the indications are very vague.

The south porch is a Perpendicular one of great depth with stone benches, the outer doorway has a four-centred arch with traceried spandrels, contained within a square label. The inner doorway is the original Norman one of plain type—a semi-circular head having label with billet-mould and square return terminals, a simple chamfer is carried round jambs and arch and stopped near the floor.

It is worthy of note that, with the exception of the two to the porch, there are no buttresses to the Church, and that there are no parapets or copings, excepting the coping on the east gable of the nave.

The reading pew and pulpit are good Jacobean work; the latter

has the following inscriptions on the inside, recording two epochs of its history:—

Miss
Martha Hinton
Gave this
Pulpit
Ano 1637
W. H: R. H.
Restored
with the
Church
A.D. 1860.
G. B. I. I. C. W.

The royal arms are dated G.R. 1789.

The font is a very remarkable one. The bowl is a circular one apparently reduced in height; round the upper part is carried a flat and rude arcade with double shafts having cushion capitals, and arches formed of two straight lines, as found in Saxon structures; this arcade rests on a band of diaper-work. Below this is a band of rudely-carved subjects representing:—

A serpent with two birds standing on it and two fishes near.

A scroll of early foliated carving projecting from the mouth of an animal.

A stag ascending a vertical pole with a goose standing behind.

The remainder of the space is filled with a curious interlaced pattern, circular in section and of a pattern resembling the figure 8 repeated. Below this comes a cable-mould and under it a band of roughly-incised intersecting circles. The bowl has been re-faced, but the design has doubtless been more or less correctly preserved.[1] It rests on an old circular shaft with splayed plinth and cap.

[1] I recollect being told many years ago by the then Rector, the Rev. J. Smith, that the surface of the font had been re-cut at the time of the restoration of the Church, and that "most unfortunately" the masons had altered the original form of the arcading. If this was so, it would account for its present curious form, and might modify opinion as to the very early date of the font.—[Ed.]

# Alfred Charles Smith—In Memoriam.

THE Wiltshire Archæological Society has lost many of its oldest Members and most staunch supporters in the last few years—but to none of them, not even to Canon Jackson—did it owe the debt that it owed to Alfred Charles Smith. When the Society was inaugurated in 1853 his name it is true only appears as one of the Local Secretaries, whilst the Rev. W. C. Lukis and the Rev. J. E. Jackson took the office of General Secretaries—but in 1857 he became one of the General Secretaries, sharing that post successively with Canon Jackson, Mr. W. Cunnington, Mr. C. H. Talbot, and Mr. H. E. Medlicott, until his resignation in 1890. During all these years, it is no disparagement to his colleagues to say, that whether in the editing of the *Magazine*, in the arrangement of the Annual Meetings, or in the general business and correspondence of the Society, he did the lion's share of the work. With him the office of Honorary Secretary was no sinecure, and when in 1884 the then President, Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, handed to him the album containing the address from Members of the Society which accompanied the gift of plate presented to his only daughter on her marriage with the Rev. John Penrose, now Vicar of West Ashton, it was no mere compliment that he expressed, but the simple truth, when he said that he believed "that Mr. Smith had done more than anyone else to bring the Society into the world, and he did not think that since it had been born there was anyone who had so fostered it, fed it, worked for it, clothed it, and done everything for it that could be done to bring it to the admirable position of vitality which it now enjoyed." The measure of success to which the Society has attained, and the position which it holds amongst the kindred societies of England, is due to the combined work of many—some of whom have long passed away, but first and foremost among them all stands Mr. Smith. For

more than forty years he gave himself indefatigably to the task of maintaining the work of the Society—and more especially the *Magazine*—at the high level at which it was started. The work it is true was for him a labour of love, but the office that he filled entailed a good deal more solid work than is sometimes perhaps supposed.

Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, Mr. Smith took his B.A. degree in 1846, and M.A. in 1848.[1] He married in 1851 Frances, daughter of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, of Lovells House, Terrington. In 1846 he was ordained deacon, and in 1847 priest, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, beginning clerical work as curate of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, in 1846. Here he remained till 1849, after which he held successively the curacies of Welford, Berks, 1849—1850, and Milton, in the same county, 1851—1852. In the latter year he became Rector of Yatesbury, of which he was himself the patron, and from that time no one has been more closely connected with the County of Wilts than he. His father, the Rev. Alfred Smith, was for a time curate of Bishops Cannings, and afterwards perpetual curate of Southbroom, and in 1825 he purchased from Mr. John Eldridge the estate of Old Park, Devizes, the house itself as it now stands having been built by William Eldridge, the father of John, about the commencement of the present century. Here, during the latter part of his life, Mr. Smith the elder lived, and on his death, at the age of 79, on October 29th, 1877, was buried in Southbroom Churchyard, in the vault which was opened to receive his son twenty-one years later. Here his widow lived for many years after his death, and from the year 1885 the Rev. A. C. Smith retired to this comfortable, roomy, old-fashioned house during the winter, to escape the more inclement climate of Yatesbury, until he finally resigned that living in 1889 and came to live altogether at Old Park. From this time until his death on December 7th, 1898, at the age of 76, he lived here a quiet retired life amongst his books and his birds; his old enemies, asthma and bronchitis—from which he had suffered more or less

[1] So says "Crockford," Foster's *Alumni* says 1850.

all through his life—gaining more and more the mastery over him and obliging him for years before his death to lead the life of an invalid. Thus for the last ten years or more he was very much withdrawn from public view, and to understand what the position was which he occupied in the county during a great part of his life it is necessary to go back twenty years. At that time few men were better known in North Wilts than he was. Yatesbury was always a small parish—though the population when he became Rector was almost double what it is now, since the laying down of very much of the arable land to pasture has caused an even larger proportional diminution of the population here than it has in the neighbouring parishes—and it was in those days a good deal more remote from railways and centres of population than it is now. Indeed few places, even on the downs, could be in a more remote position—but the Rector was not one to be buried alive. He loved the place, he loved the open stretches of the downs, and he found there the leisure to carry on the work which made him for so many years no inconsiderable factor in the intellectual life of the county. A consistent High Churchman all his life through, he never neglected the duties of his office or the interests of his parish. Neither in dress, in manners, or in habits of thought was he in any way "a secular parson." His first care on coming to Yatesbury was to replace the miserable erection of the last century which served as a chancel with a new building in accordance with the architecture of the rest of the Church—the restoration of which he also carried out in 1854. That this restoration was not in all points directed as it would have been at the present day was no fault of his—all work done at that time shared in the same mistakes. He himself in after years often expressed this opinion. On the completion of this restoration he undertook a work which occupied him for a long while—the painting of the walls of the new chancel with his own hands.

But, though he did good work in his parish, and was known and loved by his parishioners for his kindness and his goodness, it was not as the Rector of Yatesbury, but as the Secretary of the Wilts Archæological Society, and as the Editor of its *Magazine*, that he

was known to the public at large. He was, indeed, an admirable example of a type of country clergyman which from one cause or another, was more frequent in the last generation than it is now, and bids fair to become rarer still as time goes on, to the very real loss, it can hardly be doubted, both of the Church and the country at large. He was born a naturalist, and the circumstances of his life made him an archæologist too. You cannot read his books of travel without seeing that, whether on the banks of the Tagus or the Nile, his affections are really with the birds—and it was as an ornithologist, as the recognised authority, indeed, in the north of the county—for in the south Mr. Morres shared his office—on all matters connected with bird life, that he was most widely known. If a rare bird was seen—or shot—(the two things are unhappily generally synonymous)—the first thought of the person who saw it or killed it was to write to Mr. Smith, and the result of this large correspondence, and of the necessarily unique knowledge which it gave him, was embodied first of all in the papers on the "Ornithology of Wilts," which he contributed to the first twelve volumes of the *Magazine*, and afterwards expanded and published separately in his "Birds of Wiltshire," in 1887. Himself a member of the "British Ornithologists' Union," he was in constant correspondence with many of the leading ornithologists of the day, among them, in earlier years, with Charles Waterton, of Walton Hall, whose unique system of stuffing, or rather setting up, birds he confesses he tried in vain to practice—and to the end of his life with his "old and valued friend," Professor Alfred Newton, to whom the "Birds of Wiltshire" is dedicated. At Yatesbury first, and afterwards at Old Park, the walls of the dining-room and the hall were lined with a valuable collection of birds, the greater number of which were the spoils of his own travels abroad, for in Egypt and Syria, in Spain and Portugal and Norway, the gun and the skinning-knife were his inseparable companions. But, keen collector as he was, he always set his face against the extermination of rare species in England on the plea of enriching a collector's treasure. He was satisfied to have such species represented in his collection by specimens from countries where they are common—

and he not only preached, but so far as lay in his power practised, the preservation of the less common English birds. No gun was ever fired within the charmed precincts of Yatesbury Rectory. In the belt of firs which sheltered the garden from the sweeping winds of the downs, a pair of Magpies—comparatively scarce in this part of the county—securely reared their young year after year; and the Brown Owls came to regard the paddock as so peculiarly their own territory that they have been known to fly at and almost knock off the Rector's hat when he ventured to intrude on their domain in the evening.

But though he gave his first love to the birds, he could not live at Yatesbury, in the very centre of the pre-Roman antiquities of Northern Wilts, without turning his attention to archæology, and perhaps, after all, the most valuable work which he has left behind him is to be found in the pages of the large quarto volume, "The Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs," which he published to accompany the Great Map of a Hundred Square Miles Round Avebury, with every vestige of antiquity marked upon it, which was the fruit of thirty years of observation and record in the immediate vicinity of his home, as the author sets forth in the dedication to his wife: "The constant companion for the last thirty years of my rambles on horseback over the North Wiltshire Downs." To anyone who would study the antiquities of the northern half of the county this book is, and must remain, an indispensable authority. But for all that he was at heart more a naturalist than an archæologist, or an antiquary.

He travelled very widely in Southern and Western Europe before the days when railroads and Cook's tours made Continental travel universal. His first tour abroad was with his father in 1839, when they visited Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland—and from this time onwards his innate love of travel, combined with the chest weakness which was always with him, and drove him to seek a warmer climate in the winter and early spring, led to a series of tours, in most of which father and son travelled together—taking their own horses and carriages with them and driving leisurely on from one country to another, seeing in this way a great deal that

can never be seen at all by the modern railway traveller. In this way, he tells us in his "Autobiography of an Old Passport," published in 1893, which contains a record of these tours, that he reckons that they had driven in all over some 10,000 miles of road on the Continent. In 1840 they drove through France, Belgium, Germany, and the Tyrol to Munich, where the winter of 1840-41 was spent. In 1841 the tour was continued through Germany, Tyrol, Italy, Switzerland, and France. In 1844 their route lay again through France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; in 1846 along the French side of the Pyrenees, along the Riviera, and home through France; in 1850 through Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; in 1851 and 1858 he was again in Belgium, Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Italy, and France; in 1861 in France, Belgium, and Germany, and also in Spain and Morocco; in 1863 he was in France, Switzerland, and Italy, and the following winter on the Riviera. In the winter of 1864-5 several months were spent in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. In 1868 Spain and Portugal were visited, and in 1875 and 1878 France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Riviera.

Of these tours the records remain in the four books of travel of which some account is given in the list of his works appended to this notice. In these books it is easy to see that the every-day life of the *people*—and the *birds*—had a charm for him that even the Temples and the Pyramids of Egypt could scarcely rival. Pictures and architecture he leaves—as he says himself—to the recognised guide books, partly, one cannot help feeling, because they did not to himself constitute the real charm of Continental travel.

His Wiltshire books, and his many papers, on divers subjects, in the *Magazine*, constitute probably the most valuable and the most lasting of his literary works; but after all, with those who knew him—and twenty years ago who in Wiltshire did not know him?—it is not his books that will keep his memory green. Few men, perhaps, have been the object of more widespread and affectionate regard. He was always cheery, always genial, never sinking the spiritual in the secular side of his office, but yet a man of wide mind, many interests, and large knowledge in many directions. He will

be remembered as one who never failed to be courteous—who never lost his temper—whom ill-health apparently never made irritable—whose stores of information were always at other people's service—who was as little selfish or opinionated as it is in human nature to be—who was delightful as a companion—and whose friendship was a privilege. The County of Wilts owed much to him in life, and in death he will be remembered as not the least of her Worthies.

Obituary notices of him appeared in *The Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1898; *The Trowbridge Chronicle*, and *The Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, January, 1899.

## A Bibliographical List of Books, Articles, &c., by The Rev. A. C. Smith.

**The Attractions of the Nile and its Banks. A Journal of Travels in Egypt and Nubia, showing their attractions to the Archæologist, the Naturalist, and General Tourist.** Two vols. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1868. Cloth. Post 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xxiv., 282, with three illustrations; Vol. II., pp. xiv., 295, with three illustrations.

In these volumes—the pleasantest, perhaps, of all his books of travel—the author gives an account of a four months' tour in company with his father and a friend in the spring of 1865, in Egypt and Nubia, three months being spent in a journey up the Nile as far as Wady Halfa in a "Dahabeah." In the preface he sets forth his object in writing, as being not so much to describe the antiquities and the monuments which have been fully dealt with in many books, but rather the impressions the author received from them, the incidents of the daily life of the traveller in Egypt, the customs of the country, and other matters which cannot be gleaned from guide books. He gives, for instance, an interesting chapter on the Old Coptic Churches of Cairo, describing an interview which he had with their patriarch, and defending the Copts as a body from the contumely poured on them in many books of Egyptian travel published previously. He also discourses on the methods employed by the Egyptians in moving the obelisks and gigantic statues, with reference to the similar methods probably employed in Britain to move and erect the stones of Avebury and Stonehenge. But the most permanently valuable portion of the book is the chapter at the end of the second volume in which he deals at length with all the species of birds met with during the tour. Indeed, as he tells us, he never lost an opportunity of observing and collecting birds at every possible point of the journey, and the real interest of the tour was for him evidently more ornithological than archæological.

**Narrative of a Spring Tour in Portugal.** London: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1870. Post 8vo. Cloth. pp. xx., 220.

This volume, dedicated "To my very dear Mother," is the narrative of a two months' tour made through Portugal in 1869, with his father, in which the country, its scenery, and its inhabitants, so little known to English tourists, are contrasted with Spain and the Spaniards by no means to the advantage of the latter. The author gives a chatty account of his wanderings through the land, from Lisbon to Cintra, Evora, Setubal, Alcobaça, Batalha, Coimbra, Oporto, Braga, and Vianna. As in the "Attractions of the Nile," so here, again, he finishes the book with a valuable chapter on "The Birds of Portugal," in which he gives, for the first time in English, a list with notes, of all the species known to inhabit that country. The book concludes with a good index.

**Narrative of a Modern Pilgrimage through Palestine on Horseback and with Tents.** S.P.C.K., London. (1873.) Cr. 8vo. Cloth. pp. xxiv., 416. Four coloured lithographic views, and twenty-two woodcut vignettes in text.

There have been three editions published.

This narrative of a tour undertaken by the author and his father in the spring of 1865, through the length and breadth of the Holy Land, including Lebanon, Damascus, and Baalbec, is something more than a mere record of travel. It is written, as the author states in the preface, with the hope of bringing home the facts of the Bible history more vividly to the reader's perception. It is full of references to the best authorities on the topography of Palestine, which is most carefully gone into, though it makes no pretension to be a learned book, and is intended for popular reading. It is written throughout in the most reverent spirit, and every page bears evidence of the careful study which was brought to bear upon it. "For myself," says the author, "I shall always look back upon my tour in the Holy Land as of incomparably the highest value of any of my foreign travels . . . . I feel how impossible it is to appreciate too highly the privilege of such a pilgrimage as this." At the end is an index to Bible references, some thirteen hundred in number, and a general index.

**The Autobiography of an Old Passport chiefly relating how we accomplished many Driving Tours with our own English Horses, over the Roads of Western Europe, before the time of Railways.** Illustrated. London: Digby, Long & Co., Publishers, 18, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C., 1893. Royal 8vo. Cloth. pp. xviii., 586.

This is a large thick volume, the scope of which is sufficiently set out in the title, and in the dedication: "To the memory of my dear Father who

so courageously originated, and so successfully carried out the many delightful Driving Tours recorded in this Book, in Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy in which I was his constant companion as well as in the more distant expeditions we made to Norway, Spain, Egypt, the Holy Land, and Portugal."

The illustrations, sixteen in number, are with two exceptions outline character sketches with a good deal of caricature in them. As in his other books of travel, the author purposely avoids dwelling on buildings, pictures, and other objects of interest which are described in ordinary guide books, and occupies himself chiefly with the every-day life of the people, and the actual incidents that befell himself and his companions. It is, indeed, a series of diaries boiled down, and would have been the better for the omission of the Passport and its moralizings. As describing a method of travel and a state of things which have now utterly passed away it is not without its interest for the general reader though it contains little information that is not to be found in the many other books which cover the same ground.

**Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs in a Hundred Square Miles round Avebury. Being a Key to the Large Map of the above.** Published by the Marlborough College Natural History Society. Printed by Bull, Devizes. Atlas 4to. 1884. pp. xv., 247, with iv. pp. List of Subscribers at the end. The illustrations include an index map, seven large plates (three of them from "Ancient Wilts"), and one hundred and ten cuts in the text, of barrows, and the objects found in them, &c. The preface is dated Yatesbury Rectory, Dec., 1883. Of this first edition the greater portion was destroyed by a fire at the publishers, and a second edition was subsequently published by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society in 1885. Price £2 2*s*.

This work, the most valuable, perhaps, of all the author's writings, was printed as an accompaniment to the Great Map of the scale of 6in. to one mile which was issued in sections, and when joined and mounted measures 81 × 50 inches. On this map the antiquities are marked in red, and the roads, ponds, lanes, sarsen stones, &c., in other colours. The introduction, pp. 1—42, contains an excellent compendium of the British Antiquities of North Wilts, the barrows, dykes, camps, and circles, with numerous blocks of the objects found in them. The remainder of the book deals in detail with the different sections of the map, describing the various earthworks and remains existing in each section, and giving the field and local nomenclature and etymology of the district. Throughout, the earthworks, large and small, are most carefully laid down and described—the work, as the author says in the preface, being the fruit of thirty years' rides, during which he had with his wife visited almost every yard of the country dealt with and noted everything in the way of an earthwork that could by any possibility be a relic of antiquity. There is an appendix containing a full list of the altitudes of the Ordnance bench marks in the district round Avebury. Throughout the book full references are given to all authorities quoted. The district dealt

with is, of course, only a small portion of the county, extending from Clyffe Pypard and Barbury on the north to Bishops Cannings and Martinsell on the south, touching Ogbourne St. George and Mildenhall on the east, and Calne and Heddington on the west; but it is safe to say that within this area—and archæologically speaking it is an extremely important area—the work which the author set before him has been done exhaustively, and all future investigators will base their enquiries on the Great Map and its companion the Guide, in which even now many barrows and earthworks are recorded which have, alas! disappeared for ever.

The book was reviewed at length in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxiii., 59—68. by the Rev. R. C. Clutterbuck.

**The Birds of Wiltshire, comprising all the Periodical and Occasional Visitants, as well as those which are indigenous to the County.** Published for the Author by R. H. Porter, 6, Tenterden St., London, W.; and H. F. Bull, Devizes. 1887. Cloth. 8vo. pp. xxv., 588.

The book contains the substance of the papers on the "Ornithology of Wilts" published by the author in the earlier volumes of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, thrown together in book form, partly re-written, and with a large amount of additional information. Each species known to have occurred in the county is described, and in the case of the rarer birds the various instances in which they are known to have been seen or killed are recorded. It is now, and doubtless will for a long while continue to be, *the* authority on the subject of which it treats.

Reviewed in "The Ibis," Fifth Series, vol. vi., p. 370, 1888.

## Papers in the "Wiltshire Archæological Magazine."

On the Ornithology of Wilts, vol. i., 41—45; 105—115; 239—249; ii., 162—172; 290—301; iii., 337—357; iv., 26—35; 285—298; vi., 167—182; vii., 81—102; ix., 45—57; 211—222; xi., 160—174; xii., 44—72; 152—185.

The Great Bustard, iii., 129—145.

The Great Wiltshire Storm of December 30th, 1859, vi., 365—388.

Silbury, vii., 145—191.

A Plea for the Rooks, viii., 135.

Vestiges of the Earliest Inhabitants of Wiltshire, vol. ix., 97—136.

On the Method of Moving Colossal Stones as practised by some of the more advanced Nations of Antiquity, x., 52—60.

On certain Peculiarities in the Life-history of the Cuckoo, x., 115—130.

Excavations at Avebury, x., 209—216.

On the Ancient Earthwork Enclosures on the Downs of North Wilts supposed to be Cattle Pens, x., 245—251.

On certain Wiltshire Traditions, Charms, and Superstitions, xiv., 320—331.

On Wiltshire Weather Proverbs and Weather Fallacies, xv., 42—70.

A Plea for the Moles, xv., 308—320.

On the Old Porch House at Potterne, xvi., 287—301.

Supposed Stone Circle near Abury, xvii., 253—254.

Some account of the Tavern signs of Wiltshire and their origin, xvii., 306—326.

A Sketch of the Parish of Yatesbury, xviii., 319—359.

On British Stone and Earthworks on the Marlborough Downs, xix., 45—67.

Recent Occurrence of the Great Bustard in Wilts, xxv., 359—363.

In Memoriam William Collings Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., xxvii., 99—101.

Memoir of Mr. John Legg, of Market Lavington, Wilts; an advanced ornithologist of the eighteenth century, xxviii., 5—13.

Occurrence of the Cream-coloured Courser in Wilts, xxix., 70—71.

## The Zoologist:—

Notes on Observations in Natural History during a Tour in Norway, vol. viii. (1850), p. 2944; ix. (1851), 2977, 3023, 3041, 3083, 3103, 3130, 3167, 3187, 3223, 3256.

Capture of a Whale off Lynn Regis, ix. (1851), 3134.

Singular habit of a Cat, x. (1852), 3452.

A Pattern for Ornithologists, x., 3473.

Remarkable Instinct of a Pony, x., 3505.

Instance of a Blackbird turning white from fright, x., 3576.

Further account of ditto, x., 3665.

Supposed Capture in England of American Black-bellied Darter, x., 3601.

Supplemental Note on ditto, x., 3654.

Collared Pratincole in Wiltshire, xi. (1853), p. 3843.

On the Persecution of Birds and Animals unhappily so general in this Country, xi., 3901.

On a Partridge's Nest in a Stubble Rick, xi., 3945.

Young Ducks nursed by a Cat, xi., 3946.

Observations on the General Colour and Occasional Variations in the Plumage of Birds, xi. 3969.

Observations on the Harmlessness of the Hedgehog, xi., p. 4009.

Notes on the Nesting of the Reed Wren, xi., 4095.

Great Northern Diver in Wilts, xi., p. 4165.

Note on the extraordinary Torpidity of a Cat, xii., (1854), 4245.

On the Manner in which Parent Birds occasionally Remove their Eggs and Young, xii., 4285.

Origin of the Name of "Horse Chesnut," xiv. (1856), 5057, 5157.

Further Particulars of the Occurrence of The Great Bustard near Hungerford, xiv., 5061.

Ornithology of Switzerland, xiv., 5268.

On Bavarian Sporting, xv. (1857), 5870, 6004.

The Sea Serpent, xvi. (1858), 6015.

The Red, and Willow Grouse, xvi., 6265.

On Hereditary Tricks in Animals, xvii. (1859), 6673.

The Apes at Gibraltar, xx. (1862), 7985.

The Nightingale's Nest, xx., p. 8029.

Pallas' Sand Grouse in Wiltshire, xxi. (1863), 8888.

The Crocodile and Herodotus, the father of Natural History, xx., 8927.

Redwing singing in England, xxii. (1864), p. 9209.

## The Ibis:—

(Review of Paper read by Rev. A. C. Smith before the Wiltshire Natural History Society, Sept., 1865, "On certain Peculiarities in the Life-History of the Cuckoo, more especially with reference to the Colouring of its Eggs," New Series, vol. iii., 1867, p. 374.)

Letter on the same subject by Rev. A. C. Smith, vol. iii., 1867; p. 469.

A Sketch of the Birds of Portugal, vol. iv., 1868, p. 428—460.

(Review of "Birds of Wiltshire." Fifth Series, vol. vi., 1888, 370.)

(Notice of "Memoir of Mr. John Legg, Market Lavington, Wilts," Seventh Series, vol. i., 1895, 500.)

(Notice of "Recent Occurrence of The Great Bustard in Wilts," Sixth Series, vol. iv., 1892, 574.)

## The Archæological Journal:—

Although for many years a Member of the Archæological Institute, Mr. Smith's only contributions to the Journal appear to have been a few short notes accompanying objects exhibited by him.

Chalice and Paten at Chewton Mendip, vol. v., 331; Roman Dice found at Wans, xxx., 184; The Pax found at Avebury, xxx., 285.

E. H. Goddard.

# A Contemporary Poem on the Translation of the Cathedral from Old to New Sarum.

*Communicated by* A. R. Malden.

THE following poem is quoted by Matthew Paris (Rolls Ed., vol. iii., pp. 190 and 391.), but I was unaware of its existence as a whole until my attention was drawn to it by a reference in the article on Richard Poore in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The MS. is in the Cambridge University Library (Dd., 11, 89), in a small volume containing also other things, and begins on fol. 92*b*. The writing is a very clear thirteenth century hand, and the poem is here printed from a copy which Mr. F. J. H. Jenkinson, the Librarian, kindly had made for me. The contractions in the MS. have been expanded, in other respects the original spelling has been retained, *e.g.*, u where we should now put v, set for sed, capud for caput. The reader must not be too critical as to false quantities.

The writer was Henry D'Avranches, a court poet of the time of Henry III., and there is internal evidence (see the last couplet but two) that the building of the new Cathedral was unfinished at the time of writing.

It is to be wished that the poet had said more of the building and the builders, but his lines confirm, generally, the reasons which are given elsewhere for the translation of the Cathedral. More than a hundred lines are taken up with an account of the inconveniences of the position of the old Cathedral, the partial destruction of which seems (ll. 137 and 138) to have been begun at once to prevent the possibility of return, and, I presume, the consequent discontinuance of the new building. The beauties and attractions of the new site are then set out, the description culminating in the expression of the writer's opinion that if Adam had come there

upon his expulsion from Eden he would have preferred his new quarters to his old.

Line 189, "Regis silua domos prebet" may refer to the Royal grants of timber of 9th May and 30th December, 1221, which the Bishop of Salisbury mentioned in the lecture (afterwards printed) upon his palace, which he gave at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, in 1890 (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 166).

De translatione ueteris Ecclesie Saresbiriensis et constructione noue.

Ecclesiam cur transtulerit salisberiensem
Presul Ricardus insinuare uolo.
Mons salisberie, quasi Gelboe mons maledictus,
Est inter montes, sicut et illa fuit.
Non pluuia uel rore madet, non flore uel herba
Uernat, non forma uel bonitate viget
Nil equidem preter absinthia gignit amara,
Quatinus ex fructu se probet ipse suo.
Prebet ibi castrum solis obstacula uentis,
Materiam culmen qua cieatur habens.
Est ibi defectus limphe, set copia crete,
Ventus ibi clamat, sed phylomena silet.
Candor obest crete, set plus karistia limphe,
Disgregat hic oculos, aggrauat illa sitim.
Pausando phylomena nocet, plus aura furendo,
Derogat hec ludis, obruit illa domos.
Hic locus et castro fuit insignitus et urbe,
Nec castri dignus ferre nec urbis opes.
In castro stabat urbs castrum stabat in urbe,
Sic erat utrumque maius utrumque minus.
Nec respectiue dico maius minus, immo,
Simpliciter maius, simpliciterque minus.
Vlterius monstrum superest, hec stabat in illo,
Illud in hac, igitur non duo prorsus erant.
Non duo prorsus erant, set sicut nec duo prorsus,
Sic nec res prorsus vna sed una biceps.

Nam cum rex castri capud esset, episcopus urbis,
Ius hic habebat ibi cesaris, ille dei.
Non ibi iura deus temptauit cesaris, immo
Iura dei cesar appropriare sibi.
Ecclesiamque iugo uoluit supponere, iugi
A spoliis cleri non inhibendo suos.
Non inuitatis inuitus prandia clerus
Armigeris castri militibusque dabat.
Et quod deterius, ne turpiter eicerentur
Hospicium profugus destituebat eis.
Quid domini domus in castro nisi federis archa
In templo Báálim, carcer uterque locus.
Sed Baalim nequiit retinere perhenniter archam
Federis, a simili dico non illud eam.
In ierico captiua syon erat, in Babilone
Ierusalem, ierico cum Babilone ruit.
Inde syon cum ierusalem mutata uidetur
Vtraqua mesta prius utraque leta modo.
Presul enim zelo domini meliore Ricardus
Arsit, ut eximeret libera colla iugo.
A laicis equidem clerum dimouit, eorum
Vincula disrumpens proiciensque iugum.
Quid faceret clerus ubi uisum candida creta
Disgregat, auditum densa procella premit.
Cor sitis atra cremat, gressum uia longa fatigat,
Collum libertas euacuata grauat.
Ardens pulmo sitim [1] lenis auris iurgia fessus
Pes iuga fastidit, libera colla iugum.
Cur transferretur urbs causam sufficientem
Tot iacturarum quelibet unda dedit.
Nature studio componitur arte politur
*(sic)* Deliciis oculus cetera menbra premens.
Frontis honos, animantis apex, animeque fenestra,
Fax agilis speculum mobile, spera capax.

[1] Or leuis.

Vnus ibi tunica septemplice clauditur ignis
Visibilis uirtus quo mediante viget.
Hoc instrumentum uisus sibi, deputat illic,
Imperat existens intus agensque foris.
Pauca notant sensus alii, quos quatuor iste
Vnicus exellit *(sic)* ut pote plura notans.
Vim tamen ipsius moderata proportio finit,
Vnde quod excellit nil tolerare potest.
Eius enim radios nimius consumit hiatus
Cum color assidue disgregat albus eum.
Inde patet crete nocumentum, tam generali
Euacuans dampno tam speciale bonum.
Marchio ceruicis uultus et uerticis auris
Prominet, et conche tortilis instar habet.
Hic viget auditus capiens momenta sonorum
Quem uox demulcet rara grauatque frequens.
Longos fastidit cantus quanto magis autem
Perpes ei tonitrus tedia summa parit.
Inde patet quantum grauet aures impetus aure
A quibus et sensus cogit abesse suos.
Corpus precellit anima precellitur huius
Inmense cor opes huius amena domus.
Inde quidem surgit uitalis hanelitus, inde
Compassiua fides, inde benignus amor.
Vnde cor humectet quasi quedam spongia pulmo
Mille poris claudit aera claudit aquam.
Naturalis enim conuertitur ignis in ipsum
Cum sitiens aliud non habet in quod agat.
Igne sitim passo cum pulmo crematur, oportet
Vt cor inardescens compaciatur ei.
Actio cordis ut est melior sic passio peior,
Humanum corpus hec alit illa necat.
Inde patet quantum noceat defectus aquarum
Quo grauior nullus ciuibus esse potest.
Scilicet unda sitim leuat et succendia, cymbas
Euehit et naues, marmora fert et opes.

Vnda lauat maculas et sordes, educat herbas,
Et flores generat pisciculos et aues.
Albus aque clarusque liquor mollis placidusque
Contactus dulcis nutribilisque sapor.
Vnda senes uetulasque nouat, culpam uiciumque
Euacuat, pestem demoniumque fugat.
Quod per se possit hominem nutrire nec unum
Est elementorum sumere preter aquam.
Si populis igitur elementum dans alimentum
Vrbi defuerit quis status urbis erit ?
Vrbi nil grauius quam deficiens aqua, nam quod
Plus prodest ut adest, plus et obest ut abest.
Optima pars hominis libertas, sola solutam
Reddit egestatem, solaque dampnat opes.
Nature munus generale, dei generosum,
Virtutum consors nobilitate prior.
Nec patitur nec agit nocumentum, set rationem
Dirigit, et merces librat, et acta probat.
Inde patet quantum grauet amisisse prioris
Ius libertatis vique subisse iugum.
Clerus presertim qui nullum ferre molestum
Aut inferre solet quam male ferret honus.
Est grauius quicquid desuetius et famulantem
Cum iuga cuncta grauent, plus uiolenta grauant.
Mons ascendentis descendentisque per ipsum
Limite [1] decliui uexat utrumque gradum.
Lubricus et grauis est descensu pronior inde
*(sic)* Inde lubricus ascensu, celsior inde grauis.
Pectus in ascensu uix respirando fatiscit,
Pes in descensu sepe labando cadit.
Inde quidem labor inde tisis, pes namque uacillat
Ecce labor, pulsus deficit ecce tisis.
Inde patet quantum noceat situs ille locorum
Exsiccans pectus deiciensque gradum.

[1] Or declini.

Omnis apex requiemque negat casumque minatur,
Sollicitat stantem precipitatque statum.
Tucior est uallis, nec enim timet ille ruinam
Qui nichil inferius quo moueatur habet.
Presul ob has causas Ricardus transtulit urbem
Et prouidit ei de meliore loco.
Neue facultatem redeundi clerus haberet
Posterus ecclesie corruit aula uetus.
Sed periens cum corruerit set deficiens cum
Absit, saluatur stat tamen et fit et est.
O! rerum nouitas, ut saluetur perit, ut stet
Corruit, ut fiat deficit, ut sit abest.
Quis transponende locus esset idoneus urbi
Querere cura fuit longa laborque breuis.
Est in ualle locus nemori uenatibus apto
Contiguus celeber fructibus uber aquis.
Silua frequenter eum [1] uiuat arboribusque ferisque,
Fertilis arboribus fertiliorque feris.
Quelibet arbor ibi frondet, queuis fera gaudet,
Arbor multa ferax set fera nulla ferox.
Non ibi dama timet ursum ceruusue leonem,
Non linx serpentem, capreolusue lupum.
Illic et uolucres uideas contendere cantu,
Que frutices siluas flumina prata colunt.
Cantus interdum philomena frequenter alauda
Exiguo promit gutture grande melos.
Laudat alauda locum philomenaque philos amenum
Carmen id est carmen prodit amoris ibi.
Carior hoc solo quod rarior est philomene
Cantus, alauda frequens tedia uoce parit.
Aduersus modulos ormelle fletus oloris
Disputat, illa diem preuenit illa necem.
Dulcis uterque sonus, uiuens ormella propinat
Ore melos, moriens fert olor ore liram.

[1] Or iuuat.

Pompam precellit uolucrum turbamque ferarum
Et uulgus nemorum gleba feracis humi.
Flauam terra crochum candentia lilia profert
Liuentes uiolas purpureasque rosas.
Fontes et fluuios diues producit abyssus,
Pisces et uolucres candida nutrit aqua.
Flores et fructus genialis parturit arbos,
Herbas et segetes humida gignit humus.
Est ibi copia roris et unde, floris et herbe,
Ros tepet unda madet flos nitet herba uiret.
Tale creatoris matri natura creata
Hospicium toto quesiit orbe diu.
*(sic)* Hic noua construitur operiosi cella laboris
Egregie forme precipuique status.
Summa sed ima prius nunc altior inferiorque
Altior imperiis inferiorque loco.
Stat quasi pene iacens, quanto tamen inferiore
Statura tanto commodiore statu.
Hic opus extruitur de sub cuius pede viuus
Fons emanat aque transgredientis aquas.
Scintilla leuior, cristallo clarior, auro
Purior, ambrosia dulcior ille liquor.
Sic noua cella sedet nisi fluminis impetus urbem
Letificat frugum copia uulgus alit.
Regis silua domos prebet, florum decor egros
Alleuat, herbarum vis nocumenta premit.
Huc si uenisset expulsus de paradiso
Exilium patrie preposuisset Adam.
Nux utrobique grauat siluas, odor afficit auras,
Carmine ludit auis, flore superbit humus.
Par hec nux huius nucis, hoc odor huius odoris.
Hec auis huius auis, hec humus huius humi.
Esto quod ille decor exuberet amplius iste
Sentitur melius res habitudo probat.
Res habitudo probat quanto uicinior ergo
Exilio tanto gratior iste locus.

Delicias dulces facit experiencia pene
Conditurque bonum cognitione mali.
Felix qui uiuet consummatamque uidebit
Ecclesiam, cura quam tot amena nitent.
[1] Rex igitur det opes, presul det opem. lapicide
Dent operam, tribus hiis est opus ut stet opus.
Regis enim uirtus facto spectabitur isto
Presulis affectus artificumque fides.

Explicit de Ecclesia Saresb:

---

# Notes on a Roman Building, and Interments, lately discovered at Swindon.

By A. D. Passmore.

*(Read at the Swindon Meeting, 1898.)*

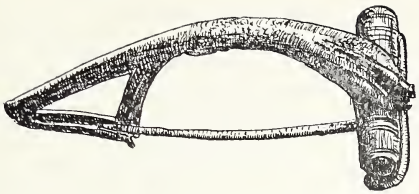
At the beginning of February, 1897, while looking at a quarry recently opened at Okus, near Westlecote Farm, Old Swindon, I noticed several foundations of stone walls, which, on closer examination, proved to be Roman and part of a large building which once existed at this place. Situated on the southern slope of Swindon Hill, well supplied with wood and water, the site is a very favourable one, being near the great roads (the Ermine Way is about two and a half miles distant) and commanding

[1] In the margin, in a hand of about the same time:—
Rex largitur opes, fert presul opem, lapicide
Dant operam, tribus hiis est opus ut stet opus.

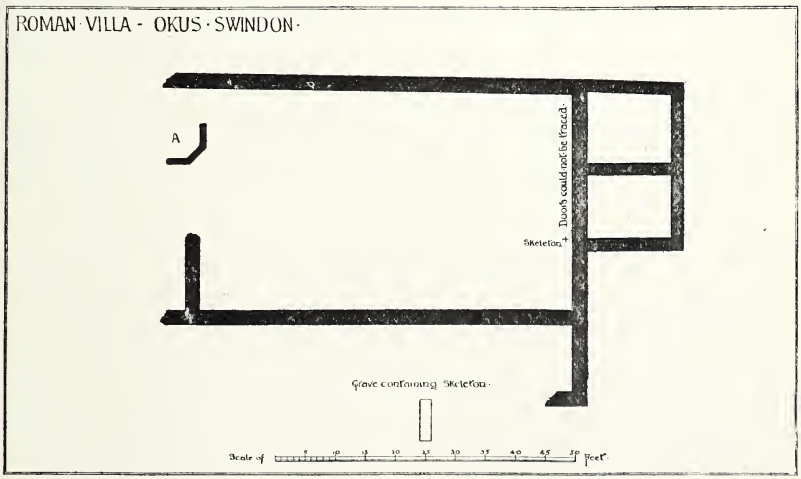
a fine view of the surrounding country, especially the high ridge of downs upon which the camps of Liddington and Barbury are so conspicuous.

It will be noticed from the plan that the building was probably a farm-house, consisting of a large central court around which were ranged the living-rooms and store-houses. Whether the large central space was ever covered in or not must remain doubtful; as during the excavation things were found so mixed up that it was almost impossible to ascertain anything with certainty. At some time the building was evidently destroyed by fire, and at a later time the remains were carted away, leaving nothing except the foundations and such domestic rubbish as would naturally accumulate around a country house. That the walls were of great strength is proved by that remaining (in some places 3ft. in depth below the surface), which is 2ft. to 3ft. thick in all the outside parts. The construction is peculiar in the fact that the lower layers of stones were placed edgeways in large masses of mortar which has retained its hardness even to the present day, the whole being one solid mass, requiring great exertion on the part of the workmen to break it up.

On reference to the plan it will be seen that the only part yet examined consists of four divisions. The largest space, probably, as has been said, an open court, is 62ft. long × 36ft. wide. When opened it contained, under the original floor-level on the north side, a small square hypocaust (?) paved with small tiles bearing a crossed pattern of indented lines, and small stone flags, all of which showed signs of intense heat. Some quite 6in. thick were red and cracked right through. The entrance to this chamber was by a long and very narrow passage on the east side, which was choked up with ashes. At the south end of the large court, close under the wall, was the skeleton of a young person deposited in a doubled-up position, perhaps coeval with the dismantling of the building. Amongst the *debris* of this part was a large vase of black Upchurch ware, together with a quantity of other pottery, several pieces of which are of special interest, one beautifully-shaped vase having been unfortunately smashed by a fall of stones. There



Bronze Fibula, discovered at Okus, Swindon. $\frac{3}{4}$ actual size.



were also a large quantity of the large flue-tiles, used to convey heated air from the hypocaust; they are 16in. long, 7in. wide, and 6in. deep. In the north-east corner was found a fine fibula of bronze, here figured,[1] a quern of millstone grit, pieces of a large mortarium studded with coarse grit for bruising corn or flesh, and a coin of Constans (small brass) bearing the London mint mark.

The walls were decorated (in the north-east corner only) with distemper painting of a dark red colour applied to stucco two to three inches thick, with which the walls were faced. At the south end of the large court were two smaller rooms, each (about) 14ft. × 12ft.; these seem to have in part escaped the destruction which had befallen the rest, and under the wall on the east side were many pieces of fine wall painting in perfect condition, the ornamentation consisting of that usually found in Roman buildings, large panels edged with bands of black, red, and yellow, on a deep red or orange ground. Some of the pieces are peculiar in having a splashed pattern in imitation of granite, and on some fragments traces of foliage are visible. The whole was practically as fresh in colour as when first applied to the stucco.

On the west side of the small rooms there was a foundation running 14ft., forming one side of a small room; unfortunately the rest was so confused by constant digging that the size could not

---

[1] The bronze fibula here figured is of the bow and spring type with T-shaped end. It is a fine example, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$in. in length. The broad catch-plate has a triangular opening cut in it—a type of make which is not common in Wiltshire. General Pitt-Rivers figures two fibulæ with this opening in the catch, which were found in the Romano-British village of Rotherley. None were found in Woodcuts village. General Pitt-Rivers suggests that probably the opening may be a survival of the original turning back of the nose of the fibula until it became fastened to the bow. See "*Excavations in Cranbourne Chase*," vol. II., p. 123.

Mr. Passmore has lately (1899) obtained a second bronze fibula from the same place. This is formed of *one* stout piece of bronze wire which is flattened out to form the narrow flat bow and catch. The only ornament is a single engraved line down the centre of the bow with short lines carelessly stamped or engraved across it. Its length is $2\frac{7}{8}$in. This type of fibula, in which the bow, spring, and pin, are made all in one piece—the spring being formed of a couple of coils on each side of the end of the bow—is thought to follow the earlier type of fibula in use in Britain previous to the Roman Conquest, but they are found not uncommonly with Roman remains. Several are figured in Gen. Pitt-Rivers' "*Excavations.*" [Ed.]

be ascertained. Sixteen feet from the outside wall was a grave sunk in the rock, 6ft. long, 2ft. wide, and 2ft. 6in. deep, containing the bones of a young person lying east and west on the back in an extended position, the head facing west, close behind which were several pieces of black Roman pottery. On the south side the workmen in digging a trench came upon a well-constructed stone drain 6ft. deep leading towards the low land on that side.

Each face of the angular piece of wall at A was about 3ft. in length. The wall was about 4ft. in height, flat on the top, and better constructed than any of the other walls. It was surrounded with bits of culinary vessels.

No tesseræ or trace of any tessellated pavements having existed here were found.

The pottery discovered here, of which I have several hundred pieces, consists of black, hard, and well-made fragments of large urn-shaped jars, Samian or red glazed ware and other Romano-British ware probably made on or near the spot. The most interesting pieces are the bottoms of culinary vessels, a large piece of a yellow mortarium, and fragments of Caistor ware decorated with white spots. The other relics are a large quantity of ornamented flue-tiles, floor-tiles, stone roofing-tiles, fragments of a cornice, specimens of lime and grit floors, oyster shells, the butt of a large stag's horn cut with a saw, a small iron wedge, and a long bone pin.

The whole of the foundations here described have been destroyed and carted away as road material, but the ground beyond A has not yet been excavated.

Within a few yards of the foundations is the well-known spring of beautiful water said to contain medicinal qualities and used by old people in the town for bad eyes. About fifty years ago a man discovered near this spot a jar containing a hoard of coins. I have, however, failed to trace them.

At a distance of 400 yards to the west a man digging a trench two years ago suddenly disappeared into a small cave or cellar 24ft. long × by 4ft. wide and 7ft. high, the top of which was 6ft. under the present surface-level; the whole was cut out of the solid rock,

but for what purpose I could not ascertain. It contained nothing beyond a few lumps of the hard blue Swindon rock found at a lower level. The entrance to this chamber was by a round hole like a well, over the west end.

In January, 1899, a skeleton was discovered near the building described above. I was present soon after the discovery was made, and found the skeleton lying on its right side in a crouched-up position with the head towards the west. It was surrounded by an oval ring of small stones about the size of cocoa-nuts. These were from the higher beds of the Portland Rock, easily procurable here. Upon these, other stones were carefully built up over the body in a sort of beehive shape until it was entirely covered. Most of the stones appeared to have been rounded, and many of them showed traces of having been burnt. The bones were apparently those of a young female. Nothing whatever was found with the skeleton by which the date of the interment could be fixed.

---

# The Society's MSS.

## Note I.

### The Vilett Family.

THE marriage in 1578 of Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, with Dorothy Violett (p. 135) is particularly interesting, inasmuch as it would seem to have been the occasion of the first introduction of the name of Vilett, well known and well respected for many generations at Swindon, into the county of Wilts. Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, whose maiden name has not yet been ascertained, was the widow of Richard Vilett, citizen and fishmonger of London. It is known that this Richard Vilett owned

property at Bromley, in Kent; that he had a brother John, also of London and a fishmonger; and it is highly probable that these two men, Richard and John Vilett, are identical with the sons and sole legatees mentioned in the will of Joane Violet, of Bromley, which bears date 16th April, 1554, was proved at London by her son Richard, 26th April, 1563, and is registered C.P.C. "Chayre," fo. 16. The will is curious in itself, and may be permitted to find place here, upon the theory that it is the earliest consecutive notice yet met with of the ancestors of the Wiltshire line:—

"I Joane Violet, widowe, in the parishe of Bromeley . . . my house at Bromeleis Commyn to Jhon Violet, my sonne, withe an Aker and a ffielde and a groue thereto belongethe. Item I giue my sonne Jhon Violet a nother feelde called Alis ffielde, bounding to the Layne going to South borowe. Also it is my will that it shall goo to his after his decease of his body lawfully begotten *(sic)* Excepte Jhon Violet by chaunce be fallen into the decaye, that then my will is he make the best he canne of it to helpe him, And I will my sonne Richarde Violett lett Batlers Croftes, with two Cloases bounding to the Lorde, called Small meyde. Item I give to Richard Violett a peece of lande called Batlers Lande with two Cloases boundinge to Maister Knightes. Item I geue to Richarde Violette a peece of grounde called Pettis Crofte boundinge to the Lorde. Item it is my will that Richarde heires shall inherite the grounde as it speaketh afore to his brothers heires. Item I will the saide Richard Violett shall paye or cause to be paied to his brother Jhon Violette $x^{li}$. . . that Jhon Violet paied to his brother William Violett, And the saied money to be paied in tenne yeares da: ye of paimente, that is to saye, euery yeare $xx^{s}$ untill the money be paied. Item I will Richarde Violet my sonne shall haue my moueable goodes, and that he to distribute to the poore as he thinketh best whome I make my executor. In witnesse whereof at the making thereof, William Bodley, Thomas Beste, Steuin Turner, with other moe."

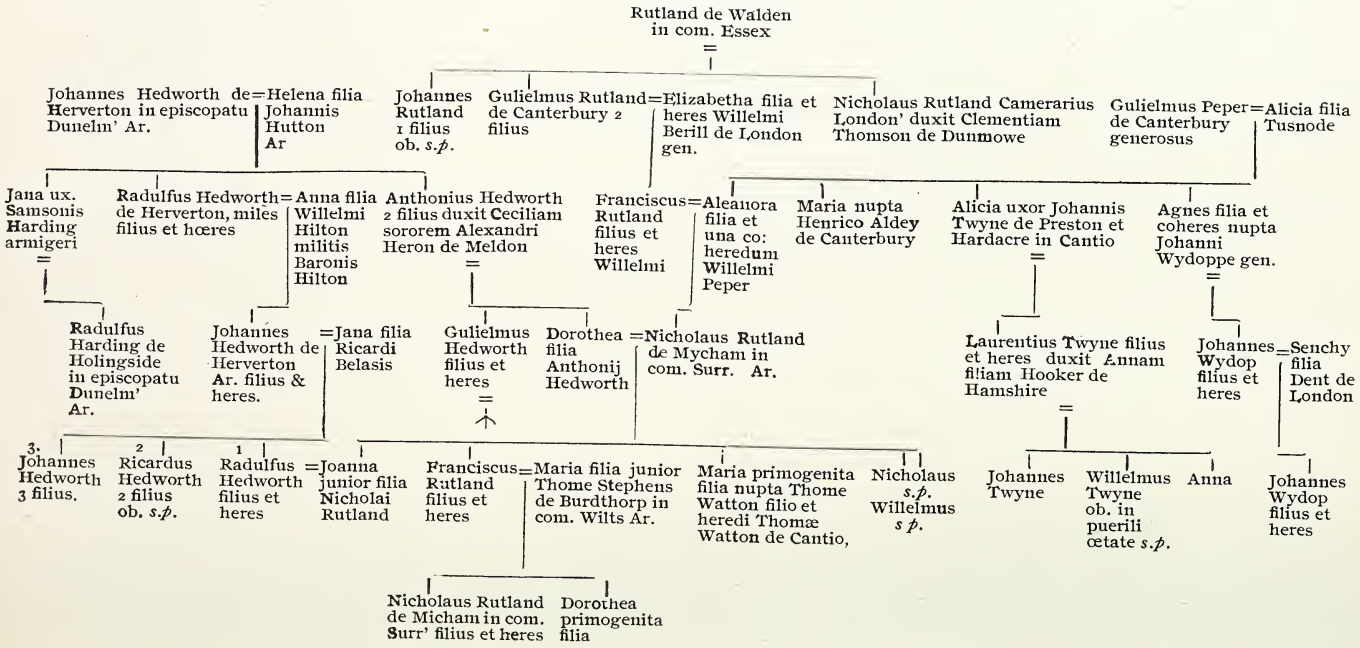
The testatrix's son John did not "fall into the decaye," a phrase presumably parallel to the "decayed gentlewoman" of the last century, but died a prosperous man in 1577 (will dated 11th, proved 16th February, 1576-7, C.P.C., "Daughtry," fo. 7), leaving issue, by Johan his wife, two sons, Henry and John, and two daughters, Margaret, the wife of John Stokes, and Mary, the wife of Thomas Bodye. Her other son, if the identification be correct, describing himself as "I Richard Vyolett ffishmonger and citizen of London, being of hole minde and of good and perfect remembraunce, Laud and praise be unto god therfore," made his will 15th December, 1571, which, however, was not proved till the last day of September,

1578. In it he mentions his wife, Dorothy, and his sons and daughters respectively in order of seniority, viz., Henry, Nicholas, Robert, and Richard, and Mary, Dorothy, Jone, and Bridget. To them he gives his estate, including land at Bromley, with remainder to his cousin, Mr. Nicholas Rutland, and Mary and Jone Rutland, Nicholas' daughters. He mentions also Frauncis and William, sons of Mr. Nicholas Rutland; his cousin, Mr. John Hedworthe, fellow of the Middle Temple, London; his cousin, John Stokes, and his wife; and others (C.P.C., "Langley," fo. 35).

The maiden name, as we have said, of Mrs. Dorothy Vyolett, does not appear; but we know that in 1578, the year of the probate of her husband's will, she re-married with Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, and that one of the trustees of the settlement he made on her, 30th October, 1579, was "Nicholas Rutland, of Mycham, co. Surrey, gent." The accompanying pedigree by Glover, from a MS. in a private collection, illustrates the connexion of the Rutlands and Hedworths, alike called cousins in Mr. Richard Vyolett's will, and shows the subsequent match between Mrs. Dorothy Stephens' step-daughter and Francis Rutland (*see* "Monumental Brasses of Wilts," pp. 73-4). The match, mentioned in the pedigree, between Ralph Hedworth and Joan Rutland, is confirmed by an extract from the marriage licences (Bishop of London's) printed for the Harleian Society, "1586, June 2. Ralph Hedworthe, esq., of Middle Temple, and Johanna Ruttlande, spinster, now of City of London, dau. of Nicholas Rutlande, late of Mycham, co. Surrey, esq., deceased. General Licence."

So much for the London and Kentish origin and connexions of the Vilett family. It remains to show them, if possible, in their new surroundings, as denizens of North Wilts. On 20th November, 1581, "Nicholas Violett, of London, *generosii filius*," matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, aged 15. From the choice of college, unless, indeed, the boy had his first education at Merchant Taylors School, there can be little doubt that we have here the second son of Richard and Dorothy Vyolett, and, incidentally, evidence that the children Mrs. Stephens brought with her to her new home at Burderop were still quite young. The Stephens family, as we

Per R. Glover,
Somersett.



have seen, were founder's kin at St. John's. Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, the younger, was at the time of young Nicholas Vilette's matriculation, or shortly before, a fellow of that society. Four Vilettes, born at Swindon, in three successive generations, matriculated subsequently at that college, and there can be little doubt that we have correctly identified the first of the series. He grew up, settled in Wiltshire, is described in his step-father's will (p. 136) as "of Overtowne, gent.," in 1608 and 1611 (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, ii., p. 187, and xix., p. 261) as "of Swindon, gentleman," and heads the pedigree of "Vilett of Swindon," printed in Burke's "Landed Gentry" (ed. 1846). According to this pedigree, which, though meagre, seems fairly accurate, he had issue by "Elizabeth Stephens," his wife:—

1. Thomas, his heir.
2. Richard, who married and had issue three sons, Richard, Nicholas, and Edmund.
3. Nicholas.
4. Arthur, who married and had issue three sons and a daughter, viz., Nicholas, Arthur, Charles, and Elizabeth.

It would be interesting to ascertain the parentage of "Elizabeth Stephens," the mother of the above four sons. It might be supposed that Nicholas Vilett found a wife, according to the usual custom of those days, among his step-father's children; his sister Bridget Vilett did so marry, for she became the wife of John Stephens, Thomas Stephens' son and executor; moreover, there was an Elizabeth in that family, John Stephens' sister, but she did not become the wife of Bridget's brother, Nicholas Vilett, having married, according to Harley MS., 1443, "Anthony Goddard of Cleeve." Probably, however, Nicholas Vilett's wife was, as stated in Sir Thomas Phillipps' "Kibblewhite Kin" pedigrees, niece to Thomas Stephens of Burderop, viz., daughter of his brother Nicholas Stephens.

Of Nicholas Stephens we know nothing, beyond that he is described as "of Chiselden," and that according to Harley MS., 1111, fo. 42 b. (where, however, he is wrongly affiliated), he married "Anne daughter to Kekewith of Cornwall, widow to John

Sherrington." Elsewhere the lady is called "Kekewich of Essex," but it is at any rate certain that letters of administration of the estate of "John Sharington of Lidington," her late husband deceased, were granted to her, 6th February, 1560-1, by the name of "Agnes Stephens *alias* Sharington." She is mentioned, moreover, as "Agnes Weavin, widow," obviously a clerical error, in the will of her grandson, William Sherrington, of Medbourne, in Liddington, which is dated 19th February, 1610-11. Her children by Nicholas Stephens, her second husband, appear to have been:—

1. Mary, wife of William Carr, of Hungerford.
2. Thomas.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Vilett, of Swindon.
4. Richard Stephens, of Froxfield.

The baptism of "Edmund, son of Richard and Jone Stephens," occurs in the parish register of Bedwyn Magna, under date 28th November, 1604 (*Collectanea Topog. et Gen.*, v., 31); and four years later we find Richard's will:—

May 23rd, 6 Jas., 1608. Richard Stephens of Crofton, co. Wilts gent. to be buried in church of Great Bedwyn. Annuity of 40*l.* to wife, out of parsonage of Froxfield. Second son, Edmund, under age. Child in wife's womb. Eldest son, Thomas Stephens, under age. Brother Nicholas Vylett, and Stephen Bigges, overseers. Administration was granted to Nicholas Vylett, 1st March, 1608-9, The will was proved 23rd May, 1622, by Thomas Stephens, the son (C.P.C., "Dorset," fo. 24).

Thus, if it remains doubtful whether Richard was the son of Nicholas and Agnes Stephens, the description of Nicholas Vilett in the above will renders it as certain as may be that Elizabeth, his wife, was Richard's sister. And now to add what little we know about her descendants. Her eldest son, as we have seen, was Thomas Vilett. He appears to have been twice married, viz., to Martha, daughter of Thomas Goddard, of Swindon, by Jane, daughter of Sir Edmund Fettiplace, a match not recorded in the pedigree above referred to, and to (the mother of his children, Thomas, Oliver, and John) "Ann Webb." This last-named wife was fifth and youngest daughter of Edmund Richmond *alias* Webb, of Rodbourne Cheney, near Swindon, by his wife, Katharine, daughter of Nicholas St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze. The name "Oliver," bestowed in baptism on her second son, was derived

ultimately from the line of St. John—she was a direct descendant, through her mother, of Oliver St. John, uterine brother of "the Lady Margaret," of pious memory—but directly from his uncle and godfather, Oliver Webb. This uncle, writing himself as "I, Oliver Richmond *alias* Webb, of Marleborough, co. Wilts, esq.," made his will 20th April, 1634, wherein, among many other bequests, he gives to "my nephew Oliver Vilett, my godson, 10*l.* in money." From Oliver Vilett's brother, John, descended the elder line of the Viletts of Swindon.

The third son of Nicholas Vilett and Elizabeth Stephens was called Nicholas, after his father, according to the pedigree cited above. Like his father he was educated at Oxford, and at the same college, to which *ex parte materna*—for she was a Stephens and of kin to the founder—he naturally belonged. He matriculated at St. John's 13th October, 1615, as "Nicholas Vylett, of Wilts, gent., aged 15." According to the "Alumni," he became B.A., 12th May, 1619; M.A., 26th April, 1623; B.D., 12th May, 1630; was incorporated at Cambridge, 1633; Vicar of West Alvington, Devon, 1635, and Rector of Islip, Oxford, 1639.

With regard to Arthur Vilett, youngest son of Nicholas and his wife Elizabeth (Stephens), somewhat fuller particulars are available. He reached a great age, if, as seems certain, the following document (C.P.C., "Foot," fo. 69) is indeed his will:—

September 10, 1686, I Arthur Vilett, of Swindon, co. Wilts, gent.; to be buried in chauncell of parish church of Swindon. Son Nicholas Vilett, copyhold estate in Warbrow, co. Oxford, near Dorchester. To four of son Nicholas' children (Arthur, Charles, Jane, and Sarah), leases called Scarletts in Minty, co. Glouc., lately bought of Thomas Wharton, esq. To son Nicholas, all lands at Minty, bought of John Renowles; 100*l.* which I lent him, when he bought his Father in law Southby's house in Oxford; lands in Purton, bought of Mr. Jacobbs, one Haskins, one Browne, and one Nicholas Gleede. To son Thomas Vilett, lands in tything of Eastcott, Westcott and Nethercott, in parish of Swindon, lately bought of Thomas Harding, called lower Kings hill, 12*a.* &c., in tail male, with remainder to my son Charles Vilett, paying 50*l.* to my grandson, Arthur Vilett of Oxford. Two granddaughters, Elizabeth and Mary Garrard, 40*l.* each; grandson Arthur Garrard, 20*l.* at 21; granddaughter Lucy Garrard, 100*l.* Grandson Charles Vilett, son of son Charles Vilett, reversion of house in Wood Street, Swindon. My daughter Jane Sadler. Son Charles, residuary legatee and executor. Overseers, kinsman Thomas Goddard, esq., kinsman John Vilett, gentleman. Witnesses, Thomas Mill, William Coster, Augustin Binne. Proved 6th May, 1687, by oath of Charles Vilett.

Arthur Vilett, the testator, married Ann, sister of Martha, his brother's wife, both daughters of Thomas Goddard, of Swindon, but whether this lady was the mother of his children does not appear. Of these children the eldest, apparently, was Nicholas Vilett. He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, 27th June, 1645, as son of Arthur, of Swindon, co. Wilts, gent., aged 16, and was fellow on that foundation, 1648, and proceeded B.C.L., 3rd June, 1652. He refused submission, in 1648, to the Puritan visitation of the university, and was ordered to be expelled. Subsequently he must have recognized the authority of the visitors, for in 1652 he was still on the foundation. He settled in Oxford, and his will, proved 14th January, 1701-2, is both in the Chancellor's Court there, and in the Prerogative Court in London (not examined). He had issue (1) Arthur Vilett, mentioned in his grandfather's will, of Oxford, surgeon, "privileged" there, 25th June, 1694; admon. in Chancellor's Court, 25th March, 1704. (2) Charles Vilett, mentioned in grandfather's will. (3) Thomas Vilett, born 9th March, 1661-2; admitted to Merchant Taylors School, 1675; matriculated at St. John's, as son of Nicholas of the City of Oxford, gent., 3rd July, 1677, aged 17; B.A., 1681; M.A., 1685; B.D., 1691. (4) Jane Vilett, mentioned in grandfather's will. The following marriage licence, in the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, doubtless refers to her:—10th March, 1700-1, Robert Tonge, of St. John's College, Oxford (he came from Shrewsbury), bachelor, 23, and Jane Vilett, of the City of Oxford, spinster, above 21, at St. Mary's, Oxford. (5) Sarah Vilett, mentioned in grandfather's will.

The grandchildren named Garrard mentioned in old Mr. Arthur Vilett's will were children of his daughter, Elizabeth Vilett, by her husband, Mr. Roger Garrard, of Bockington, co. Berks, whose pedigree was entered at the visitation of that county in 1665.

One or two notices of the name Vilett remain over, which may be of service for further enquiries:—

On 3rd April, 1721, Mr. William Bathe, of Stoake, in Purton, co. Wilts, gent., mortgaged certain property to Mary Calley, of Burderop, spinster. By another document, dated 1st May, 1724,

it appears that the mortgage was then held by "Mary Vilett, widow, and executrix of Charles Vilett, deceased, formerly Mary Calley." We have here, presumably, Charles Vilett, son of Charles, the executor and residuary legatee named in Mr. Arthur Vilett's will.

In the parish register of Wroughton the name occurs :—

1660, April 15th, William, son to John Vilett, borne.

1671, March 30th, Grace, daughter to Mr. Richard Vilett, baptized.

1681, July 29th, Elizabeth, daughter to Charles Violett, gent., baptized.

1729, June 5th, Jasper York and Bridget Vilet, married.

1673, October 28th, Mrs. Vilett, buried.

One at least of the above entries appears to refer to the descendants of Richard Vilett, second son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stephens). This Richard is said, in the pedigree above referred to, to have had issue three sons, Richard, Nicholas, and Edmund. The youngest, Edmund, is possibly intended in the following extract from the *Alumni*:—"Vilett, Edmund, s. Arthur, of Swindon, Wilts, gent.," who matriculated at St. John's, 6th April, 1666, aged 16. It does not appear that Arthur Vilett had any son Edmund, and it is not impossible that the "s. Arthur" is a misreading, or an actual error of the scribe. The subsequent career of this Edmund was not undistinguished. He became B.A. 15th March, 1669-70; M.A., 22nd March, 1672-3; B.D., 5th June, 1679; and was "esquire bedel of divinity," 1681—1706. Claims of kin, and claims of county, have all long since been condemned as retrograde and anachronisms. The "poor scholar" has not thereby in the least profited, but that is beside the mark. All we are entitled to say is that the lads who were founders' kin did become esquire bedels, bishops, and so forth; and the last fruit of the old system, it may be noted, was the most distinguished Rector Lincoln ever possessed, who secured a Yorkshire fellowship, after he "had seen with the despair of an excluded Peri all the gates of all the colleges shut against" him.

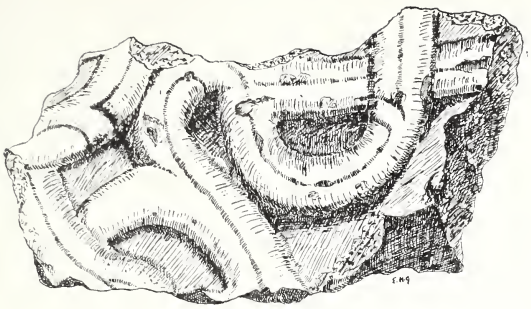
# On Fragments of a Saxon Cross Shaft, found at Minety, and Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade.

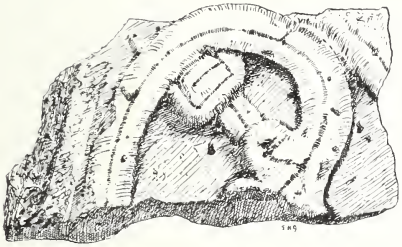
By The Rev. E. H. Goddard.

JUST at the end of 1898 my attention was called by the Rev. W. Butt, Vicar of Minety, near Malmesbury, to certain carved stones which had lately been discovered there, of which he sent me drawings. The curious circumstances under which they came to light are described in Mr. Butt's letter thus:—

"The stones came out from the foundation of our chancel when it was underpinned by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester two years ago. Scores of cartloads of rough stones were taken out and broken up small for concrete. Though constantly with the men who were getting the stones out, and looking on at the breaking of them up, I saw no worked stone from first to last. But this is no wonder, for the stones were covered with a most adhesive clay, which would not come off till the stones were broken small and then washed. All the stones were not used; three or four cartloads remained, and these I had thrown up in a heap near the Church, ready to use in or about the Church or churchyard, and by some chance a dozen or so of them got brought up to my house. I was not aware of this, and was about to put these stones to a secular purpose, when my eye suddenly caught sight of the carving on one of the smaller pieces. Its value struck me in a moment, and when on turning the rest over—a couple of barrows full or so—I found another small piece, I enquired where the stones had come from. On being told that they were some which had come from the Church, I had the large heap, before referred to, turned most carefully over, in fact I personally examined every single stone. We only found, however, the large stone. Of course it is more than probable that many similar carved stones were among those taken out from the foundations and broken up—more is the pity of it."

Mr. Butt afterwards most kindly sent me the three stones, so that I am able to describe them here. Plaster casts of them have also been taken and placed in the Society's Museum.





*

Fragments of Saxon Cross Shaft from Minety.
* Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade.

The largest piece measures 1ft. × 1ft. 0½in. on the face. It is plainly part of one face of a rectangular stone belonging to a cross shaft of pre-Norman age. It was apparently about a foot square in section. On one edge part of the flat fillet or border in which the panels of the cross were enclosed, remains—and on this side of the stone a very small portion of the ornament which formed the side panel is visible, apparently similar in character to that on the face. The opposite side has lost its surface, and the stone has been broken through about 6in. from the front face. The surface of the carving is a good deal pitted and worn, showing that it was exposed to the weather for some time. The pattern is scroll work of conventionalised vine branches, and bunches of grapes; the stems having in all cases the central line running down them, so characteristic of Saxon work. Of this stem and leaf ornament only two examples have hitherto been known in Wilts—the panels on the piers of the arch at Britford and the coped grave slab at Ramsbury—both of which are illustrated in vol. xxvii., p. 65. The Britford example has leaves and bunches of grapes, but in the arrow-head shape of the leaves the Ramsbury grave slab comes nearest to the Minety pattern; indeed, the two might very well have been carved by the same hand, though the Ramsbury slab has only leaves and no grapes, and the pattern is more regular. Other cross shafts in the North of England have the same conventional leaf, but none that I know of resemble the Minety stone so closely as the Wiltshire examples mentioned above.

The middle-sized stone is a fragment of, apparently, another shaft stone of about the same dimensions as the other. The carved face measures 11 × 5½ inches, and on the end of the fragment, which is 1ft. deep, is a faint trace—an inch long—of a bit of stem which formed part of the opposite face. The pattern shows no trace of any leaf, and is apparently different from that of the larger stone.

The smaller piece—8 × 4 inches—shows a stem and leaf of precisely the same character as the pattern of the large stone. Indeed this may well be a fragment of the same stone.

The material of all three stones is a rather coarse hard oolite, the

middle-sized stone being a little darker in colour and harder than the other two.

The discovery is interesting as adding to the number of pre-Norman stones now known in Wiltshire, which only a few years ago was supposed to be outside the area in which such crosses were found; and also as impressing upon all who have to do with the repair or alteration of the fabric of our ancient Churches the great importance of carefully examining all stones taken from their walls.

The other object here illustrated is a small bit of thin silver engraved with a dragon-like beast which was found recently in the churchyard of St. Sampson's, Cricklade, and is now in the collection of Mr. A. D. Passmore, of Swindon, who has kindly allowed me to draw and describe it. It has apparently formed part of the silver mounting of some object. It has been submitted to Mr. Romilly Allen and to Mr. Read, of the British Museum, both of whom are of opinion that it is of late Saxon date. Cricklade was of course an important locality in Saxon times, and part of a Saxon cross and a coped grave slab are preserved in the porch of St. Sampson's Church.

[A short note on the stones and the silver object, with the illustrations accompanying, appeared in *The Reliquary* for April, 1899.]

# Contributions towards a Wiltshire Glossary.

By G. E. Dartnell and the Rev. E. H. Goddard.

*(Continued from* vol. xxvii., p. 159.*)*

THE *Word-lists* which we have had the pleasure of contributing to this *Magazine* on three previous occasions were in 1893 kindly adopted by the English Dialect Society, and issued, with considerable additions, from the Oxford University Press, as the Wiltshire volume of their invaluable series of County Glossaries.

It was then intended that at some future time it should be followed up by other similar volumes, comprising:—(1) a Wiltshire Grammar, (2) a selection of Prose Tales and Specimens illustrating the Dialect, with transliterations into Glossic indicating the precise pronunciation, and (3) as comprehensive an additional Word-list as could be compiled,—thus covering the ground as completely as possible.

But the Society has since found it absolutely necessary to devote its energies and resources entirely to the preparation and publication of the great *Dialect Dictionary*, towards which it has for so many years past been accumulating materials, and consequently it will be unable to undertake the issue of any more Wiltshire matter in a separate form.

We have thought it better, therefore, to treat the following pages as forming a Supplement to the *Glossary*, rather than a continuation of our previous papers in this *Magazine*, and so have not included here any of the three hundred or more additional words or senses of words which will be found in the Appendix to the *Glossary*, or in the body of that work. The references here will also be to the *Glossary* itself in all cases where additional uses or localities, etc., are given for words previously recorded.

The *English Dialect Dictionary*, with which we trust many of our readers are by this time acquainted, will no doubt be found as

it progresses to contain a certain number of words which we ourselves have not as yet met with, or which for some reason or other we have omitted to include, and we have also passed over a good many which appear in the earlier *Glossaries*, as being in general use or merely local pronunciations of ordinary English.

Mr. Slow's works may be consulted as giving a large number of the latter, which it appeared to us to be undesirable to repeat, except in the few cases where some special interest seemed to attach to the word, either from its oddity or from the manner in which it might serve to illustrate some law of language or local survival of an obsolete form. Two or three examples, for instance, are quite sufficient to illustrate the substitution of *v* for *f*, as in *avore*, or of *a* for *o*, as in *carn*, while *mint* for *mite* is noticeable as preserving the original form of the word, long disused in ordinary speech.

With these exceptions, however, we may, perhaps, be accused of having shown too great a tendency towards the side of mercy, rather than that of severity, in deciding what to include and what to reject. Were the line drawn too sharply, much that is of interest from a strictly philological point of view might possibly be passed by, as being otherwise of little or no value. It is perhaps as well, therefore, in dealing with such matters to bear in mind the old Wiltshire story of the man who, when he went hedging, made it his rule to cut his stakes rather longer than at first glance seemed necessary, "bekase anybody cou'd cut 'em sharter if a' wanted to, but a' cou'dn't make um no longer if they was cut too shart."

Our work may probably now claim to represent very fully and fairly the peculiar characteristics and range of our Wiltshire folk-speech, so far as may be done within the limits which have of necessity been imposed upon us from the outset. The raw materials have been collected and put roughly into shape, and it now rests with the trained philologist to select and arrange from a scientific point of view, and so to give permanent form and value to them.

No doubt there are still many Wiltshire expressions that have so far escaped our researches, and we shall be very glad to be informed of any such that may be known to our readers, so as to render the *Glossary* as complete as possible.

Our thanks are due to those who have again kindly assisted us, either in collecting or verifying words, amongst whom special mention must be accorded to Mr. J. U. Powell, Mr. E. Slow, and the Rev. C. V. Goddard.

The last few years, apart from the *Dictionary* itself, have been far from prolific in Wiltshire dialect publications, rich as they have been in books and articles relating in other ways to the County. Mr. Slow's pen has by no means lain idle, as will be seen by our list of *Bibliographical Addenda*, but when we have mentioned Mrs. Kennard's novel and a few articles in the first two volumes of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, there is little more to say as regards recent work. Several interesting additions to the *Glossary* have, however, been furnished from older sources which we had previously overlooked, such as *Birds of Marlborough*, and a word-list in the 1881 vol. of *Notes and Queries*.

**Aaron's Beard.** Heads of *Allium vineale*, L., with the stiff young leaves growing out of the bulblets. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard).

**A-drag.** *Add :*—The late Mr. James Rawlence, of Bulbridge, informed us that this word must not be considered as by any means obsolete. The *A-drag*, originally a very heavy, clumsy machine, is still in use in Wilts. Two of the improvements on it used to be known as "*nine-share*" and "*eleven-share*" ploughs, according to the number of their tines.

**Afeard.** *Add :*—Sometimes **Afearst** in N. Wilts.

***Alder.** A boil or carbuncle. *Cp.* "*Aller*" and "*Allernbatch*," Devon. "She has the mark of an alder on her throat."—*Salisbury Journal*, advt., Dec., 1801. "I believe I have heard [alder] used (when speaking of a boil) in Wiltshire of late years."—T. H. Baker, in *Notes and Queries*, 28th March, 1896.

***All-to-hame.** Quite broken to pieces. S.W.

"There is a curious phrase, 'all to hame,' signifying broken to pieces, used both here [Hants] and in Wiltshire. Thus the glass, when broken, is said to be 'all to hame,' that is, 'all to bits.' The metaphor has been taken from 'spindly' wheat on bad ground running to halm, from the Old-English *healm*, now the West-Saxon peasant's 'hame.' 'All-to' . . . is used adverbially, in its old sense of entirely, quite."—Wise, *New Forest*, glossary.

**Anbye.** *Add :*—**Present-an-bye** is the form used at Yatesbury. N.W.

**An-pussy.** The sign "&," or "Ampassy," at the end of the alphabet in the old spelling-books, was usually known as **and-pussy** in Wilts, and was popularly supposed to represent a pussy-cat sitting up. N. & S.W., obsolete.

**As.** That. Sometimes re-duplicated, thus, "I don't know as how as I can go." N. & S.W.

**At.** (1) *Add :*—S.W. (2) *Add :*—S.W.

(3) "At cart," carrying or hauling, the word "wheat," "hay," "dung," etc., as the case may be, being prefixed. "At rip," reaping. N. & S.W.

**Athert-and-across.** Crossing in several directions. "In th' inside o' the spire there's braces athert an' across." N. & S.W.

**Athert-asquint.** Across anything in a diagonal direction. To plough a square field straight across from side to side would be to do it "*athert*," while to plough it from corner to corner diagonally would be "*athert-asquint*." There is a three-cornered piece of ground in Dauntsey Wood, which is known as the "Squint-piece." N. & S.W.

**Avish.** (A broad.) Half-witted, silly. (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.) **Aavish** or **Haavish** at Clyffe Pypard, where it is commonly used of children who are of weak intellect, silly, or spoilt, especially the latter. N.W.

**Back-friends.** *Add :*—***Back-fringe** at Chippenham. *(Hist. of Chipp.)*

**Back-side.** *Add :*—Still applied to a backyard in S. Wilts.

**Badger's flower.** *Allium ursinum*, L., Ransoms. N. W. (Calstone.)

**Bad, Bod.** *Add :*—(2) *n.* The outer shell of the walnut. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Bake.** (1) and (2) *Add :*—N.W.

(4) *v.* To toast bread. "Bake I a bit o' bread, do'ee, now, mother!" Invariably so used in N. Wilts.

**Bake-flint.** "Biak-vlints," the white shelly flints found on the thin stony pared land, or "bake," on the downs. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Bakky-Lamb.** A sheep. (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.) At Shrewton commonly used by or to children in speaking of sheep. S.W.

***Bald-rib.** A cut of meat, taken rather lower down than the spare-rib, and not having any fat in it. N.W. (Glouc. bord., occasionally.)

**Bams.** *Add :*—Also applied to leather leggings reaching up the thigh. **Straw-bams** and **Hay-bams,** make-shift leggings of straw or hay ropes twisted round the legs, often used in snow or very wild rough weather. N. & S.W.

When the Wilts Volunteers were first enrolled, it is said that some of the raw recruits failed to respond to the orders "Right—Left," being

unfamiliar with these terms and not knowing what they meant. The drill-sergeant was in despair, when someone suggested that he should get them to put a "*straw-bam*" on one leg and a "*hay-bam*" on the other, and then give the word of command as "Straw—Hay," and they would understand that fast enough!

***Bandore.** A violoncello. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

***Bandy-loft.** A hockey-stick, or bandy-stick. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Barley-dot.** A flat cake of barley-meal, baked on the hearth. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Barney.** *adj.* Rowdy, noisy. S.W.

**Bash, Bashet.** *Add:*—At Longbridge Deverill a raised terrace of houses, now pulled down, was known as "The Bash," or "Baish." At Harnham a raised foot-path is known as "The Bashet," while at Road some houses on the upper side of a similar path are said to be "on the Bash."

***Baulky.** Queer. N.W.

"A bottle nearly full of a liquid which had a peculiar taste. The ganger . . . remarked that it was rather 'baulky.'"—*Devizes Gazette*, 28th May, 1896, p. 8, col. 3.

**Bay.** (3) *Add:*—S.W.

***Beckhampton Grey Crow.** *Corvus cornix*, Hooded Crow. *(Birds of Marlb.)*

**Been, Bin.** Since, because. "Bein' I had a bad leg, I couldn't go." "Bin as the path goes athert the groun', thur baint room for s'many graves." N. & S.W.

**Bin as ever.** If ever. N. & S. W.

"A [the cyclist] come by I wi' a whish, an' I never heared un a comin', an' I'll warn as that turned every drop o' blood in my body, made I that bad, bless'ee, as I wurn't right aal day arter't. An' when a come by, I says, says I,—'Bin as ever you comes by I like that agen, I'll summons 'ee'—But thur, bless'ee, he wur a quarter o' mile on the rwoad avore ever I could get it out!"

**Beetle-headed.** A "boitle-yeaded chap," a blockhead. S.W.

**Beggars'-lice.** Grass-seeds. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Belly-heft.** "To live at belly-heft," to live in idleness, supported by others, but doing no work one's self. N.W.

**Bevel.** To level a heap of earth. S.W.

***Bibbity-bob,** To go. To dance up and down (S.) as a child on the knee. N. & S.W.

**Bird-starving.** *Add :*—S.W. (Shrewton, etc.)

***Bitten.** "A bitten dog," one addicted to biting. N.W. (Chute.)

Is this a survival of the old form of the present participle, in *-end* instead of *ing*?

**Blacky-more.** The Bulrush. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Bladder.** A disease in sheep, etc. *See* **Bloody-Bladder** and **Warning-Bladder.**

**Bleat.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Blind-house.** *Add :*—Not obsolete, but in common use still about Trowbridge, etc.

***Blish.** In the days of hand-reaping with the old-fashioned sickle, men who were caught "blishing" had their wages docked. It appears to have meant chopping or hacking down the wheat, instead of reaping it properly. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Bloody-Bladder.** A disease in sheep, so called by shepherds. A form of miscarriage in cow or ewe, often caused by too free feeding. A bladder protrudes, and death always follows. It is called "**Warning-Bladder**" by farmers. S.W.

**Blossom.** *Add :*—In a memorandum book kept by Thomas Gardiner of Titherton we find the following entry:—"1698. May 3. It snowed exceeding hard with very great blosumes."—*(Hist. of Chip.*, p. 191.*)*

**Blubber-headed.** Big-headed. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Bolt.** To protrude. "Bolting" or "bolted" eyes, prominent eyes. N.W.

***Borstall.** A path up a steep place. "He knew . . . every 'borstall' . . . on the Downs."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 143.

**Bottle Tom.** *Parus caudatus*, Long-tailed Tit. N. & S.W.

**Bottom.** (2) A ball of cotton or worsted. N.W., obsolete.

**Breezed.** The same as "spreathed" with cold. S.W.

***Brimmin-tucker.** A new hat. (Slow.)

**Broody.** Sour-tempered, sulky. N. & S.W.

**Brung.** Pret. of *bring*. N. & S.W.

**Buffet.** To swing the arms about, as workmen do in cold weather to warm themselves. N.W.

**Buffle.** To deal shiftily, to cheat. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Buffler.** A cheat. *(Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.*)* A shifty, cheating fellow, one who is not straightforward. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Bumble-footed.** Club-footed. N. & S.W.

***Bumbled.** "I be terble bumbled," hard up, etc. N.W. (Aldbourne.)

***Bummick.** Cow or ox. "Go an' sar the bummicks." S.W. (Deverill.)

**Bungey.** The inhabitants of Imber near Heytesbury, are derisively styled "*Imber Bungeys*" by their neighbours. S.W.

**Burn-bake.** (1), (2), and (3), *add* :—N.W.

**Bush-magpie.** *Pica caudata*, Magpie. N. & S.W.

"The old myth of the existence of two species—*i.e.*, the 'Bush Magpie' and the 'Tree Magpie'—is still firmly believed in here."—*(Birds of Marlborough.)* It should be noted that the so-called "Bush Mag." has a very much shorter tail than the "Tree Mag.," and is a smaller bird in every way.

**Butt.** A hassock, usually of plaited straw. N. & S.W.

**Butter-and-Eggs.** *Add* :—(3) A method of sliding, similar to the "Cobbler's Knock." N.W.

"I can do butter-and-eggs all down the slide. . . . The feat . . . consists in going down the slide on one foot, and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals."—*Ashen Faggot.*

**Button.** "He's a button short," or, "He hasn't got all his buttons," he is somewhat deficient in intellect. N. & S.W.

**By.** (1) For, "I hadn't the money to do't by her." N. & S.W.

(2) With. "I caan't doo nothen by her." N. & S.W.

**Caddle.** (2) *Add* :—Sometimes **Cattel** in S. Wilts.

(6) *Add* :—"How did you like the sermon, John?"—"Aw, thur, Zur, 't'ood a bin a main sight better if a hadden caddled the Scriptur so!" There was an old Wiltshire cobbler who used always to word his bills for making boots and doing small repairs to them thus :—"Making and caddling Mr. So-and-so's boots."

**Caddlesome.** *Add* :—(2) Troublesome. N. & S.W.

**Caddly.** Of weather, stormy, uncertain. N.W.

***Caffy Cottrel.** A simpleton.—*(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

***Caffy Noodle.** A simpleton. S.W.

**Calvary.** "False Hop—called 'Calvary' from the spots of blood on the leaf."—*(Diogenes' Sandals,* p. 85.*)* S.W.

***Candle-and-lantern fair.** See quotation :—

"We used [at Warminster] to call one of the smaller fairs (I believe it was the August one) "Candle-and-lantern Fair," presumably from the

difficulty of finding it; but the name *may* have come from a time when the wares offered in August would include preparations for winter evenings."—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 5, p. 23.

***Candle-tining.** Evening. *See* Tine. (1) N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Candlemas bells.** *Galanthus nivalis*, L., Snowdrop. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Casulty.** (1) *Add :*—Also applied to timber of doubtful soundness.

**Cank.** (1) *Add :*—"You'll cank me to death," talk me to death, surfeit me with gossip. N. & S.W.

(3) To gossip. "She's allus a canking wi' thuck thur gel next door." N.W.

**Catch.** (2) *Add :*—Of ground, to get hard. N. & S. W.

"An inexperienced man neglects to roll down his furrows, and finds after a few days of dry and sunny weather that the clods are 'caught,' and cannot be reduced until rain again falls."—*Marlborough Times*, 14th March, 1891. N. & S. W.

***Cattern-tide.** The Feast of St. Katherine, when the well-known Cattern Cakes were made.—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 1, p. 8.

**Charm.** *Add :*—Sometimes Churm is used.

"The birds . . . wur ael in a churm."—*Ashen Faggot.*

**Chatter-water.** Tea. *(Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxx., 125.*)* N. & S.W.

**Cheeper.** *Anthus pratensis*, Meadow Pipit. *(Birds of Marlborough.)* N.W.

**Chicken-corn.** Very poor corn, only fit for feeding fowls. "The second share has only yielded chicken-corn."—*Wilts County Mirror*, 27th Sept., 1895, p. 2.

**Chimp.** (2) *Add :*—N.W. (Chippenham.)

**Chism.** *Add :*—*(2) To strip potatoes of their sprouts. *(Hist. of Chipp.)*

**Chit-Jack.** The same as Shitsack.

**Chitterlings.** *Add :*—At Deverill the intestines of calves are known as Calves' Chadlens.

**Choke-sparrow.** Bearded wheat, which it is said birds find a difficulty in swallowing. N. & S.W.

**Christmas.** Holly, when used for Christmas decorations. "Why, you haven't a bit o' Christmas about the house yet." N. & S.W.

***Chuck-board.** See quotation :—

"Labourers playing at "chuck-board," which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray-like box placed on the trestle table."—Jefferies, *Great Estate*, ch. 4, pp. 67-8.

**Chump-head.** A stupid person, a dullard. S.W.

**Chump-headed.** (1) Stupid. S.W.
(2) Big-headed. N.W.

**Church Owl.** *Strix flammea*, White Owl. N. & S.W.

***Churly.** Dry, stiff, hard, as applied to the soil.

**Churn.** "Churn it down hard," press it down with the hand and work it up well, as in making a pudding. A form of **Churn.** N. & S.W.

***Clacker-hole.** The valve-hole in a pair of bellows. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Clacket.** (1) Noise, chattering talk. N. & S.W.
(2) *v.* To make a noise, to chatter, to cluck as a hen. N. & S.W.

**Clammer.** The tongue. "What's thee hangen' thee clammer vor?" "I'll make thee hang thee's clammer," *i.e.*, look dejected. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Clef.** "A clef of hay," a handful or small bundle. Perhaps a variant of **Kerf.** N.W. (Potterne.)

**Climtack.** *Add :*—A child always in peril.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.

***Clipping the Church.** An old Shrove-tide ceremony.

"In Wiltshire the children join hands round the Church, walk round three times, and say :—

'Shrove Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday, (poor) Jack went to plough,
His mother made pancakes, she scarcely knew how :
She tossed them, she turned them, she made them so black,
With soot from the chimney that poisoned poor Jack."—*Northall.*

*See* under *Shrove-tide* for another version.

**Clyty,** or **Clytey.** *Add :*—Diseased sheep are still occasionally spoken of as being "clyty." *See* **Clyten.** N. & S.W. (Salisbury, Huish, etc.)

**Cob-all.** A cupboard into which odds and ends are thrown. Perhaps a variant of **Cubby-hole.** N.W.

***Codnogger.** A gossip.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. Unknown to us.

***Collyfodger.** One who takes unusual care of himself.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th August, 1881. Unknown to us.

***Colt.** (1) A landslip. A slight slip of soil, as in the side of a grave. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)
(2) *v.* Of soil, to slip or cave in. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Come away.** To spring up. N.W.

"Owing to the long drought [barley] came away from the ground at different periods."—*Devizes Gazette*, 22nd June, 1893, p. 7, col. 2.

**Cooted.** *Add :—See* **Scoot.**

***Cop-loaf.** A square box of paste, with an apple in the middle, notched round the edges, and a cock's head made of paste on the top, with two currants for eyes. Only seen at Christmas.—*Wilts Notes and Queries,* No. 1, p. 9.

**Copse-willow.** A species of willow, often growing in copses. The wood is used for wedges, etc., in mills. S.W.

**Cork-and-farthing.** A very old game, played in country tap-rooms, but now nearly extinct. A circle was drawn with chalk round the bottom of a quart pot, at one end of the table. Sometimes the circle was traced with an awl, for permanent use. A cork was placed in the middle of the circle, with a farthing balanced on top. The players stood at the other end of the table, and with penny pieces tried to knock the cork away, so that the farthing should fall within the circle. The table was generally edged with hoop-iron at sides and top, so as to prevent the coins from rolling off when thrown. *(Mr. Slow.)* "A dapster, too, at cork-an-varden."—*Wilts Rhymes,* v., 16.

***Counting-out rhyme.** See quotation :—

"I can give . . . a genuine Wiltshire counting-out rhyme. The spelling . . . is phonetic :

"One-ry ownry ekry en,
Ferison, Ferison, ekry jen,
Egey, Pegey, Virgin Mary,
Egey, Pegey, club."—*Wilts Notes and Queries,* No. 6, p. 273.

***Cousin.** To agree to or with. "He won't cousin to that." S.W. (Harnham.)

**Coward.** *Dele* * and *add :*—In common use at Clyffe Pypard.

**Cow-down.** *Add :*—Still in use about Shrewton, Orcheston, etc., by the older people, who remember when cattle were sent out to graze there under the care of a cow-keeper, grazing at night only in very hot weather.

**Cow-gown.** A kind of smock-frock. N. & S.W.

**Crabby.** Snappish, ill-tempered. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard).

**Crankums.** (1) In children, ill-temper. N. & S.W.

(2) In cattle, some kind of disease. N. & S.W.

"He admitted it [the cow] was lame, and suffered from 'cranckums'—understood to be an injury to a joint."—*Devizes Gazette,* 9th Dec., 1897.

***Cree.** A cry of boys to cease play. *(Hist of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Cross.** To "put a cross" on a bill, to receipt it. S.W.

**Crutch.** (1) A cooking pot. *See* **Critch.** S.W. (Shrewton).

(2) An earthen jar for honey, etc. N. & S.W.

**Cuckoo,** or **Guckoo.** *Add :*—(2) A fool. N. & S.W.

**Cuckoo-flower.** (3) *Oxalis acetosella,* L., Woodsorrel.

**Cuckoo-lamb.** A lamb born out of season or in May. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Cuckoo's mate.** *Yunx torquilla,* Wryneck. N.W. (Marlboro'.)

**Cutty.** *Add :*—Sometimes **Scutty** in N. Wilts.

**Cutter-lug.** The bar formerly used to suspend a pot over the hearth. N.W.

**Dab.** To daub with clay or mortar, as a wall, bird's nest, etc. N. & S.W.

"I'll warn as thur'll be eggs in he afore many days, for he's wet a dabbin," said by a boy on finding the mud lining of a thrush's nest nearly finished.

***Dabbynointer.** A dirty person—*Notes and Queries,* 6th Aug., 1881. Unknown to us, but perhaps a variant of **Drab-anointed.**

**Dag.** To stab. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, Potterne, etc.)

**Dane.** *Add :*—About Chippenham, Calne, and Melksham, it is frequently said of a red-haired man that he is "crossed wi' the Danes."

**Dap-about.** To trip about lightly. N. & S.W.

**Dap upon.** To pounce down upon, unawares. N. & S.W.

**Darling.** The smallest or weakest pig of a litter. N. & S.W.

**Delticups.** *Ranunculus repens,* L., Creeping Buttercup. S.W. (Shrewton.)

***Detter** (? Debtor). A game of "Touch." N.W. (Potterne.)

**Dewbit.** *Add :*—Akerman's suggestion that it is so called because eaten while the dew is still on the grass is of very doubtful authority. It is most probably "Due-bit," the piece of bread given by custom to the labourer, when he had to go early to work. *Cp.* "Dew-cup," the first allowance of beer to harvest-men in Hants : "Dew-drink," with the same meaning, in the Eastern Counties : and "Dew-piece," a hunch of bread given early in the morning.

**Dew-pond.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Dill-dill.** The usual call to ducks. N. & S.W.

**Ding-dong.** "He went at I ding-dong," *i.e.,* hammer-and-tongs. N. & S.W.

**Dishabille.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Distinguisher.** An extinguisher for a candle was always so called formerly in N. Wilts.

**Dipper.** *Podiceps minor,* Little Grebe.

**Doorn.** *Add :*—**Durns.** *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N. & S.W.

***Dot.** "A Dot and a Don," a change of clothes. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* "Dot" is probably a corruption of *doff.* N.W. (Chippenham.)

***Dowdy.** Stunted in growth. (S.) S.W.

**Dowst.** (1) *Add :*—Dowse at Shrewton. Used of both the chaff at thrashing and the chaff given to horses.

**Down the Country.** About Deverill this term always means Dorset and Somerset.

**Drab-anointed.** An out-and-out slut. N. & S.W.

**Draft.** A picture. N. & S.W.

**Drag-rake.** The large wooden rake used in hay-making. S.W. (Heytesbury, etc.)

**Drang.** (2) *Add :*—Dring at Shrewton.

**Draw-sheave.** A draw-knife of iron (not a spoke-shave), with two wooden handles, used by carpenters and wheelwrights. N. & S.W.

**Drewty.** *adj.* Hands that are ribbed and cracked on the inside are said to be "drewty." S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Drip.** Of a sow, to give birth to a litter. N.W. (Shrewton.)

**Droxy.** *adj.* Rotten, decayed, as an old tree. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

***Drysy.** Dry, thirsty. "I wur main drysy." N.W. (Upavon, etc.)

**Dub.** *Add :*—N.W.

***Duck.** A game in which children place a small stone on the top of a large one, and bowl at it with other stones, as in Must. S.W. (Warminster, Deverill, etc.)

**Dudman.** *Add :*—"Like a Tommy Dudman," ragged, dirty, etc.

**Dumbledore.** *Add :*—(2) A dunce. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Dumble-headed.** Stupid. N. & S.W.

**Dunch-dumpling.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Dusty miller.** Any large white or light-coloured moth. N. & S.W.

**Dutch bay.** An open hay barn. S.W. (Shrewton.)

***Ear-bob.** An ear-ring. *(Slow.)* S.W.

***Egyptian.** *Geum rivale*, L., Water Avens. N.W. (Heddington.)

***Egyptian granny's cap.** *Geum rivale*, L., Water Avens. N.W. (Heddington.)

**Elder-trot.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., Cow-parsnip. *See* Hill-trot. S.W. (Durrington.)

**Eleven-share-plough.** An improvement on the "A-Drag," so called from the number of its tines.

**Elvers.** Eel-fare, eel-fry, young eels.

**Emmet-knoll.** An ant-hill. N. & S.W.

**Eye.** (1) The "eye" of a bridge is its arch. S.W.

(2) *See* under **Wiltshire eye.**

**Fall.** (1) A snow-storm. Also called "a vallen" or "a falling." N. & S.W.

"'Tis a unked road to kep to in a vall, is the downs road."—*Ashen Faggot*, p. 279.

(2) "There's a good vall o' lambs to-year," this is a good lambing season. N. & S.W.

**Fan, Van.** *v.* Children rioting about the nursery so as to create a current of air are asked "What be vannen about so vor?" N. & S.W.

***Fassy.** Smart, fine, fashionable. S.W. (Barford.)

***Fircoms.** The circumstances of the case. "I'll tell'ee the whole fircoms o't." N.W. (Trowbridge.)

**Fire-pan.** A fire-shovel. The usual Wiltshire term. N. & S.W.

**Firk.** (3) To stir up well, to disturb. N. & S.W.

"What wi' firkin' the ground about so for the stones, they roots won't never grow agen."

**Flake.** (1) *Add:*—Also **Flakett.**

**Flask.** A limp straw basket used to carry tools or food. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Flickets.** Tatters. N. & S.W.

**Flig-me-jig.** *Add:*—**Flitmejig**, a wild girl. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Flisk.** "A flisk o' rain," a slight shower. Also, less commonly, "A flisk of snow." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)

**Flittermouse.** The bat. N.W. (Chute, etc.)

**Flitters.** *Add:*—Also used of rags and tatters. N.W.

**Flop.** Thick liquid. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Flobber-chops.** An expletive. (S.) This really means "a dirty eater."

**Fole, Foal, or Vole.** Of ground, to slip or cave in. The sides of a grave often "vole in" during digging, *Cp.* **Colt.** N.W.

**Foolhardy.** (1) *adj.* "A foolhardy chap," one who is given to rough joking and horse-play, violent language, etc. See *Wilts Words*, p. 213, for an example. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)

(2) *v.* To lark about, play the fool, etc. N.W.

"Inspector Clark . . . met prisoner and asked him if he had anything in his shed which did not belong to him. Prisoner, after some hesitation,

said, 'Only a pump which I was foolharding with last night.'"—*North Wilts Herald*, 9th Feb., 1894, p. 5, col. 6.

**Fogo.** A bad smell. *Cp.* **Hogo.**

**Fore-eyed.** Fore-sighted.

**Foreright.** (2) *Add :*—N.W. (Chippenham, etc.)

***Four-eyes.** A man who wears spectacles will very often be spoken of as "ould Vower-eyes."

***Forum-Snorum.** Boisterous and rude.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. A variant, like *vorous-norus* and *snorus-vorus*, of *nolens-volens*.

**Fox-tails.** Catkins of *Salix*, Willow. S.W. (Orcheston.)

***Frack.** Fractious. N.W. (Chute.)

**French.** *Onobrychis sativa*, Lamk., Sainfoin. N.W. (Calstone.)

***Frike.** See quotation :—

"'Frike Friday [is] mentioned in connection with Hock-tide in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Thomas, Salisbury."—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, vi., 278.

**Frog's-meat.** Toadstools, fungi. S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Furze-chat.** *Saxicola rupetra*, Whinchat.

**Furze-hawker.** *Add :*—(2) "Vuzz-hacker," *Saxicola rupetra*, the Whinchat. *(Slow.)* S.W.

**Gait, Gate.** Fashion, habit, trick. "That's a nasty gait o' yourn, snuff-taking." S.W. (Deverill.)

***Gaited.** Sprung, slightly cracked.

**Gally.** *Add :*—When peas are boiling too fast, a little cold water will be poured into the pot, "to galler 'em."

**Gam-hocked.** Clumsy-footed, awkward. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Gape-snatch.** A fellow ready to catch at anything. N.W.

***Gapsnatch.** *n.* Something to gape or stare at. S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Gawcum.** A booby, a simpleton. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Gentleman's finger.** *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Gicksey.** *Add :*—(2) A schoolboy's "squeaker," made by cutting a tongue in a green corn-stalk, so as to vibrate when blown into.

**Gift.** A white mark on the finger-nail.

***Giggle.** To romp. (S.) *Cp.* **Gigletting.**

***Gimmace.** A hinge. This occurs very frequently in old parish accounts, disguised under many strange spellings, as "*Gemous*" at Steeple Ashton, 1636, and "*Jimmers*" at St. Thomas, Sarum, 1685-6. Obsolete.

**Gipsy.** *Add :*—*(2) *Luzula campestris*, Willd., Field Woodrush. N. & S.W. (Deverill, Heddington, etc.)

***Gipsy-flower.** *Geranium pratense*, L., Meadow Cranesbill. N.W. (Calstone.

**Glare.** To glaze over. "The road is all glared [glazed with ice] 'smarnin." "The baby's eyes is glared a'ready." S.W.

**Gogg-mire.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

***Google.** To hook out or cut roughly. N.W.

**Glutch.** *n.* A swallow or gulp of anything. "She can't take much, but one glutch is enough." N. & S.W.

**Gore.** *Add :*—* (2) *verb trans.* To gall or rub the skin off. Apparently not a corruption of *gall*. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Goslings.** *Add :*—(2) The large yellow catkins of the Sallow. S.W. (Warminster.)

**Gosling-tree.** The Sallow. S.W. (Warminster, occasionally.)

**Grammered in.** *Add :*—S.W.

***Granny-jump-out-of-bed.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L., Monkshood. (*Monthly Packet*, July, 1898.)

***Granny's cap.** *Geum rivale*, L., Water Avens. N.W. (Heddington.)

**Grave.** A hole in the middle of a loaf, popularly supposed to betoken a death in the family. N. & S.W.

***Green lily.** *Helleborus viridis*, L., Green Hellebore. N.W. (Heddington.)

**Ground-slade.** The very bottom piece of a plough. S.W.

**Grey Crow.** *Corvus cornix*, Hooded Crow.

**Grey Linnet.** *Linota cannabina*, Common Linnet.

**Guckoo.** *See* **Cuckoo.**

**Hackle.** *Add :*—(5) A shock of beans. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Hack-saw.** An old scythe-blade, or a piece of one, with the edge jagged into teeth, set in a handle, and used for sawing through iron rods, etc. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Hallege.** *Add :*—**Harrige** must probably be taken at times as being a softened form of "Whorage."

**Ham.** (1) *Add :*—N. & S.W.

**Hamper,** or **Hamperment.** Confusion, perplexity. When the horses in a team get all into confusion, or a ball of string is in a harl, it would be a case of being "aal in a hamper." N.W.

**Hanger-on.** A padlock. S.W. (Salisbury.)

***Hang up.** See quotation:—

"Though the wheat grew very luxuriantly during the winter, the March winds, particularly after frost, frequently blew the earth away from the plant, and left it (as the Wiltshire phrase is), 'hung up by one leg.'"—Davis, *Agric. of Wilts*, p. 50.

**Hang-fair.** *Add:*—The murderers of Mr. Webb were executed in March 1813, not in August. It was the murderers of Mr. Rebbeck who were hanged on 11th August, a few years later, thus naming the fair.

**Hanglers.** *Add:*—At Deverill such a hook is called "a hangles."

**Happer down.** *Add:*—***Happering,** a snapping of an ember in the fire.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. We have only heard it used of rain and hail.

**Harslet.** The pluck of a pig. N. & S.W.

**Heal, Heale.** (1) *Add:*—Also used of covering or earthing up potatoes, etc. (2) *n.* An unseen place. N.W.

**Heartless.** Heart-breaking. "'Tis heartless to see un go about lookin' so picked."

**Hedge-Cuckoo.** We sometimes speak of our western neighbours as "*Somerset Hedge-Cuckoos*," in taunting allusion to the old legend that they once built a hedge round the bird, to keep him from flying away.

**Hedge-pig.** The Hedgehog. Still occasionally used. N.W.

**Hefty.** *adj.* Heavy. N.W.

**Helyer.** *Add:*—S.W.

***Hip-shotten.** Halt or lame in the hip. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Hissing Owl.** *Strix flammea*, White Owl.

**Hit.** *Add:*—(3) Used, with the numeral affixed, of a clock striking. "A never stopped till the clock hut dree."—*Wilts Words*, p. 211. "Avore tha clock het vive."—*Wilts Rhymes*, 5th Ser., p. 2. N. & S.W.

**Hocks.** Feet. Defined as "legs" in Mr. Slow's Glossary. N. & S.W.

**Hook.** *Add:*—(2) "To hook taters," to hack or hoe potatoes. S.W.

**Hopscratch.** A game played by children. (S.) **Hopscotch.**

**Horned Owl.** *Otus vulgaris*, Long-eared Owl.

***Horse-conber.** A rude boisterous girl.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug, 1881. This is unknown to us, but may be intended for "Horse-comber," which might very well be applied to a masculine girl.

***Horse-peppermint.** *Ajuga reptans*, L., Bugle. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Huck-down.** *Add :*—Still in use in S. Wilts.

**Huckmuck.** (1) *Add :*—A kind of wickerwork strainer used in domestic brewing. S.W. (Deverill.)

(3) *Add :*—A muddle. *(Hist. of Chipp.)*

**Hud.** *Add :*—*(5) "A game of Hud," Hide-and-seek. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Hudmedud.** *Add :*—(3) "I've got my hudmeduds on," my worst or old clothes. N.W. (Grittleton, Brinkworth, etc.)

***Humble-com-bug.** The Humble bee. Formerly used about Devizes. N.W.

**Hunch about.** *Add :*—Used of a cow thrusting with her horns. N.W.

**Hurdles.** "There are ten 'sails' to each 'wattle hurdle'; the rods across are fixed by shackles, or 'raves'; and a hole, called a 'twilley' hole, is left in the centre of each hurdle for the insertion of the 'shore,' or pole, on which the shepherds carry them. The usual height for sheep-wattles is three feet." —*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 90.

At Clyffe Pypard the hole in the centre is simply the "stake-hole."

Also see under *Fold-sail, Fold-shore, Fossel, Hurdle-shore, Raves, Sails, Shackle, Shore* (2), *Wreaths*.

**Imitate.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Inamost.** Very nearly. "Vrim every varm inamoast within vive an twenty mile."—*Ben Sloper at tha Manoovers*, p. 20. N. & S.W.

**Ire.** Iron (A.B.). This form of the word is worth noting, from its frequent occurrence in the old parish accounts, as in those of St. Thomas, Sarum :— "1688—9, 14lb Iron and altering the Irework of a bell 9s." N. & S.W.

**Iron.** Weight, "heft." S.W. (Shrewton.)

A timber cutter, on throwing a large beech tree, remarked, "One wouldn't a thought there were so much iron in un."

**Jacky-pig.** (1) A pig. **Jakkypig.**—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. Used by children in N. & S. Wilts, and probably a form of "Chucky-pig."

(2) Sometimes applied to a boar. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Jag.** (1) *Add :*—"Oats . . . sown early on good ground, promise to be well jagged."—*Devizes Gazette*, 22nd June, 1893, p. 5.

**Jarl.** *Add :*—**Jowl** at Deverill, S.W.

***Jerusalem Cowslip.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L., Lungwort. (Farley, etc.)

***John and Mary.** A pair of country folk, or a tramp and his wife, coming along a road together, are usually thus spoken of. S.W. (Deverill.)

***John-Jack.** See quotation :—

"At Salisbury the Mummers used to be called John Jacks, and there was a fifth performer called John Jack, who was represented with a large hump-back, and concluded the play by coming forward and saying :—

"Here come I,
Little John Jack,
With my wife and family at my back,
Roast beef, plum pudding, and mince-pie,
No one loves them better than I!
God save the Queen!"—Parish, *Sussex Gloss.*, p. 138.

***Jubilee hunter.** *Rubus caesius*, L., Dewberry. N.W. (Calstone.)

***Juniper lecture.** See quotation :—

"She was famous for what they call in Wiltshire a 'juniper lecture." When I explain to the married men of my acquaintance that juniper wood possesses the quality of keeping alight for long periods of time together, and that when you think it's quite gone out, only a spark left, it begins again, if stirred up, glowing, crackling, and darting out flames, I need go into no further particulars."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, pp. 80—81.

***Jumpits.** Fits, convulsions. 'I be better now, but I've a had they hell-vire jumpits agen." S.W.

**Junket.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Kerf.** *Add :*—Also applied to a layer of earth.

"1730. May 13th. The Churchwardens to begin to remove part of this Churchyard into that of the Cathedral by taking off and carrying away a Kerfe of halfe a foot of earth the first yeare."—*Churchwardens' Accounts*, Sarum St. Thomas.

**Kernel.** A bluish glutinous lump in a certain joint of beef, which must be cut out, or it will taint the meat in cooking. *Cp.* **Mouse.** N.W.

***Kiddle-caddle.** A mess, confusion. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Kinkabobs.** Knots of wool on a sheep's back. S.W.

***Knawse of a knawsness.** Much the same as usual.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. *See* **Neust of a neustness.**

***Knee.** At Deverill, when the banns of marriage have been published once, it is customary to ask the man how his *knees* are this morning. *See* **Shoulder** in *Wilts Words.* S.W.

**Laiter.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

***Lambs' tails.** Catkins of hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, L. S.W. (Orcheston.)

***Land-robber.** *? Rumex.* "Butterdock (called by the country people 'land robber.')"—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 85.

***Lark-leers.** Waste land on the downs. S.W.

"The skylarks ascend in hundreds; giving rise to the old Wiltshire word, *lark-leer*, applied to these wastes—*leer* being the Anglo-Saxon word for empty uplands."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 135.

**Lass'n** or **Less'n.** Unless. "A wun't come, lass'n 'e be paid vor't.' N. & S.W.

**Lave.** (2) *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Lawrency.** *adj.* Lazy. N. & S.W., occasionally.

"Lawrency—lazy. Heard of an old Bishopstrowe body, "She's lawrency." —*Wilts Notes and Queries*, Dec., 1893, p. 150.

Lawrence appears to have been the patron saint of the idle. According to Cope's *Hants Gloss.*, he was originally a New Forest fairy.

"If a peasant is lazy, it is said 'Laurence has got upon him,' or 'he has a touch of Laurence.' He is still regarded with awe."—Wise, *New Forest*. Also see *E. D. S. Glouc. Gloss.*, and Parish's *Sussex Gloss.*

**Lease-cake.** A cake made from lease-corn. N. & S.W.

**Lent.** *Add :*—"1625-6. For the lent of a clapper at the buryall of Henry Mogredge 5d."—*Churchwardens' Accounts*, Sarum St. Thomas.

**Letter.** A spark in a candle. N. & S.W.

"A tiny spark on one side denoted a letter to whoever was sitting opposite it."—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 1, p. 8.

**Linet.** *Add :*—(2) Odds and ends of thread, etc. "Let I brush your gownd, Miss. You be aal auver linets." N. & S.W.

**Logger-head.** (1) *Cottus gobio*, the Bullhead. N.W. (Melksham.)
(2) A Tadpole. N.W. (Melksham.)

**Long-tailed pie.** *Parus caudatus*, Long-tailed Tit.

**Look up.** In both N. & S. Wilts "Look up" is commonly used instead of "Look out!"

***Looking-glass.** A wire set by a poacher across a hare's run. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Loppet.** (2) *Add :*—S.W.

(3) A tall ungainly person.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. "He's such a girt loppet," *i.e.*, a great shambling lout.

***Loppus.** "A long lazy loppus," an idle lout. N.W. (Trowbridge.)

**Louting.** Clumsy, loutish. N. & S.W.
"Girt louten chaps goo off we guns."—*Slow*, p. 46.

***Lurden-fever.** A fit of laziness. "He've a got the lurden-fever s'marnin'." S.W.

**Madell.** *Add :*—About Devizes sometimes called **Nadell.** At Deverill "Three-penny Madell" is known as **Tit-tat-to,** *q.v.*

**Main.** (2) In the example in *Wilts Words*, "frawk" is a misprint for "vawk."

***Mander.** To crow over. (S.)

**Marsh hen.** *Gallinula chloropus*, Moorhen. *(Birds of Marlborough.)*

**Masoner.** A mason. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Maunder.** To mouth at, to abuse. *(Hist of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Meggle.** Muddle, confusion. S.W. (Shrewton, etc.)
"A state of 'meggle' . . . a chaos of boxes, hampers, hammocks."
—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 100.

***Miconomy.** "In a miconomy," in low spirits. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Milkmaids.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L.. Greater Stitchwort. N.W. (Heddington.)

**Miller.** *Add :*—Also sometimes applied to a white butterfly.

**Mimp.** *Add :*—At Harnham this seems to be used rather of crouching down with shoulders hunched up, as :—"Her mimped auver the vire aal day, her wur so bad."

***Mist-bow.** A "white rainbow." S.W.
"Across the dusky air, a pale primrose bow suddenly projected itself from the zenith to the plain, spanning the bent of heaven . . . There was no rain at the time. A shepherd . . . said they called them 'mist-bows' on the downs : he often saw them on misty mornings, 'over against the sun.' I conclude they are what Tyndale *(sic)* describes as having seen on Hind Head : he calls them 'white rainbows.'"—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 100.

**Mizzy-mazey.** *Add :*—**Miz-mazey** is the form in use at Deverill.

**Mocking-bird.** *Salicaria phragmitis*, Sedge Warbler. N.W. (Marlboro'.)
From the manner in which it imitates the notes of other birds.

**Moile.** *Add :*—(2) To make dirty, to befoul. N.W.

**Mommick, Mommet.** *Add :*—Also used as a term of abuse, as—"You little mommet!"—you little wretch! N.W. (Potterne, etc.)

**Monkey-tree.** The Sumach. S.W. (Harnham.)

***Monk.** See quotation:—

"At the stone quarry situated on Clark's-hill, near Bowood-house, . . . great quantity of pottery has been exhumed near the spot . . . also one of those coins called by the Wiltshire peasantry 'monks.'—Cook's *Topographical Description of Wilts* (*circa* 1833), p. 55.

**Moocher.** The Blackberry. (S.)

**Mouch.** *Add*:—At Harnham the somewhat intensified form, **Mounch,** occurs, while on Glouc. bord, **Mich** is often used.

**Moulter.** To smoulder. "The vire's moulterin' away." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Mouse.** *Add*:—A muscle in the leg of a pig, rabbit, etc., which is believed to taint the meat, if not cut out before cooking. Should a ham not keep well, people will say, "You should have taken the 'mouse' out." *Cp.* **Kernel.** N. & S.W.

Jefferies, however, speaks of the "mouse" as a tit-bit:—"Pig-meat—such as spare-rib, griskin, blade-bone, and that mysterious morsel, the 'mouse' . . . But the 'mouse'—what was the 'mouse'? The London butchers can't tell me. It was a tit-bit."—*Amaryllis*, c. 12.

**Mow.** Part of a barn. *Add*:—S.W.

**Muck.** *Add*:—(2) *v.* To scrape together money, to hoard up in a miserly way. *See* note on **Mucker** in *Wilts Words.* S.W.

". . . .If in thease wordle
A voolish man there be,
'Tis he as's ever mucking goold,
An wunt a varden gie."—*Wilts Rhymes*, 5 Ser., p. 90.

**Muckle.** (2) *Add*:—S.W. (Deverill).

**Mudler.** A man whose trade is the building of "Mud" walls for hovels, gardens, etc. **Mud** is much the same as the well-known "Cob." S.W.

***Mug.** "That hot weather nigh mugged I"—nearly did for me. N.W. (Market Lavington.)

**Mummock.** *Add*:—**Mummucks,** small pieces. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

***Munday's-thing.** This term occurs several times in the Castle Combe *MS. Court Books. Cp.* **Rowless-thing.**

"A tenement and garden in Castle Combe aforesaid called a Mundies thing."—*Ibid*, 15th Nov., 4 & 5 Philip & Mary.

"A tenement with its appurtenances called a Mundaies thinge."—*Ibid*, 7th Oct., 5th Eliz.

**Musicianer.** A musician. S.W.

**Mushroom.** An overhanging head of snuff in a candle. N. & S.W.

**Must.** *Add :*—In S. Wilts this game is called **Duck,** *q.v.*

**Name.** To "name" a child is to baptise it privately. "He wurnt ever chrisened, only named." N. & S.W.

**Nannyfudget.** A nervous effeminate fidgetty person,—*Notes and Queries,* 6th Aug., 1881. *Cp.* **Nunny-fudgy.** N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Nawst.** Near, hereabout.—*Notes and Queries,* 6th Aug , 1881. *See* **Neust.**

**Newsy.** Greedy of gossip and scandal. N. & S.W.

**Next akin to nothing.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Niggle.** To find unnecessary fault with, to complain about trifles, to pick holes in a thing. N.W.

**Nincum.** A booby. N. & S.W.

**Ninnyhammer.** A simpleton. N. & S.W.

**Nippy.** *Add :*—(2) Sharp, quick. "She's terble nippy on young rabbits." —*Diogenes' Sandals,* p. 96.

**Noddy.** *Add :*—This may be the negative form of **Oddy,** vigorous.

**Nog.** (1) *Add* :—Also used of a small piece of bread, cheese, etc. **Nug** is a S. Wilts form.

(2) **Nogs,** the projecting handles of a scythe. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Nolens volens.** *Add :*—At Deverill to do a thing "vorus norus" is to do it negligently, not caring whether you damage it in the handling or not. **Forum-snorum,** *q.v.,* is given as meaning rude, boisterous, in the list in *Notes and Queries.*

**No-notion.** "A no-notion chap," a stupid fellow. "A no-nation place," one that is very much out of the way. N. & S.W.

**Noodle along.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Noodly.** *adj.* Foolish. An old woman at Salisbury said she wanted a proper bonnet, not one of the little "noodly" fashionable things in the shop windows. S.W.

**Norman.** An Alderney cow. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Nubblins.** Small lumps of coal. N.W.

**Numfudge.** "That's all numfudge," *i.e.,* rot, bosh. In common use about Trowbridge. *Cp.* **Nunnyfudging.** N.W.

**Nummet.** *Add :*—Sometimes called **Nemmy** in S. Wilts. The Rev. G. Hill says that about Salisbury **Nammet** is the twelve o'clock dinner,

while **Nuncheon** is a very small meal, a glass of beer and bit of bread, at 10 or 10.30, and again at 4.

**Nunch.** (1) An abbreviation of **Nuncheon.** N. & S.W.

(2) "He bain't nothen but a nunch," a poor weakly creature. N.W.

**Odds.** (1) and (2) *Add :*—S.W.

**Oddy.** *See* **Noddy.**

**Offal.** Pig-meat, *i.e.*, spare-rib, griskin, etc., as opposed to bacon. N.W.

**Oven-lug.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Over-look.** *Add :*—S.W., now nearly obsolete.

**Owl about.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Painted ladies.** Pink-and-white Sweet Peas. N. & S.W.

**Pamper.** *Add :*—"You're pamperin' wi' that lock till you won't be able to turn the key at all presently." S.W. (Deverill.)

**Pan.** A cart or waggon drag.—*Devizes Gazette*, 12th Nov., 1896, p. 3, col. 4. N.W.

**Parrock.** A paddock or small grass field. Still in use at Deverill. S.W.

**Parson's Nose.** *Add :*—Also used of a duck's tail. S.W.

**Paxy-waxy.** The thick gristle of beef. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Pea-shuck.** The shell of a pea.

***Pelican.** A pheasant out of season. "That's what we call hereabouts a pelican."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 142. Known as "Moko" (Macaw) in some counties. S.W.

**Peter-grievous.** *Add :*—**Pety-grievous** at Deverill.

**Peth.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Pethy.** *Add :*—S.W.

***Pickady.** To point or sharpen a pencil, tool, stick, etc. *(Slow.)* S.W.

**Pie Finch.** *Fringilla coelebs*, Chaffinch.

**Pin-awl.** A bradawl. S.W. (Salisbury.)

***Pink-more.** A rough kind of grass in the meadows, which cattle refuse, probably some kind of Carex. S.W. (Salisbury.)

**Pitch.** *Add :*—(11) *n.* The quantity of goods exposed by anyone in the market for sale. N. & S.W.

"A small pitch of cheese."—*Local paper*, Salisbury.

**Pity.** "Her face don't pity her," she doesn't look half as ill as she really is.

**Plough.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Plurals.** *Add :*——In S. Wilts **hourn** is still used as the pl. of *hour*.
"She weren't ill but two hourn."

***Plum.** Soft and yielding, as India-rubber. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Plutch.** A scab or blotch. S.W.

**Pog.** (1) *Add :*—To punch with the fist. S.W. (Deverill.)
(2) *Add :*—To plant potatoes. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Pond-beater, Pond-rammer.** A kind of beetle with the handle set slanting, used in puddling ponds. S.W. (Shrewton.)

***Popinjay.** *Picus viridis*, Green Woodpecker. *(Birds of Marlborough.)*

**Povey.** (1) An Owl. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)
(2) Plovers or "pluvyers" are occasionally termed **Poveys.** N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Powning.** The gable of a house. *Cp.* **Pwine-end.**
"The barge end of the pounynge of hys house."—*Castle Combe MS. Court Books*, 12 Eliz.
"To mend his poyninge end."—*Ibid*, 7 Eliz.

**Privet.** *Add :*—N. & S.W.

**Pronged.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Proper.** *Add :*—S.W.

***Puckfoust.** *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L., Puff-ball. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

***Puff-ball.** Some kind of game. ? obsolete.
"John Brewer . . . for playinge at Puf bale."—*Castle Combe MS. Court Books*, 10 Eliz.

***Pug.** *Add:*—(4) To punch. *Cp.* **Pog.** N.W. (Potterne.)

**Purdle.** *Add :*—Verb transitive in Deverill.

***Puvvat.** "All of a puvvat," all one mass of blossom. S.W. (Tisbury.)

**Quean.** *Add :*—At Deverill also this term is used respectfully, and may perhaps, be said to mark the position of the woman as "one in authority" in the household.

**Quest.** *Add :*—(2) *v.* To give tongue, as a dog when on a scent. N. & S.W.

**Quiff.** *Add :*—Both "quiff" and "to work a quiff" are in use in S. Wilts.

**Quilt.** *Add :*—***Quilp** at Chippenham. *(Hist. of Chipp.)*

**Quiset about.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Quodlins.** The Codlin Apple.

**Rail.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Raimy.** *Add :*—Raimsy at Deverill.

**Rake.** *n.* This word, heard at Salisbury, would appear to mean an irregularly built row of houses. "There'll be a rake o' houses run up along there."

***Rammel-milk.** New milk. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Rams-claws.** *Ranunculus repens*, L., Creeping Buttercup. S.W. (Deverill, Shrewton, etc.)

**Rappers.** Flowers of Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, L. *See* **Wrappers.**

**Rate.** "After the rate," properly, well. "I likes a thing done a bit aa'ter the rate." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Rave.** (2) *v.* To fasten a hurdle to its "shore" with a "rave," or loop of twisted hazel, rope, or wire. S.W. (Shrewton, Heytesbury, etc.)

**Rawney.** *Add :*—Bony. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Red Linnet.** *Linota cannabina*, Common Linnet.

**Red tail.** *Phoenicura ruticilla*, Redstart.

**Reed Sparrow.** (1) *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Black-headed Bunting.
(2) *Salicaria arundinacea*, Reed Warbler.

**Revel.** *Add :*—In some recollections of old Wiltshire life, recently published in the Devizes papers, "Revel" was persistently misprinted as "Reach," a "ghost-word" which might prove misleading to some future collector.

The Revel is generally, if not invariably, held on the day of the saint to whom the parish Church is dedicated, very frequently still following the old style.

There is a curious local rhyme in North Wilts, which some suppose to have been intended to indicate the order of the various feasts :—

> "Rowde, Potterne, and Marston,
> Little Cheverell, Great Cheverell, and Caaston,
> White Cleeve, Pepper Cleeve,
> Cleeve and Cleeveancy,
> Lyneham and lousy Clack,
> Cus Mavord and Dancy."

Others, however, consider it as a mere rustic *jeu d'esprit*.

**Ring.** *Add :*—Also S. Wilts. This noise is made to show your ownership of the bees, and is considered as entitling you to enter a neighbour's garden in pursuit. There is also a popular idea that the noise will make the swarm settle. *Cp. :*—

> "Tinnitusque cie, et Matris quate cymbala circum
> Ipsæ consident medicatis sedibus."—Virgil, *Georg.*, iv., 64.

**Rip.** "At rip," engaged in reaping. S.W.

**Ronk.** (1) and (2) *Add :*—S.W.

**Rowett.** Rough coarse grass. N. & S.W.

**Rowless-thing.** *Add :*—"In Anglo-Saxon nomenclature the epithet *Rûge* (or *Rúh*), the equivalent to our modern word rough, was applied to such places as were *rugged*, wild, or uncultivated—thus we meet in the Charters with *Ruan-leah*, or *Ruge-leah*, which is represented by the Wiltshire "Row-ley."—*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xvi., 248-9.

In documents of the middle of last century, relating to Deverill, such as leases of 1750—90, we frequently find such phrases as "a Rough-lease tenement" and "roughless" occurring.

**Rudder.** (1) and (2) *Add :*—S.W.

**Ruddle.** Red ochre. N. & S.W.

**Rumpy.** The game of hockey or bandy. S.W. (Salisbury.)

**Salisbury whites.** A kind of long-cloth. Obsolete

"Salisbury has . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury Whites."—Defoe, *Journey thro' Great Britain*, I., 324.

"As good Whites as any are woven in this county."—Fuller's *Worthies* (Wilts), II., 435.

***Scabs.** *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, Scop., Garlick Mustard. N.W. (Melksham.)

***Scarigen.** The same as **Shrigging**, *q.v.*

***Scarybaeus.** At Yatton Keynell the Figwort, *Scrophularia*, is so called by the old women. It is pounded up with lard, and made into eye-lotion. Our informant considers that the name is from some fanciful resemblance between the flower and the Scarabaeus beetle. But it is more probably a variant of **Squarrib** (Square-rib, from the shape of the stem), which is the name in use among old people round Chippenham. N.W.

**Scatlings.** A whipping. *Cp.* **Scotlan'.** S.W.

**Scaut.** *Add :*—(3) To lean against a wall, etc. "Put un up scautin' and then a wun't vall down." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Scoot.** To lean or slope away, or inwards. *Cp.* **Cooted** and **Scaut.** "Perhaps it would be better if the sides scooted a little." S.W.

**Scotlan'.** "She just about give un a scotlan' [a good blowing up] when he come home." *Cp.* **Scatlings.** S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Scraggle.** "A scraggling frost," a very slight one. *Cp.* "scrawling frost" in Glouc. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Screamer.** *Cypselus apus*, the Swift.

**Screech devil.** *Cypselus apus*, the Swift.

**Screech martin.** *Cypselus apus*, the Swift.

**Screech owl.** *Strix flammea*, White Owl.

**Scrig.** The scrag-end of a neck of mutton. N.W.

**Scriggle.** To take the last apples. N & S.W.

**Scrigs.** Small fruit left after the gathering of the crops.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.

**Scroff.** Rubbishy underwood to be cleared away. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Scrow.** (1) *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Scrubber.** A chain-harrow. S.W.

"Take them [the clods] . . . when just so mellow with the moisture they have imbibed as to be soft and friable, and just so dry as not to stick, and a chain-harrow, or 'scrubber,' will do more to reduce them than any amount of clod-crushing."—*Marlborough Times*, 14th March, 1891.

**Scullery-maid.** The Water-Wagtail. N.W.

**Scurling wheat.** Very inferior grain, given to the poultry. *See* **Tailings.** S.W. (Salisbury.)

**Scythe.** *Add :*—At Deverill the blade is the **Zive**, the pole is the **Zive-snead**, and the projecting handles thereon are the **Nogs**. S.W.

**Seg-cart.** *Add :*—This was a kind of two-wheeled barrow, with an arched rod across it, from which a tub was suspended.

**Seg-critch.** The vessel or tub on a seg-cart. S.W.

**Setting-pin.** A gardener's dibble. N. & S.W.

**Sewent.** *Add :*—A field where the whole crop was evenly grown would be said to be "suant."

*Add :*—(3) Sly. S.W. (Deverill, occasionally.)

**Shame-faced maiden.** *Add :*—*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., Star of Bethlehem. S.W. (Shrewton.)

***Shandy-foo.** A Cheverell person said of a fête in a neighbouring parish that there was "so much hollerin' an' shoutin' and shandy-fooin' at thic Veast, as you cudden hear nothen!" The Rev. A. C. Smith suggests that there may be some connection with *chants des fous*.

**Sheening.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Shepherds,** Folk-lore relating to. In Wilts it was formerly usual to place a lock of wool in a shepherd's coffin, to enable him on the Judgment Day,

when asked why he never went to Church, to prove that it was not in his power to go, as shepherds must be with their flock Sundays as well as week-days.

***Shepherd's thyme.** *Add:*—N.W. (Calstone.)

***Shepherd's-blue-thyme.** *Polygala calcarea*, F. Sch., Chalk Milkwort. N.W. (Heddington.)

**Shirp.** To trim up, as applied to water-courses, etc. S.W.

"The ditch is shirped and the hedge is levelled."—*Salisbury Journal*, 2nd March, 1895.

**Shitsack.** *Add:*—At Barford St. Martin both **Chit Jack** and **Shitzack** are in use.

**Shivery-shakeries.** *Briza media*, L., Quaking Grass. N.W.

**Shoot.** (3) *Add:*—"Within this Farme is a place called Pitt-poole, wherein a King upon his escape riding hastily down a steep Shoot was drowned."—*Aubrey.*

**Shore.** *Add:*—(2) A pole, as **Fold-shore**, etc. N. & S.W.

**Shove-halfpenny.** A game played in tap-rooms. Coppers are patted with the palm of the hand from the edge of a table towards a mark, and the loser pays in beer. Sometimes the table is marked out into several compartments, a corresponding number of coins being used, and the aim being to lodge a coin in every compartment. In this case the patting is done from the end of the table, which is often edged with hoop-iron, as for "Cork-an-Varden," to prevent the coins from falling off. N. & S.W.

***Shrigging.** *Add:*—**Shrigging** or **Scarigen**, clearing the orchard of any odds and ends of fruit left after picking. S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

**Shrike cock.** *Turdus viscivorus*, Missel-Thrush.

**Shrove-tide.** At Shrewton the following rhymes are sung:—

(1) "Knock, knock, knock!
Is the pan hot?
Is the pan cold?
Is the bread and cheese cut?
Is the best barrel tapped?
Please Ma' am, I've come a Shrovin'!
Eggs an' butter an' lard so dear,
That's what make I come a Shrovin' here!"

(2) 'Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, when Jack went to plough,
His mother made pancakes, she didn't know how;
She tissed 'em, she tossed em', she made 'em so black,
She put so much pepper in, she poisoned poor Jack."

The last four lines used to be sung by children in some parts of South Wilts during the ceremony of "Clipping the Church," *q.v.*

We have many local variants of No. 1, of which the following may be taken as fairly typical examples:—

(3) "We're come a Shroving,
For a piece of pancake,
Or a piece of bacon,
Or a little truckle-cheese
Of your own making."

(4) "A Shrovin', a Shrovin',
I be come a Shrovin'.
I'd like a nice meat-pie,
An' my mouth be ter'ble dry.
A wish a wur zo well a-wet,
To zing the viner vor a nit." [nut.]

(5) "A Shrovin', a Shrovin',
We're come a shrovin'.
A bit o' bread, a bit o' cheese,
A bit o' your fat bacon,
Or a dish o' doughnuts,
Aal o' your own makin'.
A Shrovin', a Shrovin',
We're come a Shrovin'."

**Silt,** or **Zeelt.** A kind of large oval tub, or sometimes a trough, used for salting bacon in. N. & S.W.

**Sim.** It seems. "Sim to I as her bain't gwain thur." N. & S.W.

**Skillet.** *Add:*—(2) A small pot with a handle, such as is carried by tramps to make their tea in. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Skimmenton.** *Add:*—**Skimitin'** in S. Wilts.

**Skivver.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L., Dogwood. So called, because it is used for making skewers. S.W.

**Slack-twisted.** Inert, unenergetic. N. & S.W.

**Slang-up.** *Add:*—(2) *n.* A slovenly draggle-tailed girl. N.W.

**Slicket.** *Add:*—(3) "'Twur tored aal to slickets," rags and tatters. S.W.

**Slire.** *Add:*—S.W.

**Slommacks.** A slattern. N.W.

***Sloom along.** To walk with an idle unenergetic gait; just the opposite of "swanking" down street.—*(Mr. Hammond Jones.)* N. & S.W.

***Sloomy.** *n.* An idle, listless, lounging kind of person. S.W.

***Slopper-hock.** Untidy about the feet, slipshod.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.

**Slouse.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Slut's-farthings.** *Add :*—In common use at Deverill and elsewhere. N. & S.W.

**Small Nightingale.** *Curruca atricapilla*, Blackcap, from its song somewhat resembling that of the Nightingale. N.W. (Marlborough.)

***Smoke-acre.** This word occurs twice—as "one smoak-acre, shooting East and West"—in a terrier relating to the common lands at Broadtown and Thornhill, N. Wilts, 1725. This piece of land may have been charged with the payment of "Smoke-silver" formerly, or the term may simply be a field-name.

In *Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem* we find the following instances:

"Inquisition taken at the City of New Sarum, 12th July, 8 Charles I. (1632), . . . *Edward Mompesson* was seised of . . . 1 acre of land called Smoak acre, lying in a certain field called Kingscombe, within the parish of Codford Marie."—p. 182.

"Inquisition taken at Marlborough, 6th October, 11 Charles I. (1635) . . . *George Mompessson* was seised of . . . 1 acre of land called Smoke acre, lying within the parish of Codford . . . Smoke acre is held of the King in chief by knight's service."—p. 185.

**Snag-gin.** An excellent liqueur made from small sloes. Also known as **Sloe-gin.** The sloes, or "snags," are bottled in gin.

**Snails.** Snails are much used as a remedy for rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, etc., as well as for broken knees in horses. Sometimes a black snail is simply rubbed into the part affected, while in other cases a poultice is applied.

"To prepare a 'snail' poultice, you have but to gather the small snails so abundant on the downs, crush them between two stones, and lay them on the part affected. A 'snail poultice' is believed in . . . firmly by 'Wiltshire vauk' for inflammation of the lungs and stomach."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 200.

**Snake bird.** *Yunx torquilla*, Wryneck.

**Snarl.** An entanglement in thread, etc. N. & S.W.

**Snoppet.** A small piece of anything, especially meat or bread.

**Snuff-candle.** *Lamium Galeobdolon*, Cr., Yellow Archangel. N.W. (Calne.)

**So.** "Mrs. Brown is so," is in the family way. Used in polite conversation as an euphemism. *Cp. Gen.* xxv., 22. Also used in the Cotswolds. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)

***Sobby.** Sodden. as ground soaked with long-continued rain. *Cp.* **Sobbled** and **Sogging-wet.** N.W. (Potterne, etc.)

**Solid.** Slow, sedate, steady. "Let th' ould mare go main solid, Bill, vor her beant so young as her wur." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Spacker.** *adj.* Bright, sharp, intelligent. *Cp.* **Spact,** clever: Cheshire. S.W.

***Spin-shaver.** "Spinshavers, or humble dore-beetles."—*Diogenes' Sandals,* p. 90. Probably cockchafers are here intended. S.W.

**Sprack.** *Add :*—*(3) Neat, tidy.

"Used . . . in this . . . sense in Wiltshire."—Wise, *New Forest,* Gloss.

**Sprank.** *Add :*—S.W.

***Squarrib.** *Scrophularia,* Figwort. *See* **Scarybœus.** N.W. (Chippenham.)

**Squish-gun.** A syringe. N. & S.W.

**Squy. Asquy.** "All squy," crooked, askew. "Thee's dravin' thuck there pwost all asquy." N.W. (Potterne).

**Stag.** *Add :*—(2) *v.* To tear, as the hand on a nail. S.W.

***Stannel Hawk.** *Falco Tinnunculus,* Kestrel.

**Star.** *Stellaria Holostea,* L., Greater Stitchwort. N.W. (Calstone, etc.)

***Star of Bethlehem.** *Stellaria Holostea,* L., Greater Stitchwort. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Starky.** (1) *Add :*—S.W.

*Add :*—(2) Brittle. Applied to paper which *breaks* when it ought not to do so. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

***Statesman.** A yeoman. This is in use at Aldbourne, but is no doubt an importation from the North of England.

**Steart.** (1) *Add :*—Compare *Start,* a stalk, etc., as—"Short shank, or short start. Pomme de cour pendu, an excellent apple."—*Cotgrave.*

(2) *Add :*—S.W.

**Steg.** To tear, to rend. S.W.

"My Sunday toggery . . . is staigged an torr'd."—*Ben Sloper at tha Manoovers,* p. 24.

**Stem.** (1) *Add :*—"William Dear's boy by the stem 3 weeks 1s. 6d."—*Old Rate Book, Harnham.*

(2) *See* **Water-stem.**

**Stepple.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Stick up.** (1) *Add :*—In common use at Deverill, S.W.

(2) To ingratiate one's self with anyone, but not necessarily with a view to sweethearting. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Stocky.** Short and thick-set. N. & S.W.

**Stog.** To surfeit with food. "He'd eat enough to stog a pig." S.W.

**Stomachy.** *Add :*—(2) Courageous, plucky. "He's a stomachy little chap."

*Cp.*—"A man he is . . . That bhoy has the bowils av a cantonmint av Gin'rils."—*Kipling.* S.W. (Harnham.)

***Stoop.** Five bundles of straw. *See* **Stipe.** S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

**Stout.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Stranger.** A smut hanging from the bar of a grate, or a bit of leaf or stalk floating on the surface of a tea-cup; both being considered to betoken that a stranger is coming to the house. N. & S.W.

**Strapper.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Strawk.** To strawk along, or strawk about, to shamble along in an ungainly fashion. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Stub.** *Add :*—(5) A short quill in a fowl's skin. N. & S.W.

**Stubbed.** Young birds whose feathers are not yet properly grown are said to be "stubbed." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Stun.** *Add :*—S.W. (Salisbury, etc.)

**Succoury.** *adj.* Sheltered. "Thuck theer carner's main succoury o' vrosty nights."

***Summer-boys.** A kind of mirage. S.W.

"We learned to know the downs under every aspect . . . by sunshine, when the mirage, or as the country people say, 'the summer-boys,' glinted over the hills."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 99.

"The 'summer-boys' danced on the distant hills."—*Ibid*, p. 31.

**Swank.** To swagger. "I zeed un a swanking down street." S.W.

**Swords.** The leaves of *Iris pseudacorus*, L., Yellow Iris. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Tack.** *Add :*—(4) Food in general. N. & S.W.

***Taffy noodle.** A simpleton. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* Also **Caffy noodle.** N.W.

**Tag.** *Add :*—(4) *v.* To drag. N. & S.W.

**Tailings.** *Add :*—Wheat is thus classified by farmers in South Wilts:—

(*a*) Best.

*b*) Seconds. These two grades are used by the gentry.

(*c*) Tail-end. Used formerly by the poor.
(*d*) Scurling. Given to poultry.
(*e*) Chaff.

**Take.** "To take to say," to keep company with. S.W. (Shrewton.)
"He took to say by a young woman."

**Take on.** To be grieved or vexed about anything. "Her took on ter'ble 'bout th' ould zow a dyin'." N. & S.W.

**Tan Hill Apple.** The Quarrenden. So called because it comes in about the time of the Fair at Tan Hill. N.W.

**Tang.** (1) *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Tasker.** *Add:*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Tea kettle broth.** Hot water poured on slightly buttered bread, with a pinch of pepper and salt. N. & S.W.

**Teart.** (1) and (2) *Add :*—S.W.

***Teazy.** Ill-tempered. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**There-right.** (2) *Add :*—S.W.

**Thief.** A spark or piece of burning snuff in a candle, causing the grease to run down. N. & S.W.

**Thill.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Thiller.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Threshle.** *Add :*—The part of the flail held in the hand is made of soft wood, and is known as the **Hand-staff.** The **Dreshol** proper is the hard knotty piece with which the threshing is done. "A pair o' dreshols"= a flail. *Cp.* "A pair of trucks," etc.

**Tick-fair.** A fair at which "Ticks" are sold by the farmers and dealers in wool.

"Sarum. Feb. 28, 1756. Whereas the Tick-Fair was kept in the Blue Boar Yard . . . This is to acquaint the Buyers and Sellers of Ticks that a Rank of Standings shall be set up opposite the Blue-Boar, only for the use of the Tick-Trade."—Advt., *Sarum Journal*, 1756.

**Tine.** (4) *Add :*—S.W.

**Tit-tat-to.** At Deverill this name is applied to "Three-penny Madell," *q.v.*, from the exclamation when the third man is successfully placed in the row. Elsewhere we have frequently heard some form or other of the following jingle used :—

"Tit-tat-to!
My first go!
Three jolly butcher-boys [dicky-birds, etc.] all in a row."

**Toad's-meat.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

***Toad's-mouth.** *Fritillaria Meleagris,* L., Snake's-head. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Toe,** to go over the. To bend the leg over the toe.

"A horse . . . lame on the off hind leg caused by sprained tendons . . . lately it had been going 'over its toe.' "—*Wilts County Mirror,* 7th Dec., 1897, p. 3, col. 2.

**Toil.** To disturb, to fatigue, etc. "He wur that weak, I thought as 'twurn't no good a twilin' on'in gettin' up." N.W.

**Tom-bird.** *Add :*—S.W., common. Also **Tom.** N. & S.W.

"They saw fowls at roost in the shed . . . [Prisoner] knocked four of them down—three hens and one tom-bird. It was a speckled tom."—*Marlborough Times,* 17th March, 1895.

***Tom-plough.** A plough with double shares. S.W.

"He was one of the few that could successfully manipulate a "Tom-plough."—*Diogenes' Sandals,* p. 98.

**Tommy-dudman.** A scarecrow.

**Tommy-toes.** Pigs' pettitoes. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)

**Traipse.** To walk (not necessarily in a slatternly way.)

"I bin a traipsin' about aal day droo the Vair."

***Traveller's-comfort.** *Galium Aparine,* L., Goose-grass. S.W. (Deverill.)

***Traveller's-rest.** Tansy. "The leaves are supposed to cure blistered feet."—*Diogenes' Sandals,* p. 98.

**Tree climber.** *Certhia familiaris,* Creeper. N. & S.W.

**Tree Magpie.** *Pica caudata,* Magpie. *See* under **Bush Magpie** for explanation of term. N. & S.W.

***Trespass.** A very old man at Christian Malford was said to be "on trespass," meaning that he had far over-stept the allotted years of man.

**Trick-and-tie.** To keep even with, to be a match for. N. & S.W.

"I'll keep trick and tie wi' un,"—keep even with him in mowing, or standing pots of beer, or anything else he likes to name.

**Trigger.** *Add :*—S.W.

***Trim-tram.** *Add :*—Also used at Chippenham. *(Hist. of Chipp.)*

**Trip.** (2) *Add :*—Also applied to a brood of chicken at Barford.

***Trit-trot.** To tramp about. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* N.W.

**Truckle-muxen.** A child fond of rolling in the mud. S.W. (Deverill.)

"Get on in there out of the dirt, Nellie, or thy father'll wonder whose little truckle-muxen 'tis runnin' about house."

**Trumpery.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Tuck.** (1) and (2) *Add :*—S.W.

(3) *Add :*—"A tucking wind." N. & S.W.

***Turnpike.** *Add :*—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Tuzzy-muzzy.** (1) A girl waddled up in a mantle, boa, muff, etc., would be said to look a "reg'lar tuzzy-muzzy." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

(2) Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L., Burdock.

(3) About Clyffe Pypard this is still used in the sense given by Halliwell under *Tuzzimuzzy* (2). N.W.

***Twilley-hole.** The stake-hole in a hurdle. *See* **Hurdles.** S.W.

***Twining.** A flat cake, etc. *See* **Twinge.** N.W., occasionally.

**Upstairs, to go.** Of a woman, to be about to be confined. N. & S.W.

**Upping-stock.** *Add :*—S.W.

***Urchin.** A Hedgehog. Still used at Chute, etc. N.W.

**Vamp.** *Add :*—(2) "To vamp down a vire," to make it up so as to last a long time. S.W.

**Vandyke.** (1) *v.* To be flauntingly dressed. "How her wur vandyked 'isterday!" N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

(2) *n.* A flaunting figure. "What a vandyke her wur!" N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, occasionally.)

**Wag.** *Add :*—(4) *n.* A movement, a "waft" of air. N. & S.W.

"Skiercely a wag a hayer wur blowin ael thic day."—*Ben Sloper at tha Manoovers*, p. 5.

**Water-hen.** *Gallinula chloropus*, Moorhen.

**Water-sparrow.** *Salicaria arundinacea*, Reed Warbler.

**Water-stem.** The period during which any particular meadow is by the water-meadow regulations entitled to the use of the water from the main carriage. S.W. (Downton.)

**Watchet.** *Add :*—S.W.

***Wax-works.** *Polygala*, Milkwort. (Farley.)

**Weigh-jolt.** *Add :*—N.W. (Chippenham.)

**Well-drock.** *Add :*—Common at Deverill, S.W.

**Whatever.** Under any possible circumstances. N. & S.W

"I told un I ould'n spend thuck shillin, not whatever."

**Whinnock.** To neigh, to whinny. (S.) S.W.

**Whippence.** *Add :*—S.W.

**Whiss-gigg.** (2) *Add* :—S.W.

***Whist, Weist.** Wretched. *(Hist. of Chipp.)* A Devon word.

**White-listed.** Streaked, or "listed" with white, as a badger's face is. S.W.

**Whiver.** (1) *Add* :—"The wind whivers over the roof." N. & S.W.

***Whoopum-poopum.** The bassoon. "A do play th' 'oopum-poopum at Church o' Zundays." S.W.

***Wiggle.** To inveigle. S.W.

**Wiggle-wants.** *Briza media*, L., Quaking Grass. S.W.

***Wiltshire disorder.** The "Goggles" in sheep.

"The reason, perhaps, why this complaint has been lately [1794] known as the Wiltshire disorder, is, that most of the Wiltshire wethers are sold off when lambs, and are fattened before they are two years old; and the pushing them with high keep at so early an age, will most assuredly discover the goggles, if they be in the blood."—Davis, *Agric. of Wilts*, p. 146.

***Wiltshire eye.** See quotation :—

"The 'Wiltshire eye' is known to recruiting officers. It is a muddy hazel-grey very prevalent in the county, and common also in the West Riding of Yorks. The recruiting surgeons seem to have classified it as hazel, but some would call it grey. I make it neutral. . . . Eyes of a neutral undecided tint between light and dark, and green brown and grey. . . . the 'Wiltshire eye.'"—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, vol. i , p. 566, quoted or condensed from Beddoe's *Races of Britain*, pp. 145, 251.

**Winding-sheet.** A flat fold of grease down the side of a guttering candle, supposed to forebode a death in the house. N. & S.W.

**Within-amost.** "I done it within-amwost," just managed to do it. "He got there within-amwost," only just got there. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Wivel.** *Add* :—To veer about, as wind. N. & S.W.

**Wrappers, Wroppers,** or **Rappers.** Flowers of *Digitalis purpurea*, L., Foxglove.

**Y.** *Add* :—The "free infinitive" in Y is still used in S. Wilts occasionally, as I'll milky," will undertake to do the milking, if engaged as farm servant.

**Yap.** (2) *Add* :—S.W.

**Yawt,** or **Yaught.** (1) *Add* :—Also **Yote.** (S.) S.W.

(2) To pour into, as molten metal; to solder in.

"1593-4. 29-lb of leade to yote in the hookes that the new dore hanges in."—*Parish accounts.*

**Yeomath.** *Add* :—Compare "Yew-game," for "Yule-game," in *Calgrave*.

**Yoppingal.** *Picus viridis*, Green Woodpecker. N.W., occasionally.

**Zam.** (2) To cook imperfectly. Meat not sufficiently "browned" by the fire is "zammed" or "sammed."

## Bibliographical Addenda.

Notes and Queries, 6th Series, IV., Aug. 6th, 1881, pp. 106-7.

"Wiltshire Provincialisms.—An old friend, a native of Wilts, has kindly sent me a note of the following provincialisms, now almost obsolete. . . . W.M.B."

The list comprises fifty words:—*Aumoo; Avish: Bakkylamb; Buffler; Caddle; *Codnogger; *Collyfodger; Cham; Cleavy; Climbtack; *Dabby-nointer; Daddiky; Daglett; Duddered; Dumbledar; Dunch; Drunge; Forum-snorum; Gearn; Halledge; Happering; Hayto; Heel-out; *Horse-conber; Hud-me-dud; Jakkypig; Knawse of a knawsness; Loppett; Lumper; Nunny-fudget; Nawst; Plim; Ply; Pure, quite pure; Scob; Scrigs; Shramd; Slat; *Slopper-hock; Snop; Squish; Squish-gun; Stocky; Stowl; Tack; Tallet; Teart; Vinney; Yaut; To yaut it up.* We have as yet been unable to obtain any confirmation of the words marked with an asterisk, but the others have already been given in *Wilts Words*, or appear in the present paper, under one form or another, with the exception of "*Scob*, a dark hole or cupboard," which is merely an old school term, applied at the Grammar School, Marlborough, to the boxes with hinged lids, forming seats to the desks. The word occurs in the school accounts at least as far back as 1660, and is used in a somewhat similar sense at Winchester. The definitions given are fairly accurate, except that *Teart* and *Vinney* are treated as nouns, instead of adjectives. Judging from internal evidence, the compiler was probably from North Wilts. As the greater part of the words given may be said to be still in common use, the statement that they are "now almost obsolete" needs some qualification.

History of Chippenham. By Rev. J. J. Daniell. 1894.

History of Warminster. By the same. 1879.

Diogenes' Sandals. By Mrs. Arthur Kennard. 1893. Scene near Salisbury.

Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Wilts. By G. A. Cooke. New edition. *circa* 1833.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries. Vols. I. and II.

Birds of Marlborough, being a Contribution to the Ornithology of the District. By Everard F. im. Thurn. 1879. Contains many local bird-names.

**The Ashen Faggot: a Tale for Christmas.** By Thomas Hughes. 1889. Originally appeared in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Jan., 1862. North Wilts Dialect.

**A Wiltshire Ballad.** By Alan Brodrick. *Newbery House Mag.*, March, 1894, p. 235.

**A Wiltshire Ballad.** "O! the Pity of It." *Pall Mall Budget*, 21st June, 1894, p. 24.

**Littel Daizy.** *Ibid*, 2nd Feb., 1895, p. 23.

**Stwöanhenge. Wiltshire Ballade** (*sic*). *Ibid*, 3rd Jan., 1895, p. 14.

**The Fifth Series of Wiltshire Rhymes and Tales in the Wiltshire Dialect.** By Edward Slow. 1895.

**Wiltshire Rhymes, with Glossary of over 1000 words used by the Peasantry in the Neighbourhood of Salisbury.** By E. Slow. 1898.

**Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee Zelebrayshun.** By E. Slow, 1897.

**Ben Sloper at tha Military Manoovers on Zalsbury Plaain.** E. Slow. 1898.

**Bob Beaker's Visit ta Lunnen ta zee tha Indian and Colonial Exhibition.** E. Slow. 1896.

**Aunt Meary's Soup—a True Story.** E. Slow. 1897.

**The King and Queenes Entertainment at Richmond. After their Departure from Oxford: in a Masque, presented by the Most Illustrious Prince, Prince Charles, Sept. 12th, 1636.** Oxford. MDCXXXVI. We hope in a future number to reprint this *Masque*, with notes. Most of the speakers were Wiltshiremen, but their attempts at the dialect are not very successful.

**Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Edmund's and S. Thomas's, Sarum, 1443—1702, with other documents.** By H. J. F. Swayne. 1896.

**Wiltshire Words, a Glossary of Words used in the County of Wiltshire.** By G. E. Dartnell and the Rev. E. H. Goddard. London. Henry Frowde. 1893. Price 15*s.* net.

**Wiltshire Words.** By J. U. Powell. Paper in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. xxx., p. 117.

**The English Dialect Dictionary.** Edited by Professor Joseph Wright, M.A., Ph. D., D.C.L., Parts I.—VI. (A—Dinner) already issued. A work of the highest importance to every student of dialect.

# Wilts Obituary.

**Rev. John Jeremiah Daniell,** died Nov. 27th, 1898, aged 79. Buried at Langley Burrell. Deacon (Manchester), 1848. Priest (Exeter), 1850. Curate of Gerrans, Cornwall, 1848—50; Menheniot, 1850—53; Kington Langley, 1858—65. Vicar of Langley Fitzurse, 1865—71. Curate of Warminster, 1871; Wilton, 1872—77; Vicar of Winterbourne Stoke and Berwick St. James, 1877—79. Rector of Langley Burrell, 1879 until his death. J.P. for Wilts. A man of great earnestness, personal piety, and devotion to duty as a parish priest. Known as a mission preacher, and above all as a strong (some said "fanatical") total abstainer. He was possessed of considerable literary ability and refined scholarship. He restored the chancel of Langley Burrell Church, largely at his own cost. His wife predeceased him. He had no children.

Obit. notices, *Bath Daily Chronicle*, Nov. 28; *Guardian*, Nov. 30; *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1, 1898.

He was the author of the following works:—

"Geography of Cornwall." Truro: J. R. Netherton, 1854. Fcap. 8vo. pp. 226. Price 5*s.*

The second and third editions of this book were as follows:—

"A Compendium of the History of Cornwall by the Rev. J. J. Daniell, with Corrections, &c., by J. H. Collins, F.G.S." Truro: Netherton & Worth. 1880. Cr. 8vo. pp. 340. Price 6*s.* 6*d.*

"A Compendium of the History and Geography of Cornwall by the Rev. J. J. Daniell, Third Edition with corrections and large additions by J. H. Collins, F.G.S." Truro. 1894. Netherton & Worth. Cr. 8vo, pp. 476. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

"The Saintly Life of Mrs. Margaret Godolphin, compiled from 'The Life of Mrs. Godolphin, by John Evelyn, edited by Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford,' and from other sources." 2nd edition. Oxford and London. John Henry and James Parker. 1864. Sm. 16mo. Paper covers. pp. 57. Written when he was Curate of Langley Fitzurse.

"Lays of the English Cavaliers." J. Parker & Co. Oxford & London. 1866. Square 8vo. Cloth. pp. iv., 166.

The poems in this volume which directly concern Wiltshire are "The Fall of Wardour Castle," "Margery Hunt," and "The Discomfiture of Sir James Long."

"Eight Sermons, &c." (Printed at Warminster.) London. 1872. 8vo. pp. 104.

"A Book of Prayers for Young Persons, by John J. Daniell, late Vicar of

Langley Fitzurse." 2nd edition. Warminster: B. W. Coates, Market Place. 1872. Price Fourpence. Royal 32mo.

A little paper-covered book, pp. 54.

"Strong Drink and Christian Duty." Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury: Brown & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. 1875. pp. 36.

This is a tract written by the author when senior Curate of Wilton in favour of the strictest total abstinence, in favour even of banishing alcoholic wine from the Holy Communion.

"The History of Warminster, with a View and Map of the Town and Neighbourhood." London: Simpkin & Co.; Warminster: B. W. Coates. Cr. 8vo. 1879.

"The Life of George Herbert, of Bemerton." S.P.C.K. London. 1893. Post 8vo. Cloth. pp. 328.

New edition, 1899.

For notice of this book see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., 317.

"The History of Chippenham, compiled from researches by the author and from the collections of the late Rev. Canon Jackson, F.S.A." R. F. Houlston, Chippenham and Bath, 1894. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. Price 5*s.* net. pp. 248.

For notice see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxviii., 63.

"Verses by the Rev. J. J. Daniell, Rector of Langley Burrell." Chippenham: R. F. Houlston. Post 8vo. Sewed. (1898.) pp. 18.

Contents:—The Wreck of the Avon Maid—Bath Abbey Bells—Emma's Grave in Langley Fitzurse Churchyard—Alleluia—Lauds—Hymn 341 A. & M., as approved by the author—Johnnie's Grave in Lansdown Cemetery, Bath—Aspirations—Death of Richard Carew, of St. Anthony, Cornwall.

"Chippenham and the Neighbourhood during the Great Rebellion." Paper in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii, 292—317.

**Rev. William Henry Awdry,** died February 18th, 1899, aged 63. Buried at Ludgershall. Born 1835. He was the eldest son of Mr. West Awdry, of Chippenham. He was educated at Ilminster, Winchester College, and Exeter College, Oxford. B.A., 1857; M.A., 1862 [Crockford says 1860]. Deacon, 1858; priest, 1859, by Bp. of Lichfield. Curate of West Felton, Salop, 1858—60; Quedgley, Gloucestershire, 1860; Compton Bassett, Wilts, 1860—62; Ludgershall, 1862—72, when he became Rector, and held the living until his death. J.P. for Wilts, he was Chairman of the Bench for the Everleigh and Pewsey Division, and was a prominent member first of the Andover and afterwards of the Pewsey Board of Guardians, the parish having been transferred from the former to the latter union. He was for some time a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. He was a good example of the best type of "Sporting Parson," now becoming so rare. Nobody was a keener sportsman, or knew more about horses and hounds than he did. In his earlier days he had been a conspicuous cricketer and athlete, and throughout his life he was very closely in touch with all branches of country and county matters. He was thus widely known and much respected, but by none

more so than by the inhabitants of his own parish of Ludgershall, as the very large attendance at his funeral showed.

The *Daily Mail*, Feb. 24th, quoted by the *Devizes Gazette*, March 2nd, 1899, in an article headed "A Great Hunting Parson, who was also an excellent Shot and ardent Angler," says:—"Since the death of the Rev. 'Jack' Russell of Devonshire he has been regarded as the greatest of hunting parsons, and there can be no doubt that he has deserved his reputation."

The *Andover Advertiser*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, March 2nd, says:—"His many fine qualities of head and heart enabled him to easily win his way to the esteem of his parishioners, and the more they knew him the deeper that feeling grew, till we can unhesitatingly say that if ever a Rector was loved in his parish it was the Rev. W. H. Awdry."

*Horse and Hound*, Feb. 25th, 1899, a paper in which he often recorded sport in the Tedworth country under the signature "A.H.W." says of him: "A most consistent Churchman, a true friend, a kindly and genial host, and a thorough all round sportsman. . . . He was captain of Winchester College Eleven in 1853, captain of football, an adept in the 'noble art of self-defence,' and a capital runner. . . . The present actual existence of a well-known pack of otter hounds is largely due to his tact and influence. He himself, some years ago, kept a private pack of dwarf beagles, with which he showed good sport for eight seasons."

Other obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 23rd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, March, 1899.

**Rev. Frederick William Wellburn,** died March 20th, 1899, aged 55. Buried at Overton. Educated at St. Peter's School, York, and Jesus College, Camb. Deacon, 1867; priest, 1868, by Bp. of Salisbury. Curate of Osmington, Dorset, 1867—69; Netherbury, Dorset, 1869—72; St. M. M., Peckham, 1872—75. Vicar of Overton-cum-Fyfield with Alton Priors, 1875 until his death. An evangelical, he was much respected and beloved in his parish.

Obit. notices, *Marlborough Times*, March 21st; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.

**Rev. John Henry Warneford,** died March 6th, 1899, at All Saints' Vicarage, Salterhebble, Halifax. Worcester College, Oxon. B.A., 1841; M.A., 1844. Deacon, 1843; priest, 1844, by Bp. of Hereford. Second Master Lucton Grammar School, 1842—44. Curate of Waddington, 1845—56. Vicar of Salterhebble, Halifax, 1846, until his death. Hon. Canon of Wakefield, 1889. He was the representative of the ancient Wiltshire family of Warneford, and the owner of Warneford Place, Highworth.

**Rev. Arthur Kemble,** died March 1st, 1899. Buried at Berwick St. John. Born Feb. 17th, 1844. Scholar of Winchester and of New Coll., Oxon. B.A., 1867; M.A., 1870. Deacon, 1870; priest, 1871, by Bp. of Glouc. and Bristol. Curate of St. Paul's, Clifton, and Master at the College, 1870—72. Vicar of East and West Looe, Cornwall, 1872—80. Rural Dean

of West, 1876—80. Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Salisbury, 1882—85. Rector of Berwick St. John, 1880 until his death. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. He had been since 1888 an Examiner for the Diocesan Board of Education, and was District Councillor and Guardian. Much beloved for his courtesy and benevolence.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, March 9th; *Wilts County Mirror*, March 10th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.

**Rev. Henry Thomas Armfield,** died Dec. 20th, 1898, aged 62. Foundation Scholar of Pembroke Coll., Camb. B.A. (37th Wrangler), 1858; M.A., 1862. Deacon, 1859; priest, 1860, by Bp. of Worcester. Second Master of Atherstone Grammar School; Curate of Armley, Leeds; Priest Vicar of Salisbury Cathedral, and Vicar of the Close, 1863—79; Succentor, 1876—79; Vice-Principal of Sarum Theol. Coll., 1869—79; Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex, 1879—95; and Rural Dean of Halstead, 1892—95, when he resigned his living. Elected F.S.A., 1873.

Obit. notice, *Standard*, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

Author of:—

"The Gradual Psalms, a Treatise on the Fifteen Songs of Degrees, with a Commentary based on ancient Hebrew, Chaldee, and Christian Authorities."

"The Three Witnesses, the Disputed Text in St. John." 1883.

"Tithe Rent Charge Troubles." 1890.

"Incomes of the Clergy." 1892.

"The Legend of Christian Art illustrated in the Statues of Salisbury Cathedral." Cr. 8vo. Salisbury and London. 1869.

"Guide to the Statues in the West Front of Salisbury Cathedral." Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury and London. 1869.

**Rev. Richard John Milner,** died at Hastings, January 18th, 1899, aged 49. Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxon. B.A., 1872; M.A., 1875. Deacon, 1873; priest, 1874, by Bp. of London. Curate of St. George the Martyr, Holborn, 1873—77; Lower Sydenham, 1877—79. Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Lower Sydenham, 1879—83; Rector of Stock Gaylard, Dorset, 1883—92; and at the same time Vicar of Caundle Stourton, Dorset, 1886—92; Vicar of Coombe Bissett with Homington, Wilts, 1892 until his death. He was best known in the Diocese of Salisbury for his valuable services for ten years as the Treasurer of the "Diocesan Societies," for which he was fitted by the possession of conspicuous financial abilities.

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 27th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, February, 1899.

**Rev. Alexander Headley,** died Feb. 15th, 1899, aged 73. Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, 1847; St. Bee's Theolog. Coll., 1850. Deacon, 1852; priest, 1853, by Bp. of Chichester. Curate of Easebourne, Sussex, 1852—54; Christian Malford, Wilts, 1854—56. Rector of Hardenhuish, Wilts, 1857—1890, when he resigned. Rector of Kelloways, Wilts, 1883—84.

Took much interest in the Chippenham Union, first as Guardian and afterwards as Chaplain of the Workhouse. Was active also in many other local matters. He wrote many articles in the *Journal of Horticulture*, on gardens, poultry, &c.

Obit. notice. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 16th, 1899.

**Rev. Matthew Plummer,** died Dec. 25th, 1898, aged 90. Son of Matthew Plummer, of Sheriff-Hill House, who died Dec. 25th, 1856, aged 84. Jesus Coll., Cambridge. B.A., 1831; M.A., 1834. Deacon, 1831 (Carlisle); priest, 1832 (Bristol). Curate of Heworth, 1831—34. Vicar of Heworth, 1834—77. Rector of Stratford Tony, Wilts, 1877 until his death. He is survived by his wife and three sons, the Rev. Dr. Plummer, Master of University Coll., Durham; Rev. Charles Plummer, Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; and Lt.-Col Plummer, Governor of Parkhurst Prison. During his incumbency Stratford Tony Church was restored.

He was author of "The Clergyman's Assistant," 1846, and "Observations on the Book of Common Prayer," 1847.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, Dec. 29th, 1898; *Guardian*, Jan. 4th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1899.

**Canon Thomas Neville Hutchinson,** died May 6th, 1899, aged 72, buried at Broad Chalke. Born at Birmingham, 1826. Educated at King Edward's School in that city. Scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb. B.A. (15th Wrangler), 1854; M.A., 1859. Deacon, 1854; priest, 1855, by Bishop of Chester. From 1854 to 1860 he was Vice-Principal of Chester Diocesan Training College. In 1860 he became Second Master at King Edward's School, Birmingham; and in 1865 Natural Science Master at Rugby. Here he remained until he became Vicar of Broad Chalke in 1882. He resigned the living in 1898. He became Rural Dean in 1896, and Preb. and Canon of Salisbury, 1898. A man of wide and varied knowledge, especially in science and mechanics. He did a remarkable work as Science Master at Rugby, and was greatly loved and respected by his parishioners at Broad Chalke, to whom for sixteen years he entirely devoted his life.

Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, May 12th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, June 1899.

**Samuel Sargent Pugh,** born Nov. 21st, 1825; died Jan. 8th, 1899, aged 73. Buried at Devizes. He was twice married, and leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters. He came to Devizes as Pastor of the New Baptist Chapel in 1858, previously holding a similar position at Southampton. In later life he became a Churchman. He was known best as the Principal of the Devizes Grammar School, which he founded in 1871, and has with the assistance of his sons carried on ever since.

He was the author, says the *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 12th, 1899, of a number of books, amongst them the following:—

"Christian Home Life."

"Christian Manliness."

"Stories and Pictures from Church History."

"The Moth and the Candle."

"Prayer and Praise for Servants."
"Who giveth Songs in the Night."

Also a number of books for boys, including:—
"Tales of Heroes and Great Men of Old."
"Stories of the Old Romans."
"Life's Battle Lost and Won."
"Which Wins the Prize?"
"Our Forest Home."
"My Schoolfellow Val Bownser."
"Rights and Wrongs."
"His Masters."
"Max Victor's School-days."
"Ralph Harding's Success."
"George Clifford's Loss and Gain."
"Led Astray."
"Under the Snow."

**Charles Gillman,** Alderman of Devizes, died Nov. 28th, 1898, aged 73. He came to Devizes from Cheltenham in 1844, and was associated with Mr. William Burrows on the *Wiltshire Independent*, now extinct. In 1857 he started on his own account as printer in The Brittox. In this year he began the issue of the "*Devizes Public Register*," which has continued down to the present time. In 1858 he started the *Devizes Advertiser* at the then unusual price of 1*d*. In 1894 he gave up the printing business to his son Charles, and the newspaper to his son Russell D. He had been on the Town Council, except for two years, since 1874. He was Mayor in 1889 and again in 1890. He was a strong and enthusiastic Liberal and Congregationalist. He was Vice-President of the East Wilts Central Liberal Association—a great supporter of Nonconformist religious work—and President of the Devizes Anti-Vaccination Society. He married Mary Ann Guy, of Devizes, in 1852, and leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 8th, 1898.

**Tom Harris,** of the Grange, Calne, died Dec. 10th, 1898, aged 39. Son of Thomas Harris, and a managing director of the bacon firm of Charles and Thomas Harris & Co. He married in 1893, and leaves a widow and three children. A Liberal in politics, but he took no part in local affairs. He built the house in which he lived.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1898.

**William Taunton,** born at Long Close, Downton, July, 1819; died Nov. 17th, 1898. Buried at South Lane Baptist Burial Ground, Downton. When 18 years old he went to Redlynch, where he remained until within a month or two of his death. He married in 1848 Miss A. G. Whitchurch, who, with two sons and five daughters, survives him. He represented

Downton on the County Council for six years. He was a Liberal and Nonconformist.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

**Julia Hannah Webb Spicer,** widow of the late Major Spicer, of Spye Park, died at Whetham, where she resided, Dec. 13th, 1898, aged 75. She was the daughter of the Rev. Edmund Probyn, Rector of Longhope and Abben Hall, Gloucestershire. Buried at Chittoe. She was of a most kind and charitable disposition.

Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1898.

**Nathaniel Fletcher Barton,** M.A., Oxon. J.P. for Wilts. Son of Nathaniel Barton, of Corsley House. Born August 26th, 1849; died at Weymouth, January 5th, 1899, aged 49. Buried at Weymouth. He formerly resided at Corsley, was Secretary of the South and West Wilts Hunt, and was well known in the Warminster neighbourhood. Of late years he had resided at Weymouth, where he was well known in various public capacities and greatly respected. He was Captain of the Rowing Club, Chairman of the Conservative Club, and very much identified with the interests of railway men.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 12th, 1899.

**Dr. E. N. Carless,** died suddenly, Jan. 25th, 1899. He had a large practice in and around Devizes, and held a number of medical appointments in the borough and county.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 26th, 1899.

**Rev. William Dawson Ridley.** Scholar of Clare Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1882; M.A., 1885. Deacon, 1883 Priest, 1884, by Archbishop of York. Curate of St. Andrew, Sharrow, Sheffield, 1883—88. Rector of Orcheston St. Mary, 1888 to 1898 when he resigned.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.

**John Codrington,** son of William Codrington, of Wroughton, died at Stockbridge, Guyra, New South Wales, June 21st, 1898, aged 68. He was Master of the South Wilts Foxhounds, at first in conjunction with his uncle, Capt. Wyndham, in 1867, and after the latter's death he hunted them alone.

*Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 11th, 1898.

**Ann Horatio Caroline, Dowager Lady Methuen,** died March 3rd, 1899, aged 75. Buried at Corsham. Daughter of Rev. John Sanford, of Nynehead, Somerset. Married the 2nd Lord Methuen, 1844.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 9th, 1899.

**Charles Maggs,** born July 24th, 1819; died Nov. 2nd, 1898. For many years he carried on an extensive rope and twine manufactory, at Melksham, but, of late years he had left that business to his sons and acted as Managing Director of the Wiltshire United Dairy Company. A thorough

business man, with great powers of work, and of strict integrity, he has for many years taken the lead in all public business at Melksham, having been the efficient Chairman, first of the Local Board, and after the passing of the Local Government Act, of the Urban District Council, up to the time of his death. He was a J.P. for Wilts. In religion he was a Wesleyan, and was one of the chief supporters of that body in the Melksham neighbourhood. His funeral at Melksham was attended by a large proportion of the inhabitants.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 3rd and 10th, 1898.

**Thomas Kemm,** died May 23rd, 1899, aged 83. Buried at Avebury. Born Jan. 12th, 1816. His father, William Kemm, came to reside at Avebury Manor House, about the year 1818, and in the charming old house, which he was always most generously willing to show to strangers, he himself lived since 1846, and died. He married, first, Matilda Everdell, d. of Cornelius Canning, of Ogbourne, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, who, with the exception of one son, survive him. Mrs. Kemm died in 1863, aged 36, and he married, secondly, Ellen Elizabeth, d. of John Sainsbury of Corsham, who survives him. He succeeded his father as Churchwarden, and held the office until his death. An earnest Churchman, he served as a lay representative in the Diocesan Synod from its commencement. A man of much knowledge and refinement. Interested in archæology and in many other things outside the limits of his farming business. Known widely in the county, and respected by all who knew him.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, May 25th ; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, June, 1899.

**Rev. William Reece,** died April 7th, 1899, aged 74. Exhibitioner of Queen's Coll., Cambridge. B.A., 1849. Deacon, 1852; priest, 1853, by Bp. of Lincoln. Curate of Owmby, Lincs., 1852—54; Chicklade, Wilts, 1854—63. Rector of Pertwood, Wilts, 1863 until within a few months of his death.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, May, 1899.

**Sir Edmund Antrobus, 3rd Baronet,** of Amesbury, died April 1st, 1899, aged 80. Buried at Amesbury. Born Sept 5th, 1818. Eldest son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, 2nd Baronet, and Anne, d. of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay. Educated at Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. B.A., 1849; M.A., 1852. Married, 1847, Marianne Georgina, d. of Sir George Dashwood, Bart. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts. J.P. for Surrey. High Sheriff of Wilts, 1880. Succeeded to the baronetcy in 1870. M.P. for East Surrey, 1841 to 1847. M.P. (Liberal Conservative) for Wilton, 1855 until 1877. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Col. Edmund Antrobus, lately commanding a Battalion of the Grenadier Guards.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, April 5th; *Wilts County Mirror*, April 7th, 1899.

**Rev. A. C. Smith.** *The Ibis*, April, 1899, p. 332, contains a short obituary notice, in addition to those mentioned in the memoir in this number of the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*

# Recent Wiltshire Books, Articles, &c.

**Lake House, near Amesbury: an Account of its Sustentation and Repair by Mr. Detmar Blow with the Counsel of Mr. Philip Webb. Written by G. Ll. Morris.** *The Architectural Review*, March, 1899, pp. 171—179.

This is an important paper describing the recent works of *repair*—not "restoration"—at Lake House, which have been most carefully carried out. Broken mullions and transoms have been mended with copper dowels set with hot sulphur, instead of being replaced by new stones—and the walls have been built up and strengthened *from within*, thus retaining the original outer face without disturbance or renewal. The writer claims that the work is a notable object lesson as to what can be done in this way without the renewal or re-building of ancient surfaces. The building was in an exceedingly bad state, and it is indeed a matter for satisfaction that it has fallen into the hands of an owner like Mr. Lovibond, who has dealt so tenderly with it.

The illustrations are reproductions from photographs—an excellent full-page View of the Front of the House—another view from the side, showing the scaffolding—The House in 1807, from a Drawing—A Reproduction of an Older Drawing, showing the Forecourt—also a Rough Sketch of 1752, showing Forecourt and Terraces—and a number of details of the work of repair—Bay Window before Repair—Example of Walling before Repair—New Work and Old Work cut into—Cavity showing Back of Stone and Flint Facing—Repaired Bow Window—Concrete Arch and Cambered Tile Lintel—Shores and Mended Transom.

**Wiltshire Notes and Queries,** No. 24, Dec., 1898.

Mrs. Light continues her "Notes on Great Somerford," accompanied by a nice drawing of "The Mount," the old Manor House. Several wills, leases, &c., connected with the property are given in full. Further instalments of the Records available for the History of Bratton, of the "Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire," and of the Quaker Marriage Records come next, with a long note on the English ancestry of the families of Batt and Byley, lately worked out by an American genealogist. Mr. Kite contributes a note on Baptismal Entries of the Seymour family in the Rollestone Registers, illustrated by a drawing of the Seymour arms. Another note suggests that Chippenham's claim to be the birthplace of the Sectary Lodowick Muggleton is disputed by the parish of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London. The most interesting item, however, is the further note on the very curious, if not in some respects unique document, "The Stoks of Seen' Churche," printed in a former number. The "Stoks" were sums of money, thirty-one

in number, in the hands of various persons who provided thereout funds for yearly celebrations on certain days, masses and Dirige to be said for certain deceased persons, and lights to be burned before the images of Our Lady in the porch, Our Lady in St. Nicholas aisle, Our Lady in the South aisle, Our Lady of Pity, St. Christopher, St. Katherine, St. Nicholas, St. Sythe or Osyth, the lamp before the High Cross, and Our Lady's light in the chancel.

**Ditto,** No. 25, March, 1899.

The most important item in this number is the first portion of the account of the Old House at Lackham, destroyed to make way for the existing residence. This is illustrated by two copies of early drawings—one from Dingley's Sketch in 1684, and the other of the Porch and Oriel from a drawing by Grimm in 1790, which is now in the British Museum. The Records available for the History of Bratton—The Quaker Marriage Records —The Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire—and Notes on Great Somerford are continued, the latter illustrated with drawings of the arms of Barrett, and Andrews impaling Townsend. The English Ancestors of the Families of Batt and Byley, of Salisbury, Massachusets, is also continued.

**The Sale Catalogue of the Wiltshire Estates of Ernest Terah Hooley, Esq.,** which were sold on Nov. 10th, 1898, is an elaborately-illustrated production, with a "Key Plan of the Estates" on the cover—three large folding coloured maps of the estates—and no less than twenty excellent half-tone views, viz., At All Cannings, The Church, The Manor Farm, Cliffe Farm, An old Farm-House, Three New Cottages—Maddington Manor Farm—Hill Farm, The Manor Farm, and The Church, at Winterbourne Stoke—The Church, Manor Farm, View of River Wylye, The Boot Inn, View in the Village, and Orchard at Manor House, in Berwick St. James—East Cliff House, The Manor Farm, and The Water Mill at Steeple Langford; and at Stapleford, a View in the Village, and The Pelican Inn.

*The Estates Gazette,* Oct. 8th, 1898, has an account of these estates, afterwards reprinted in separate form, with four half-tone illustrations:—View in Steeple Langford Village; Manor Farm, Winterbourne Stoke; The Berwick Stream; and Page's Farm, All Cannings.

**Pitt: some Chapters of his Life and Times,** by the Rt. Honble. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne, with eleven portraits. 8vo. Longmans & Co. 1898. Price 21*s.* It contains a catalogue of one hundred and sixty pictorial and plastic works of art, including twenty pictures of Pitt by Hoppner, Gainsborough, and Romney. Well reviewed, *Spectator,* Jan. 7th, 1899, *Times,* and *Daily Chronicle.*

**Thomas Moore Anecdotes** Jarrold & Sons. 1898.

"This amusing little volume consists of extracts from Moore's Diary, and

is due chiefly to his sense of humour, which induced him to record the capital stories current in the brilliant social circle in which he was petted and admired." *Spectator*, Dec. 31st, 1898.

**The Use of Sarum. Part I. The Sarum Customs as set forth in the Consuetudinary and Customary.** Edited by Walter Howard Frere, M.A., Priest of the Community of the Resurrection. Cambridge University Press. 12*s.* net.

The book contains a sketch-plan of Salisbury Cathedral to show the position of the altars and other points which are mentioned in the old customs, &c. It is well reviewed in the *Guardian*, March 8th, 1899. The "Customary" had never before been printed.

**"Mr. Walter Long's Arms, Pedigree, and Estates,"** is the title of a couple of articles by "Veritas," with three cuts of Long arms, in *To-Day* of March 15th and 22nd, the greater portion of which has been reprinted in the *Wiltshire Advertiser*, April 13th, 1899. The writer falls with much violence upon the present owner of Rood Ashton, asserting that he has no manner of right to use the arms of "Long of Wraxall," which as a matter of fact he does use, that indeed he has no arms, for by the will of Walter Long of Wraxall and Bath, who died in 1807, a strict injunction was laid upon the legatees to take and bear his arms (*i.e.*, those granted to Edward Long in 1589, viz., *Sable, a lion passant argent, on a chief of the last three cross crosslets of the first*,) and the writer affirms that this has never been done.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** Chapter iv., pp. 93—100, of "A Cathedral Pilgrimage," by Julia C. R. Dorr, Macmillans, New York and London, 1896, royal 32mo, 3*s. 6d.*, is headed "A Boy Bishop," and deals with Salisbury Cathedral. The authoress is American.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** The *Sunday Magazine*, January, 1899, has an article on "Our Cathedral Churches," with twenty-three illustrations from *models*. That of Salisbury, the south side, showing Chapter-House and Cloisters, is from a model lately in possession of Mr. Thatcher, College Green, Bristol.

**George Crabbe.** An article by Maude Prower appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1899, pp. 356—367, containing a careful appreciation of the work of this too generally forgotten poet, and an interesting comparison of his genius, more especially in the descriptions of nature, and the annals of the poor, with that of Wordsworth when dealing with kindred subjects.

**Estcourt Family and Devizes.** The *Devizes Gazette*, April 20th, 1899, contains a good account of the connection of the Estcourts with Devizes, and of the property held by them in and around the town, including the Green, which now passes by purchase into the possession of the Corporation.

**Views of Devizes and Neighbourhood.** Published by Dotesio & Todd. Oblong cr. 8vo. Contains the following views, reproduced from photographs, without letterpress:—Bird's-eye View of Market Place and Town—Devizes Castle—Market Place, with Cross and Fountain—Market Cross—Inscription on Market Cross—Canal and Locks—View from St. Mary's Tower—Quaker's Walk, Roundway Park—St. John's Church, Exterior—St. John's Church, Interior—St. Mary's Church—St. James' Church—Old Porch House, Potterne—Silbury Hill—Stonehenge—Druidical Remains at Avebury. The views vary, but on the whole they are very fairly reproduced, and form a pleasant souvenir of the place.

**Astley Family.** A notice of this family and of its genealogy is reprinted in the *Devizes Gazette*, March 2nd, 1899, from the *Nuneaton Chronicle*, apropos of the death of John Newdigate Francis Ludford Astley, of Ansley, Warwickshire.

**Wiltshire in 1898.** A long and good record of the events of the year so far as they affect the county was given in the *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 29th, 1898, and January 5th, 1899, under the various heads of Social, Agriculture, Land, Railway Extension, Education, Sport, Military, Miscellaneous, Political, County Business, Local Government, and Law, Crime, and Casualties.

**Devizes in 1898.** A record of events affecting Devizes during the year is given in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 5th, 1899.

**Langley Burrell Church.** Notes on the Restoration of the Church are given in *Devizes Gazette*, June 23rd and July 14th, 1898.

**Lacock.** A chatty account of the History of the Village, Church, and Abbey is given by "M.K.D." in *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

**Devizes Market Cross.** A report furnished by Mr. C. E. Ponting to the Town Council on the condition of the Structure and the Repairs necessary is printed in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 16th, 1899.

**Horningsham.** In Baring Gould's "An Old English Home and its Dependencies," 1898, occurs the following:—"A singular and beautiful custom still subsists in the village of Horningsham, Wilts, where, at the burial of a young maiden, 'Wedding Peals' are rung on muffled bells."

**Malmesbury Abbey Restoration.** Full accounts of the meeting at Malmesbury under the chairmanship of the Duke of Beaufort held on Dec. 20th, 1898, at which the Bishop of Bristol initiated the movement for the preservation of the Abbey Church, with the speeches of the Bishop dealing with the History of Malmesbury, and of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope dealing with the past history and present condition of the fabric, were given in the

*Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 22nd and 29th, and in the *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 24th, 1898. The latter paper gave also three good cuts of the South Front, The Norman Porch, and View from the North.

**Lady Clive.** At the end of "Lord Clive," by Sir Alex. J. Arbuthnot, 1899, is a full pedigree of Lady Clive (Margaret, daughter of Edmund Maskelyne and Eliz. Booth), traced from William Maskelyne, of Purton.

**An Old English Glass Linen Smoother from Ramsbury.** An illustration of this object, with a note by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, appears in the *Reliquary*, April, 1899, p. 125. The writer speaks of it as the only specimen known to have occurred in Wiltshire. Several have, however, passed through the hands of Mr. Passmore, of Swindon, of late years, and a fine example from near Hungerford has lately been secured for the Society's Museum.

**Allotments in Wilts.** The *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1898, has a long quotation from the chapter on the allotment system on the Bowood Estate, in Mr. H. H. Smith's "The Principles of Landed Estate Management." On the Bowood Estate of 12,000 acres there are eight hundred allotments. Between 1812 and 1817 ten fields were laid out in allotments, in 1831 thirteen more, and in the next three years thirteen more.

**Wilts, The Ancient Inhabitants of.** A lecture by Mr. W. Heward Bell. Printed in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 2nd, 1899.

**Devizes, St. John's and St. Mary's Churches** were visited and lectured on in the course of a series of lectures on "English Ecclesiastical Architecture," given at Devizes by the Rev. Walter Marshall, an Oxford Extension lecturer. See *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 26th, Feb. 9th, March 2nd and 23rd, 1699.

**Bishop John Earle, of Salisbury,** is the subject of an essay entitled "A Minute Philosopher," in a volume of "Essays" by A. C. Benson. Heinemann. 1897. "From a Cornish Window," by A. T. Quiller-Couch, in *Pall Mall Mag.*, Sept., 1897, also contains several pages upon him.

**Mrs. Benett-Stanford's** exploits as a slayer of big game in Africa are described in *Holiday and Travel*, Dec., 1898, accompanied by illustrations of the lady in her hunting attire and of a rhinoceros which fell to her rifle.

# Wilts Illustrations, Pictures, &c.

**South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway,** by William Biggar. Reprinted from the *Contractor's Chronicle*, Dec. 5th, 1898. Pamphlet, 8vo. London. Price One Penny. pp. 16. Contains a plan of the railway and sixteen illustrations from photos, of which three, "Bridge at Wootton Bassett," "Foundations of Viaduct at Somerford," and "Brickyard at Corston," are concerned with the Wiltshire portion of the line.

**"The Manton Stable Lad's Death. Sketches at the Proceedings before the Marlborough County Magistrates."** Sketch portraits of "Stable Lad Sprules," Oliver Reeves, A Stickler, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Haydon, Dr. Penny, and Mr. J. B. Maurice. *Daily Graphic*, Dec. 19th, 1898.

**The Hall, Bradford-on-Avon, the Seat of Mr. John Moulton.** Article in *Country Life Illustrated*, 11th March, 1899, pp. 304—308, with six illustrations:—The Terrace—The Lordly Entrance—The Ancient Dove-cote—The House and Terrace from the West—The Hall (exterior)—From the East.

**Ditto.** *The Builder*, March 25th, 1899, contains a full-page photo-litho of the English Royal Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, by E. L. Lutyens, architect. Also a plan. It is described as an adaptation from Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon.

**Bradford-on-Avon. Chapel on the Bridge.** A paper by Francis Crowther on Bridge Chapels in the *Pall Mall Mag*, May, 1899, p. 250, is illustrated with four sketches by Herbert Railton of "The Mass House and Bridge," "Mass House," "The Bridge," "Bridge Foot."

**South Wraxall Manor House, The Quadrangle,** appears as an illustration at p. 30 of "An Old English Home and its Dependencies," by Baring Gould. London. Methuen & Co. 1898.

**The Flight of the King: being a Full, True, and Particular Account of the Miraculous Escape of His Most Sacred Majesty Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester,** by Allan Fea, 1897, contains the following Wilts illustrations:—Gold acorn Vinaigrette in possession of C. Penruddocke, Esq.—The King's Arms, Salisbury—Ditto, Window facing Yard—Ditto, Interior Quadrangle—Ditto, Corner of Panelled Room—John Coventry's House, Salisbury—Entrance to Hiding-Place in the Summer House, Salisbury—Summer House, showing the Carved Facing wherein is the Peep Hole from the Hiding-Place—Courtyard of the George Inn, Mere—Heale House

—Ditto, Carved Oak Fireplace—Mrs. Hyde, of Heale. There is also a pedigree showing the connection between the Norton, Trenchard, Long, and Penruddocke families.

**Beckhampton, Mr. Sam Darling at,** by "Z.," is a paper in *The Idler* for March, 1899, pp. 245—252, describing the racing stables, with the following process illustrations:—Beckhampton House—Mr. Sam Darling—Mr. J. Gubbins, owner of Galtee More—Galtee More after winning the St. Leger, 1897—Kilcock—C. Wood and J. Watts—The Stables—The Paddock.

**Beckhampton Racing Stables.** *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, May 6th, 1899, has a full-page illustration of "Racing Stables—Mr. S. Darling—Beckhampton, Marlborough, Wilts." It contains: Beckhampton House—Mr. S. Darling—Part of the Front Yard, General View—Coming Home from Exercise—The Lawn—The New Yard.

**Lacock Cloisters.** Photo-process reproduction of photo taken by Mr. Talbot in 1842 in *The Photogram*, Feb., 1899.

**Portrait of Lady Betty Delmè** by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A paper on this picture, with notes on the Delmè family, by the Rev. G. W. Minns, LL.B., F.S.A., is given in *Hampshire Field Club Papers and Proceedings*, vol. iii., p. 59. The Delmè family owned Erlestoke for awhile about 1740 to 1780, and intermarried with the Awdrys of Seend and Radcliffes. Peter Delmè was M.P. for Ludgershall in 1734. The portrait of Lady Betty was little known or valued by the family, but it recently sold by auction in London for 11,000 guineas, whereas the house from which it came, together with the Manor of Cams Oysell, Hants, and 256 acres of park and agricultural land realised in 1895 only £10,250.

**"On a Picture by Lorenzo Lotto at Wilton House,"** by S. Arthur Strong. *Art Journal*, March, 1899, pp. 92—3, one illust., "The Temptation of St. Anthony, called a Correggio."

**A View of Salisbury Cathedral by J. Constable** was amongst the pictures of the late Sir John Kelk, of Tedworth, sold at Christie's on March 11th, 1899. This picture brought 1300 guineas, the whole collection, sixty-six lots, fetching £17,128. *Devizes Gazette*, March 16th, 1899.

**Sale of the Corsham Court Pictures.** On May 13th Messrs. Christie sold a number of the remaining pictures at Corsham Court. Two pastels by J. Russell, R.A., "Pig in a Poke," and "Incredulity," realised the large sums of 750 and 480 guineas respectively. The Three Children of Henry VII., by Mabuse, brought 530 guineas. Of the Italian pictures Andrea del Sarto's portrait of himself went for 890 guineas; "The Holy Family," by Lorenzo di Credi, for 680; and the "Coronation of the Virgin,"

by Gentile da Fabriano, for 560. "The Dismissal of Hagar," by Pinturicchio, was sold for 350 guineas; a portrait by Sebastiano del Piombo, for 200; another of the Pesaro family, attributed to Tintoretto, for 140; and portrait of a boy, attributed to Andrea del Sarto, for 145 guineas. The fourteen pictures sold realised £5318. *Devizes Gazette*, May 18th, 1899.

## PORTRAITS.

**Marchioness of Lansdowne** and **Lady Doreen Long.** Good process portraits. *Lady's Realm*, March, 1899.

**George H. Murray, C.B.,** Secretary of the Post Office. Good process portraits in *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 4th; *Black and White*, Jan. 28th; and woodcut, in *Graphic*, January 25th, 1899.

**Bishop Wordsworth, of Salisbury.** Portrait in *Harmsworth's Mag.*, March, 1899, in article headed "Clever Families—Men who inherit Brains."

**Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Lopes,** Lord Justice of Court of Appeal. Three portraits from photos at ages of 34, 48, and present day. *Strand Mag.*, April, 1894.

---

# Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

## John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.

"The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, 1853—1892. A Memoir, together with some materials for forming a judgment on the Great Questions in the Discussion of which he was concerned." Longmans, Green, & Co. 1899. 8vo. With two portraits. pp. xxvi., 402. Price 15*s*. Reviewed, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, June, 1899.

## The Bishop of Salisbury and the Rev. H. J. White.

"Nouum Testamentum Domini nostri Iesu Christi Latine, secundum editionem Sancti Hieronymi. Ad Codicum Manuscriptorum fidem recensuit Johannes Wordsworth, S.T.P., Episcopus Sarisburiensis; in operis Societatem adsumpto Henrico Juliano White, A.M. Collegii Mertonensis Socio. Pars Prior. Quattior Euangelia. Oxonii. E Typographeo Clarendoniano. Londini et Noui Eboraci apud Henricum Frowde MDCCCLXXXIX—MDCCCXCVIII."

In one vol., 4to, pp. xxxviii., 780. Buckram. Price 52*s*. 6*d*. Four parts

out of the five of this had been published previously separately, priced *Fasc. I.*, 12*s.*6*d.*; *Fasc. II.*, 7*s.*6*d.*; *Fasc. III.*, 12*s.*6*d.*; *Fasc. IV.*, 10*s.*6*d.*; *Fasc. V.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*

*The Guardian*, March 22nd, 1899, in a very laudatory review, says:—"The collection of materials was begun by Dr. Wordsworth twenty years ago. Upon his becoming Bishop of Salisbury in 1885 a share in the work was given to Mr. White, who has had the chief part of the arrangement of the material, which was mainly collected by the Bishop. But all points of difficulty have been decided in joint consultation by the two Editors, and the Bishop will always have the credit of conceiving the purpose and laying out the plan of one of the greatest efforts ever made in sacred criticism. . . . Broadly conceived and diligently carried on as it is, it sets before all students an example to encourage them in facing some comprehensive labour, instead of indulging in the satisfaction, so prevalent in our time, of quickly finishing little tasks; and it is worthy of the best traditions of English scholarship in its devotion to sacred ends of practical skill and knowledge strenuously acquired."

Published previously by the same authors, through the Clarendon Press:—

"Old Latin Biblical Texts." Small 4to. Stiff covers.

"No. I. St. Matthew from the St. Germain MS." (g1.) Edited by John Wordsworth, D.D. 6*s.*

"No. II. Portions of St. Mark and St. Matthew from the Bobbio MS." (k) &c., Edited J. Wordsworth, D.D., W. Sanday, D.D., and H. J. White, M.A. 21*s.*

"No. III. The Four Gospels from the Munich MS. (q), now numbered Lat. 6224 in the Royal Library at Munich," &c., Edited by H. J. White, M.A. 12*s.* 6*d.*

"No. IV. Portions of the Acts, of the Epistle of St. James, and of the First Epistle of St. Peter, from the Bobbio Palimpsest (s) now numbered Cod. 16 in the Imperial Library at Vienna," Edited by H. J. White, M.A. 5*s.*

**Rev. R. L. Ottley,** Rector of Winterbourne Bassett.

"The Hebrew Prophets." Small fcap. 8vo. 1*s.* Forming the first volume of "Oxford Church Text Books." Rivingtons. London, 1899.

"Aspects of the Old Testament; being the Bampton Lectures for 1897." New and cheaper edition. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* Longmans, Green, & Co. 1898.

"The Doctrine of the Incarnation." Two vols. Methuen & Co. 1897. Noticed *Spectator*, July 24th, 1897.

**Bishop L. G. Mylne, Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough, and the Rev. R. de Crespigny Thelwall.**

"The Marlborough Catechism." Dupanloup Catechising. For use in Church Schools. Especially on the "Method of S. Sulpice." 6*d.*, or cloth, 1*s.* Mowbray & Co. London. 1899.

Noticed, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.

**Bishop Mylne,** Marlborough, is the author of one of the six sermons contained in "The Church's Message to Men." Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 2*s.* Skeffingtons. 1899.

**Rev. George Ensor,** Perpetual Curate of Heywood.

"Further Remarks upon the Letters lately addressed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese." Pamphlet. 8vo. London. 1898. pp. 36. A second series of objections from the Low Church point of view to statements contained in the Bishop's Letter.

**A Priest to the Temple; or the Countrey Parson, his Character and Rule of Holy Life, by George Herbert. Reprinted from the Edition of 1652 with Biographical Introduction and Notes by the Rev. H. C. Beeching, M.A., Rector of Yattendon, Berks.** London. T. Fisher Unwin. Post 8vo. 1898. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

**William Scrope. Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing.** Edited by the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. With coloured lithographic and numerous photogravure reproductions of the original plates. Large 8vo. 15*s.* Large paper edition, one hundred copies, £2 2*s.* net.

This forms Vol. VII. of "The Sportsman's Library," published by Edward Arnold, 1898.

**H. W. Ward,** F.R.H.S., Head-Gardener to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Radnor, Longford Castle.

"My Gardener." Eyre & Spottiswoode. London. 1891. Cloth. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* Post 8vo. 118 illustrations. pp. 301. On the culture of vegetables, fruit, and flowers.

—— "Potato Culture for the Million." Fourteen illustrations. London. Eyre & Spottiswoode. 1891. Pamphlet. Price 3*d.* pp. 24.

**C. R. Straton.** An interesting lecture on "Leaves," given by Mr. Straton at the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, is printed in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 2nd, 1898.

**Clifford W. Holgate.**

Winchester Long Rolls, 1653—1721. Transcribed and edited with an Historical Introduction on the Development of the Long Roll. Winchester, 1899. P. & G. Wells. Demy 8vo. Half-roan. pp. xcii. and 208. Price 10*s.* net.

**Rev. Douglas Macleane,** Rector of Codford St. Peter.

"Imago Regia, The Churchman's Religious Remembrance of the 250th Anniversary of the Decollation of King Charles the First, January 30th, 1649—1899." By D. M. Superior edition, 1*s.*, post free. Paper covers, 6*d.*

*The Guardian*, Jan. 18th, 1899, says, "it is an interesting collection of

appropriate passages in prose and verse, 'Eikon Basilike' being of course laid under contribution as well as the testimony of friends and foes from Clarendon and Marvell to Keble and Macaulay."

**Rev. H. F. Stewart,** Vice-Principal of the Theological College, Salisbury.

"The Book of Judges." Cr. 8vo. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* 1899. One of the series of "The Books of the Bible for use in Schools."

**H. C. Powell, M.A.,** Rector of Wylye, and Canon Non-Residentiary of Salisbury.

"The Church Crisis: its Causes and its Opportunities. A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury." Longmans, Green, & Co. London. 1899. 8vo. Sewed. 1*s.* net.

**W. Philpotts Williams, Poems by,** formerly Master and Huntsman of the Netton Harriers, author of "Poems in Pink," "Plain Poems," and "Over the Open." 1898. Salisbury: Brown & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

This volume is partly made up of new pieces, and partly of pieces which have already appeared in *Bailey's Magazine*, or are reprinted from "Plain Poems." The whole of them are devoted to horse and hound.

Reviewed, *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 7th, 1899.

**W. Benett-Stanford,** who acted as correspondent of the *Western Morning News* in the Soudan Campaign, is the author of a vivid account of the Battle of Omdurman, delivered as a lecture at Salisbury, and reprinted in full in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 27th, 1899.

**A. Russell Davies,** of Stratford-Sub-Castle.

Valse, "Scarlet Poppies." Favourably noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, March 11th, 1899.

---

# Gifts to Museum and Library.

## Gifts to Museum.

Presented by Rev. C. V. Goddard: Fragments of Mediæval Pottery from the foundations of Maddington Church.——Old Looped Earthenware Costrel from a cottage at Shrewton, with modern example of same pattern.——Bones from Barrow in Rabbit Warren, at the Bustard. ——Flint Scraper from Barrow 42, near Stonehenge.

„ Mr. C. Gillman: Chipped Celt from Kennett.——Scraper, Arrow-head, &c., from Roundway.

„ Miss L. B. Schomberg: Hollow white metal Figure holding plate in its hand, without head, found in Seend Churchyard.

Presented by Mr. W. H. Parsons: Bronze socketed Spear-head, without loops, $5\frac{5}{8}$in. long, found on Hunt's Mill Farm, Wootton Bassett, 1899.

„ Rev. G. P. Toppin: Fine Specimen of *Hemicidaris intermedia*, with spines, from the Coral Rag of Calne.

## Gifts to the Library.

Presented by The Author: The Principles of Landed Estate Management, by Henry Herbert Smith.

„ Mr. R. F. Houlston: Verses by the Rev. J. J. Daniell.

„ Mr. A. Schomberg: Wilts Pamphlet.

„ Mr. G. E. Dartnell: Salisbury Directory.

„ Mr. John Mullings: Four Original Deeds concerning Draycot Foliat.

Mr. H. E. Medlicott: Catalogue of Hooley Estates.——N. Wilts Church Mag., '98.——Salisbury Diocesan Gazette, '97 and 98. Views of Devizes——Portrait of Alex. Meek.

„ Rev. F. H. Manley: Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, N. Wiltshire, &c. 1789.

„ Mrs. Turtle: Sermon preached at Sutton Benger, 1821, after Execution of Edward Buckland for Murder of Judith Pearce.

„ The Editor, Mr. C. W. Holgate: The Form and Manner of Making of Deacons and Ordering of Priests, 1898.

„ Mr. W. Cunnington: Dr. Humfry Chambers, Animadversions on Mr. William Dell's Book. 1653.

„ Rev. E. H. Goddard: Three Wilts Pamphlets.——Five Drawings of Fragments of Saxon Cross Shaft from Minety, Saxon Silver Ornament found at Cricklade, and Fibula.

„ Mr. J. Mackay: Gibney's History of 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers.

„ Mrs. Chalmers: Wilts Pamphlet.

„ Mrs. Smith: A number of Wilts Pamphlets, &c., &c.

„ Mr. H. Brakspear: Eleven Permanent Photos of Corbels in Langley Burrell Church——Plan of Roman Villa at Swindon.

„ Rev. W. C. Masters: Drawing of Piscina, Stanton Fitzwarren Church.

„ Rev. C. V. Goddard: Wilts Pamphlets.

„ Messrs. Waters & Rawlence: Three Wiltshire Estates Sale Catalogues.

„ Mr. S. G. Percival: Tally Receipt, Sarum Diocese, 1702.——Map of Wilts.——Cuttings.

„ The Authoress: Article on George Crabbe by Maude Prower.

„ Mrs. Robbins: Six vols of "Devizes Advertiser," complete, from 1858 to 1879.

„ Rev. Mills Robbins: Burnet's History of the Reformation. 4th edition. 1683.

„ Miss Bradford: Two Wilts Magazine articles.

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, St. John Street, Devizes.

Acc

DR.

18

Jan

Dec.

DR

1

Jan

No

# WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from 1st January to 31st December, 1898, both days inclusive.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

| 1898. | RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 1st. | To balance brought from last account | 249 | 19 | 7 |
| Dec. 31st. | „ Cash, Entrance Fees, and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year, viz.:— | | | |
| | 17 Entrance Fees | 8 | 18 | 6 |
| | 1 Subscription for 1894 | | 10 | 6 |
| | 2 „ 1895 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 5 „ 1896 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| | 37 „ 1897 | 19 | 8 | 6 |
| | 285 „ 1898 | 149 | 12 | 6 |
| | 1 „ 1899 | | 10 | 6 |
| | | 182 | 14 | 0 |
| | „ Transfer from Life Membership Fund | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | | 187 | 15 | 4 |
| | „ Cash received for sale of Magazines | 11 | 15 | 3 |
| | „ Ditto Jackson's "Aubrey" | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| | „ Ditto Preston's "Flowering Plants" | | 14 | 0 |
| | „ Admissions to Museum | 6 | 3 | 1½ |
| | „ Donations in Box | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | „ Dividends on Consols | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| | „ Devizes Savings Bank, interest | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| | | £468 | 9 | 9½ |

CR.

| 1898. | DISBURSEMENTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31st. | By Cash, sundry payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses | 23 | 2 | 1 |
| | Printing and Stationery | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazines:— | | | |
| | No. 89 | 25 10 7 | | |
| | No. 90 | 27 4 10 | | |
| | | 52 | 15 | 5 |
| | Inquisitions Post Mortem, Part V. | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| | Ditto Part VI. | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| | Catalogue of Drawings, &c. | 40 | 4 | 6 |
| | Expenses at Museum | 5 12 9½ | | |
| | Attendance at Ditto | 23 17 0 | | |
| | Property and Land Tax | 3 3 9 | | |
| | Insurance | 4 19 4 | | |
| | Sundry additions to Museum and Library | 47 7 11 | | |
| | | 85 | 0 | 9½ |
| | Commission, &c. | 19 | 6 | 9 |
| | Balance in hand, viz.:— | | | |
| | Savings Bank | 182 19 3 | | |
| | Financial Secretary | 13 8 6 | | |
| | Consols, 2¾ % at cost | 100 0 0 | | |
| | | 296 7 9 | | |
| | Less:— Due to Capital and Counties Bank | 75 7 6 | | |
| | | 221 | 0 | 3 |
| | | £468 | 9 | 9½ |

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

DR.

| 1898. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1st. | To balance brought from last account | 49 | 8 | 8 |
| Nov. 20th. | „ Savings Bank interest | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| | | £50 | 13 | 7 |

CR.

| 1898. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31st. | By one-tenth to General Income Account | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | Balance in Savings Bank | 45 | 12 | 3 |
| | | £50 | 13 | 7 |

Audited and found correct,
25th May, 1899.

G. S. A. WAYLEN,
E. F. TOONE,
*Auditors.*

DAVID OWEN,
*Financial Secretary.*

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY. F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and Enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10*s*.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The Alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Price 3*d*. each.

---

## QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process.*

### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archæological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up these forms with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archæological Society. Unmounted photos, or sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

# *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

## Will any Member give any of them?

N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.
Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.
Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.
Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.
Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.
Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, Roxburghe Club, 1890.
Clarendon Gallery Characters. Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.
Hobbes (T.) Leviathan. Old Edition.
Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.
Addison, (Joseph). Works.
Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger
Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.
Cobbett's Rural Rides
Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.
Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.
Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.
Morris' Marston and Stanton.
Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.
Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.
Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818. [1825.
Village Poems by J.C.B. Melksham.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.
Bollingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.
Guest's Origines Celticæ.
Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.
Morrison, Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.
Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.
Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (last edition).
A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1730.
Aubrey's Lives. 1898.
Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.
Davenant, Bishop. Works; and Life of, by Fuller.
Sarum Missal.
Ditto in English.
Sarum Psalter.
Moberly, Bishop. Any books by.
Hissey. Through Ten English Counties.
Rock. The Church of our Fathers as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury.
The Crypt and West of England Magazine.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Works.
Abbot, Bishop. Works by.

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

# AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bath* | R. F. Houlston, New Bond Street. |
| *Bristol* | James Fawn & Sons, 18, Queen's Road. |
| *Calne* | A. Heath & Son, Market Place. |
| *Chippenham* | R. F. Houlston, High Street. |
| *Cirencester* | Mrs. Harmer, Market Place. |
| *Devizes* | C. H. Woodward, St. John Street. |
| *Marlborough* | Miss E. Lucy, High Street. |
| *Melksham* | Jolliffe & Co., Bank Street. |
| *Oxford* | Jas. Parker & Co., Broad Street. |
| *Salisbury* | Brown & Co., Canal. |
| *Trowbridge* | G. W. Rose, 66, Fore Street. |
| *Warminster* | A. H. Coates, Market Place. |

C. H. WOODWARD, MACHINE PRINTER, DEVIZES.

No. XCII. DECEMBER, 1899. Vol. XXX.

THE

# WILTSHIRE

# Archæological and Natural History

# MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

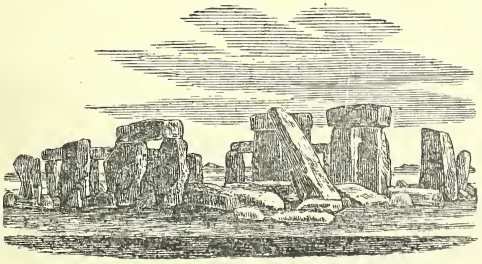
OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



DEVIZES:

Printed and sold for the Society by C. H. Woodward,

4, St. John Street.

*Price 3s. 6d. Members, Gratis.*

Part VII. of Wilts Inquisitions and Appendix III. to the Library

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. Medlicott, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

---

## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

To be Obtained of Mr. D. Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2*s*. One copy offered to each Member of the Society at £1 11*s*. 6*d*.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo. 504 pp., with Map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16*s*.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE of the STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES in the SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 Illustrations. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

CATALOGUE of the SOCIETY'S LIBRARY at the MUSEUM. Price 3*s*. 6*d*.; to *Members*, 2*s*. 6*d*. APPENDIX No. I., II. and III., 3*d*. each.

CATALOGUE of DRAWINGS, PRINTS, and MAPS in the SOCIETY'S LIBRARY at the MUSEUM. Price 2*s*.

CATALOGUE of WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS in the SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6*d*.

BACK NUMBERS of the MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. 6*d*. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised. Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s*. 6*d*. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

GUIDE to the STONES of STONEHENGE, with Map, by W. Cunnington, F.G.S. Price 6*d*.

# WILTSHIRE
# Archæological and Natural History
# MAGAZINE.

No. XCII. DECEMBER, 1899. Vol. XXX.

## Contents.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Account of the Forty-Sixth General Meeting, at Amesbury | 291 |
| On a Remarkable Vessel found at Latton | 303 |
| Additions to the Society's Collection of Wiltshire Tokens | 304 |
| The Society's MSS. Chiseldon *(Continued)* | 307 |
| Notes on the Arms of Cardinal Pole: By the Rev. E. E. Dorling | 338 |
| Notes on Two Pieces of English Mediæval Embroidery preserved in the Churches of Sutton Benger and Hullavington: By W. H. St. John Hope | 348 |
| Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles | 352 |
| Wilts Illustrations and Pictures | 362 |
| Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors | 365 |
| Wilts Obituary | 368 |
| Gifts to Museum and Library | 371 |


ILLUSTRATIONS.

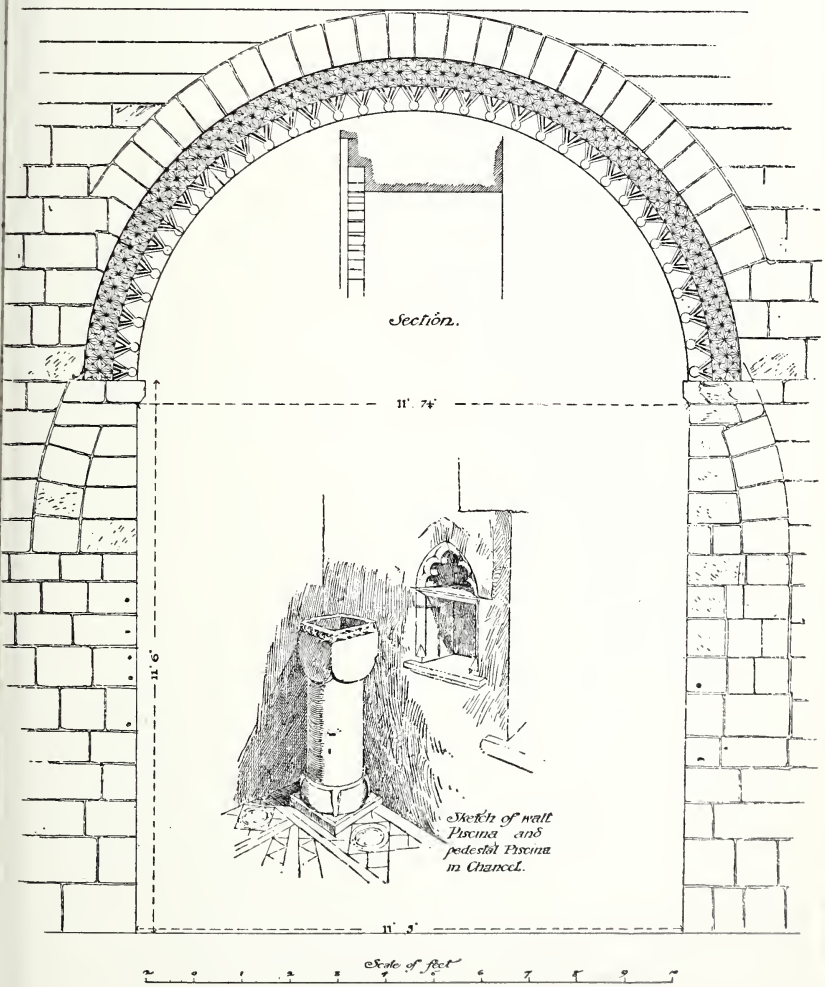

| | |
|---|---|
| Stanton Fitzwarren Chancel Arch *(to face)* | 180 |
| Pot of Romano-British Age (?) found at Latton | 303 |
| A Shield of Cardinal Pole's Arms | 339 |
| Figure of saint in Embroidery in Sutton Benger Church | 349 |


DEVIZES:—C. H. Woodward, 4, Saint John Street.

# Stanton Fitzwarren.

## Chancel Arch.





NOTICE TO BINDER.

The plate of Stanton Fitzwarren Chancel Arch should be inserted at p. 180 of the present volume.

THE

# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

DECEMBER, 1899.

## THE FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

## Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT AMESBURY,

*July 4th, 5th, and 6th,* 1899.

C. H. TALBOT, ESQ., President of the Society, in the Chair.

### TUESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1899.

THOUGH the Society has visited Amesbury in the course of its excursions more than once, it has never before been made the centre at which an Annual Meeting has been held—and some doubt was felt, both as to sufficiency of accommodation in the place, and as to the difficulty of access to it from most parts of the county. The result, however, proved that the choice of the centre for 1899 was more than justified.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at 3 o'clock, at the George Hotel, the President occupying the chair, and some twenty-two Members of the Society being present. The first business was the reading by MR. MEDLICOTT of the Report.

#### THE REPORT.

"The Committee has met quarterly, as usual, during the past year—thrice at Devizes, and once at Salisbury.

"The accounts for the year 1898 are printed with the number of the *Magazine* just issued. They show, on the whole, a fairly

satisfactory condition of affairs. The serious loss of Members referred to below will, however, affect the accounts another year.

"Numbers 90 and 91 of the *Magazine* have been issued at the regular interval, and with them a Catalogue of the Drawings, Prints, and Maps in the Library, and Part VI. of the Wiltshire Inquisitions of Charles I.

"It is hoped that the present series of Inquisitions, which has been issued to Members in parts for some years past, will be concluded this year, after which it is proposed to publish an earlier series.

"During the year we have lost seventeen Members by death and seventeen by resignation, whilst fifteen new Members only have joined us, leaving our number three hundred and fifty-one, as against three hundred and seventy last year. We feel sure that the value and use of the Society is not considered to be any less than it has been in the past, either in the county or out of it, and that it only requires greater activity on the part of the Honorary Local Secretaries and the friends of the Society generally to bring up the numbers to the former level. Of the Members whose loss by death we have to deplore, first and foremost must we mention the Rev. Alfred Charles Smith, an original Member of the Society, for many years an indefatigable Hon. Secretary and of recent years a Vice-president. An obituary notice of him appears in the last number of the *Magazine*. We may mention also the Rev. W. H. Awdry, Mr. A. L. Goddard, and Mr. W. W. Ravenhill as old friends of long standing and valued Members, and Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., one of our Trustees.

"At the Museum some cases, which had been placed there by Mr. William Cunnington many years ago, and which the Society had used during that time gratuitously, have been purchased from him. Other additions have been made and acknowledged in the *Magazine*.

"A considerable number of Wiltshire books have been added to the Library. The note as to 'Wiltshire books wanted' on the cover of the *Magazine* has received kind attention from several friends. We are indebted to Mr. F. M. Willis for a valuable

series of MS. notes on the 17th Century Tokens of Wiltshire, in illustration of the Society's collection at Devizes. The completeness of this collection has been largely increased by the purchase of such specimens as we wanted from the collection of Colonel Lowsley, recently dispersed. The books, containing Mr. Willis' notes, have been placed in the Library, and it is suggested that further notes on tokens and their issuers should be added to them from time to time by those who are specially interested in the matter.

"Although not a matter directly connected with the Society—the suggested re-publication of Hoare's *Modern Wilts* by Mr. Simpson, of Devizes, is an important enterprise which demands mention here. Mr. Simpson's proposal is to publish the work in parts at 5*s.* a part, each part to contain 136 pp. super royal 8vo, and plates. The project depends on the possibility of procuring two hundred subscribers. Those who wish to be of that number should communicate with Mr. G. Simpson, Gazette Office, Devizes. The catalogue of Portraits in the county is slowly making progress. Those at Castle Combe have been admirably catalogued with excellent sketches of each one of them by their owner, Mr. E. C. Lowndes. The work has been also done in three other houses, and is in hand in three or four more.

"We may unite with the county and diocese in congratulations upon the completion on firm and fast foundations of the work undertaken on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral. Another great work is about to be commenced in the restoration of that part of Malmesbury Abbey which is used as a Parish Church, and subsequently in the preservation of the ruins. Time, care, and skill will be required, as well as much money, to bring this undertaking to the satisfactory conclusion we may hope for. During the winter excavations were undertaken at Lacock on the site of the Abbey Church under the direction of Mr. Talbot and Mr. Brakspear, by which the dimensions of this Church, previously unknown, were ascertained. The expense is shared equally by our Society and the Society of Antiquaries. The Hall at Bradford-on-Avon has obtained an unexpected notoriety by its appearance in the illustrated papers as the Prince of Wales' Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition,

for which purpose its well-known façade has been copied. Members of the Society will recollect that it appears as the frontispiece in Canon Jackson's *Aubrey's Wiltshire Collections*. We may mention that a very interesting series of lectures was recently delivered in Devizes under the auspices of the Oxford University Extension Association by the Rev. W. Marshall, on English Ecclesiastical architecture as illustrated by parish Churches which were described as a vast museum of treasures. Several Churches in the county were alluded to, and among them Erchfont, which we are glad to find will very shortly be in the hands of Mr. Ponting.

"In these days when Salisbury Plain is likely to become a great military centre it is the clear duty of this Society to urge upon all in authority the very great importance of giving due attention to the preservation of the many interesting remains of the earliest days of our history and the innumerable earthworks and other traces of ancient inhabitants, with which the Plain abounds. May we not look to our Patron and Trustee, the present Minister of War, to uphold and preserve from destruction these relics of antiquity?

"The three years of office as President, of Mr. Talbot, will shortly expire. He has attended each of the Annual Meetings held during his term of office. His great interest in architectural works has rendered his services of especial value to the Society. We are glad to be able to state that the Lord Bishop of Bristol has consented to act as President for the next three years, and that a visit to Malmesbury is contemplated during his term of office. The other Officers of the Society will be proposed for re-election, including the Hon. Local Secretaries, with the exception of Mr. Holgate, who resigns.

"The Society meets now under somewhat exceptional difficulties. If the gathering is not a large one it is hoped it may at any rate prove interesting, as the district teems with archæological remains."

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Talbot, who referred to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of the Rev. A. C. Smith, and also spoke in commendation of the enterprise

of Mr. Simpson in proposing to re-publish Hoare's *Modern Wilts*.

Mr. W. Heward Bell, in responding, dwelt on the serious loss of Members during the past year, and threw out as a suggestion the desirability of raising the annual subscriptiou from 10*s*. 6*d*. to £1 1*s*., expressing the opinion that the work now being done by the Society was well worth the larger subscription, and that—unless means could be found to increase the number of members to their old numbers—some such expedient must be resorted to, if the work of the Society was not to suffer in quality and quantity.

Mr. Talbot next proposed that the Bishop of Bristol be invited to act as President of the Society for the next three years, and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, in seconding this proposition, referred to the great advantage the Society had derived during the last three years from the architectural knowledge of their present President. The Officers of the Society and the Members of Committee were then re-appointed, on the proposition of the Rev. J. H. Hill, D.D., seconded by Mr. C. Simpson.

Permission was also given to the Committee to dispose of certain cases of foreign birds and other miscellaneous curios which have no connection with the county, and which it is undesirable should be retained at the Museum.

This concluded the formal business of the Meeting, and the Members adjourned to the CHURCH, which was grievously swept and garnished in 1852-53 by Mr. Butterfield—both the east and west ends of the building being entirely new work of his design. Here considerable discussion took place on the point which was to be be fought out in the evening—as to whether the existing Church was or was not the Abbey Church—Mr. Talbot maintaining that the balance of evidence is against its being so, whilst Messrs. Doran Webb and Brakspear believed on the contrary that it was the Abbey Church.

After this preliminary skirmish a move was made to the garden of the Red House, where a most sumptuous tea had been prepared by Mrs. Blake. This having been done justice to, the party proceeded, under the guidance of The Vicar (the Rev. A. W. Phelps), to inspect the very curious Lodges at the entrance to the

park, with their quaint towers and cupola-shaped roofs. The first of these, known as "Kent's House," is dated 1607, and contains a considerable collection of rare birds, all of which were shot on the estate. They include a kite, two bitterns, two ravens, ring ouzels, hobby, phalarope, &c., &c. The second lodge has over the door the inscription "Diana her hovs 1600," and has been well illustrated in Blomfield's "Renaissance Architecture."

From this point the party walked along the river and through the very charming pleasure grounds surrounding the mansion. On one of the lawns are several fine Renaissance capitals, which apparently belonged to the earlier house, destroyed to make way for the present edifice.

Britton, in his "*Beauties of Wiltshire*," says:—

"The present house was built on the site of the monastery, from designs of Inigo Jones and was finished by Mr. Webb, his son-in-law."

Fergusson, however *(Hist. of Architecture*, vol. iv., 292*)*, says:—

"Another design which is ascribed to Jones, but which certainly belongs to his son-in-law, is that for Amesbury in Wiltshire which . . . has faults he never would have committed. It is interesting, however, as one of the earliest examples of the type on which nine-tenths of the seats of English gentry were afterwards erected; almost all subsequent houses consisting of a rusticated basement, which contains the dining and business rooms; a bel étage, and a bedroom storey with attics in the roof. On the basement and running through the two upper storeys is the portico—always for ornament, never for use, and generally so badly applied as to be offensively obtrusive."

After strolling through these delightful grounds, to which the river gives a special character of their own, some of the Members, by kind permission of the present occupier, Mr. Willis, visited the building which was formerly Mr. Edwards' Museum. Here, amongst other things, fine oak chests, etc., is still preserved in excellent condition the good fifteenth century oak screen of the Church, now the property of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum. It is very greatly to be desired that this screen may some day be again replaced in the Church, from which it ought never to have been removed.

At the ANNIVERSARY DINNER, at the George Hotel, thirty-four Members and guests were present, a number which increased to

forty at the Evening Meeting afterwards, when Mr. Talbot read his paper on "Amesbury Church: reasons for thinking that it was not the Church of the Priory," relying on various recorded measurements, and the evidence of the destruction of the Abbey Church, to prove that the existing building cannot be identified with it. He was followed by the Rev. C. S. Ruddle, Vicar of Durrington, who read a short paper reinforcing Mr. Talbot's arguments, whilst Mr. E. Doran Webb, F.S.A., and the Rev. A. W. Phelps spoke on the opposite side. At this point, when the interest in the discussion was at its height, the proceedings were brought to an ignominious conclusion by the landlord intimating that those who were not staying in the hotel must leave the house, as it was 10 o'clock. Accordingly they grumbled and left, and once outside promptly came to the conclusion that there was no manner of reason for their being turned out. It was, however, too late then, and Members went home to bed.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th.

The first place on the day's excursion at which the carriages stopped was WILSFORD CHURCH, the only points of interest in which seemed to be the 12th century Norman west door, and the base of the cross, apparently of 15th century date, on the south side of the Church. After a very short stoppage here the party went on to LAKE HOUSE, where Mr. Lovibond, the present owner, received them and read some notes on the house. This beautiful old house, when it passed quite lately into Mr. Lovibond's hands, was in a very bad state of repair, the walls and mullions very badly cracked, whilst the outer surface of the walls was in many places wholly separated from the inner core of rubble work. Now, under the care of Mr. Detmar Blow, the whole of the walls have been most carefully repaired—*entirely from inside*—so that it is undoubtedly true to say that from the outside no one would have any idea that anything whatever had been done to it. Not a new stone, or a new bit of mullion is visible, and Mr. Lovibond may well feel proud of the example which he has given

to all restorers of old buildings of what may be done to secure their safety without altering, renewing, or rebuilding the ancient surface of the walls. Here again—though Mr. Duke's collection of antiquities has been dispersed, many of them going to the British Museum, there remains a valuable and interesting collection of books concerning Wiltshire and books by Wiltshire authors, and a number of birds shot at Lake, some of them of great interest and rarity, *e.g.*, a Chough and a Night Heron.

By the kindness of Mr. Lovibond the party were ferried across the river to GREAT DURNFORD CHURCH, where MR. E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A., pointed out the features of interest—the north and south doorways, the font and the chancel arch, all of good Norman of the 12th century—the lectern, with its chained book, of Jacobean oak—the pulpit hanging of blue-green velvet dated "I. G. 1657" on the pulpit of 1619—and the remains of glass in the north window of the nave, containing a figure of St. Nicholas, and a crucifix. Altogether a very interesting Church, which it is much to be hoped may not be spoiled when its restoration is taken in hand.

By permission of the Hon. Louis Greville, HEALE HOUSE was next visited, MR. DORAN WEBB again acting as guide. The house, of brick, and of no great size, is a nice example of the architecture of Queen Anne's time—but in the drawing-room there is a good Elizabethan oak mantelpiece, which doubtless came from the older house in which Charles II. lay hidden after the Battle of Worcester.

As the party left Heale a visit was paid to a cottage, now in ruins, near the entrance gate, which contains upstairs a good plaster ceiling of Elizabethan character with griffins depicted on it as a crest. MR. DORAN WEBB considered that the house was never any larger than it is now, but was one of the very small manors of which there were a number in this valley of the Avon. From this point the carriages returned to Amesbury for lunch, leaving afterwards for DURRINGTON CHURCH, passing through "Durrington Walls" on the way. Here THE VICAR (the Rev. C. S. Ruddle) gave some account of the Church, and MR. DORAN WEBB described the architecture. The chief feature of interest is

the woodwork, the pulpit, and the very nice seats of Elizabethan work.

Thence the carriages proceeded up over the down to KNIGHTON LONG BARROW, whereon the company rested for a while enjoying the extensive view over the whole surrounding country, and the splendid air of the high ground of the Plain. Here Mr. Doran Webb again said a few words on long and round barrows, as did also the Rev. W. Dowding. From this point the route lay still over the down to STONEHENGE, where Mr. Edmund Story Maskelyne demonstrated to the party on his theory of the astronomical and Phœnician origin of the structure, his remarks meeting with considerable criticism from those who were unable to accept his arguments.

On the way home the carriages were left at VESPASIAN'S CAMP, and after the perambulation of the ramparts a walk through the beautiful woods and the vale brought the party back to Amesbury.

At the Evening Conversazione Mr. H. Brakspear's paper on recent discoveries on the site of the CHURCH AT LACOCK ABBEY came first, and was illustrated by a large ground-plan.

Then followed Mr. E. Story Maskelyne's paper on Stonehenge, promulgating his astronomical theory at length. It was entitled "THE PURPOSE, THE AGE, AND THE BUILDERS OF STONEHENGE," and has to a great extent been already printed in pamphlet form as read before the Bath Antiquarian Club. The author held that Stonehenge was an observatory erected by the Phœnicians about the year 1000 B.C., and that the position of its stones was governed by the position of certain stars by means of which its date could be accurately fixed. A somewhat animated discussion arose on certain points on which the author of the paper was hardly in agreement with received archæological opinion.

A third paper, which had been crowded out the previous evening owing to the premature closing of the meeting, was that by Major Hawley, describing excavations made by himself on the sites of two Romano-British villages on Rushall Down.

This was read by Mr. W. Heward Bell, in the unavoidable absence of the author, who had been obliged to leave that morning.

It was illustrated by a large collection of his finds on those sites, including two stone caps, a quantity of fragments of pottery, glass, &c., bronze fibulæ, armillæ, &c., iron knife, and shear blades, a remarkable specimen of what in Devonshire would be called a "two-bill," shale for making ornaments, &c., from, sandal cleats, a very large round pewter dish, and many other objects—altogether a very interesting collection, indeed, of relics of the Roman period.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Medlicott, on behalf of the Society, thanked the Local Secretary—Mr. Flower—for the great trouble he had taken to make the Meeting a success.

## THURSDAY, JULY 6th.

Leaving Amesbury at 9.30 the route for this day lay straight down the Avon Valley, taking the various Churches, &c., on the way.

The first stop was at BULFORD CHURCH, a building which is whitewashed inside and covered with ivy outside, but retains a good many architectural features of interest. Here, as throughout this day's expedition, Mr. Harold Brakspear acted as architectural guide. The very pretty little Elizabethan chalice was exhibited and much admired.

Having seen the Church the party stepped across the road to THE MANOR, with its Elizabethan front a good deal altered in later times. The present occupier, and late owner—for the War Office is now the landlord here—Mr. J. L. Hill, most kindly showed the party over the garden and the house. In the former the most notable thing, perhaps, was an unusually large specimen of *Aristolochia Sipho*, and in the house two admirable portraits by Sir Peter Lely of the Duke of York and Ann Hyde, which have been in the house since they were first given to Mr. Duke of that day. Here also in the hall is a fine specimen of the extremely rare White's Thrush *(Turdus Whitei)*, shot near Southampton, a bird of which only two or three examples are known to have occurred in this country.

MILSTON CHURCH, another practically unrestored building, was the next point on the programme. Here the Rev. C. S. Ruddle

read some interesting notes on the connection of Addison with this place. Lancelot, the father of Joseph, was rector here in 1660. The register of Joseph's baptism is lost. Mr. Talbot also said a few words on the architecture of the Church. The picturesque old manor-house adjoining the churchyard is inscribed "R. P. 1613," *i.e.*, Roger Pinckney.

The cottages in these villages are all of flint and brick, many of them wooden-framed and very picturesque. There is a good deal, too, of flint chequer-work.

One thing is very noticeable to anyone familiar with the down villages of North Wilts, that is, the entire absence of sarsen stones. Not a fragment is to be seen in the houses or walls of the Avon Valley; and with the exception of the three isolated stones, one in the water at Bulford, and two others on the line to Stonehenge, which tradition says were dropped on the way there, there are practically no sarsens visible in this part of the Plain at all. Indeed it is not until you get to Upavon that they begin to appear in the walls—pretty good evidence that they never did exist on the Plain as they do on the Marlborough and Berkshire Downs.

FIGHELDEAN CHURCH, a striking building which has suffered from restoration a good deal inside, was reached next, and here, as at the three succeeding Churches, Mr. Harold Brakspear acted as architectural guide.

NETHERAVON CHURCH, which was soon reached, is undoubtedly the most interesting Church visited on this year's excursions; indeed in some ways there are few more interesting Churches in the county. Though the Church itself is a fine spacious building, the great interest is, of course, centred in the tower, which is something of an architectural puzzle. Mr. Brakspear took the view that the present west tower was the central tower of an early Church, the great archway to east and west opening into chancel and nave respectively, both of which have now entirely disappeared, whilst the small doors in the north and south walls opened into large porches or transepts (such as those in the Saxon Church at Bradford), some remains of the walls of which may still be seen. Mr. Brakspear puts the date as late in the 11th century—considering

the tower to be post-Conquest work, but done by Saxon workmen. It is in any case an extremely interesting architectural example, and is worthy of more attention and illustration than it has ever yet received. At lunch, which had been arranged for here, the party numbered twenty-four.

At FITTLETON CHURCH the graceful and unusual 14th century tower and spire were the chief points to dwell on, indeed there are few prettier things of the kind in Wiltshire.

ENFORD CHURCH, on the other hand, has quite a number of interesting features—and it was a pleasure, as the President and Mr. Bell remarked, to visit a Church so *admirably* restored as this has been within the last few years under the care of Mr. C. E. Ponting. Mr. Brakspear called attention to the very remarkable octagonal sacristy, the Norman arcades of the nave, the curious arcading of the north chancel walls, the hour-glass stand, &c., all of which were duly admired before the party adjourned to the vicarage, where the Rev. T. G. and Mrs. Nash had most kindly provided tea—a thing most acceptable on a hot and thirsty day. After this the drive to Woodborough Station was dusty but uneventful, and there the remaining members of the party separated and went on their several ways, agreeing in this, that the Amesbury Meeting had been in all respects, except perhaps in the numbers attending it, a most pleasant and successful one. The weather was as good as it could be, the excursions included a number of interesting places, many of which had not before been visited by the Society, and the evening meetings were decidedly lively ones.

It is, however, much to be desired that more Members would make a point of supporting the Society by being present at the Annual Meetings, if they possibly can do so. The Annual Meeting is not the most important part of the Society's work, but it is, perhaps, the part by which the public at large are prone to judge it.

[A good and full account of the Meeting and of the papers read at it was given in the *Devizes Gazette* for July 13th, 20th, 27th, and August 3rd, 1899.]

POT OF ROMANO-BRITISH AGE (?) FOUND AT LATTON.

# On a Remarkable Vessel found at Latton.

THOSE who attended the Swindon Meeting in 1898 will remember that one of the most interesting objects comprised in Mr. A. D. Passmore's collection, then exhibited, was the earthenware vessel here illustrated. It was found at Latton two or three years ago, by a labourer, from whom it was obtained by Mr. Passmore. Unhappily no particulars could be obtained as to whether anything was found with it—nothing had been noticed by the finder. The pot itself, except that a portion of the base was broken away, was perfect. It is in several ways a remarkable specimen, and is quite unlike anything else found in the county, or, indeed, so far as I have been able to discover, in other parts of England. It is obvious that it is entirely distinct in shape from the Bronze Age Pottery so abundant in the round barrows of Wilts, of which we have such a fine series at Devizes. On the other hand its ornamentation much more resembles that of this old British pottery than anything that is found on pottery of the Roman Age in Britain. It is a hand-made vessel, and its shape is not regular, but it has been carefully tooled up and polished on the outside, in this resembling fragments of ware apparently of Romano-British age found at Oldbury and at Cold Kitchen Hill. The ware itself is rather thick and coarse, not particularly well burnt, and is of a blackish brown colour. Two holes, on opposite sides of the vessel, are pierced through the rim at the foot, one of which is seen in the illustration. It is not easy to assign a use for these holes, unless they were for fastening the vessel firmly by means of nails or pegs. The shape suggests a Roman model, and in some respects somewhat resembles certain late Celtic vessels found recently in Kent and elsewhere. The ornamentation round the shoulder consists, as will be seen, of a double line enclosing small rude circles, with a series of vandykes below, each ending in a similar small circle. These vandykes are formed of triple lines of

impressed cord ornament, as are the parallel lines above, a form of ornament which is more common than any other on the Bronze Age barrow pottery. Here, as often in the Barrow pottery, the pattern is very carelessly spaced and executed, indeed a close examination shows that the greater part of many of the lines of cord ornament are not formed by a cord or thong at all, but touched in with a tool to imitate the rest. The height of the vessel is 8 inches. Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, to whom it has been shown, was inclined to think that it may be of Romano-British age, though he knew of nothing quite like it. In any case, whether late Celtic or Romano-British, it is an interesting example of the combination of the later Roman form with the earlier Bronze Age method of decoration.

Ed. H. Goddard.

---

# Additions to the Society's Collection of Wiltshire Tokens.

By purchases at the sale of Col. Lowsley's coins a valuable addition has lately been made to the Society's collection of 17th century Wiltshire trade tokens, including several very scarce varieties, and some which have not been hitherto described in any published list. In giving particulars of such as are new to the trays at the Museum, I may mention that the lettering is copied from the tokens themselves, so that collectors may correct those errors which have crept into the different printed lists owing to the descriptions having been taken from indistinct specimens :—

| Williamson. | Boyne. | | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | 22 | THOMAS . BERY . MERCER=T . I . B .<br>IN . CASTLE . COMBE . 66=A castle surmounted by a crown. | ¼ |
| 51 | 32 | IOHN . WILLSHEARE . OF=CHIP \| PIN \| HAM<br>ANDREW . WILCOX . 1668=MERCER | ¼ |
| 59 | 36 | WILLIAM . GIBBONS=W . G. divided by a true lovers' knot (?)<br>IN . COSHAM . 1669=W . G. | ¼ |
| 86 | 59 | LEONARD . BOLT . IN=The Grocers' arms.<br>HIGHWORTH . GROCER=L. B. | ¼ |
| 88 | — | IOHN . ELTON . AT . Y^E LAMBE=A paschal lamb<br>IN . HIGHWOORTH . 1669=HIS \| HALFE \| PENY. | ½ |
| 92 | 64 | WILLIAM . MATHEW=W . M<br>IN . HIGHWORTH . 1659=A lion rampant. | ¼ |
| 110 | 80 | THOMAS . EVANFS . OF=The Grocers' arms.<br>MALMSBVRY . IN . WILT=T . E . E | ¼ |
| 116 | 85 | IOHN . SANSVM=A still (?)<br>OF . MALMESBVRY . 166 .=I . I . S<br>A reliable description cannot be given until a better specimen be acquired. | ¼ |
| — | — | HENRY . COLEMAN=A pair of scales.<br>IN . MARLBOROVGH=H . E . C .<br>Williamson (130), Boyne (93), and Akerman give this token, but in each case dated 1657. We can, therefore, fairly claim this as an unpublished variety. | ¼ |
| 138 | — | IOHN . MORGAN . 1657=The Grocers' arms.<br>AT . MALBVRROW=I . M . | ¼ |
| 150 | 106 | A . A . OF . MELKESHAM=The Mercers' arms.<br>I . A . OF . STEEPLE . ASHTON=1665. | ¼ |
| 152 | 107 | THOMAS . GAMBLYN=1665<br>IN . MEERE=T . G . | ¼ |

| Williamson. | Boyne. | | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | THOMAS . CVTLER . IVNIOR=HIS . HALF . PENY<br>IN . SARVM . 1668=T . I . C .<br>This token has not been hitherto noticed with this date, and is a variety of Williamson's 171 and Boyne's 120. | ½ |
| 215 | 146 | EDWARD . PENNY . IN=The Butchers' arms.<br>SARVME . 1671=HIS . ½ . TOKEN. | ½ |
| — | — | VAVGHAN . RICHARDSON=A dolphin.<br>KATHERINE . STR . IN . SARVM=V . E . R . 1666<br>This coin differs from Williamson's 219 (Boyne's 149) in being thus dated, and can therefore be regarded as an unpublished variety. | ¼ |
| 230 | 155 | IOHN . BRADELL . LENARD . LEE=A bear.<br>IN . SHLATBOVRN . 71=½. | ½ |
| 231 | — | THOMAS . DAVIS . IN=The Mercers' arms.<br>SHVSTON . MAGNAE=T . D . 1651 . | ¼ |
| 243 | 163 | WILLIAM . WEBB=Two pipes crossed.<br>OF . SWINDON . 1669=HIS \| HALF \| PENY \| W . W . | ½ |
| 245 | 165 | AMOS . WILKINS . AT=The Mercer's arms.<br>SWINDON . IN . WILLS=A . M . W . | ¼ |
| — | — | NICHOLAS . BVTCHER=A merchant's mark (somewhat in the shape of a fleur-de-lis).<br>OF . WARMISTER . 1651=N . B<br>Hitherto unpublished. | ¼ |
| — | — | WILLIAM . BVTCHER=A fleur-de-lis.<br>IN . WARMINSTER . 69=W . B .<br>Hitherto unnoticed, except in the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxvii., p. 309, where it is imperfectly described and a wrong date given. | ¼ |

F. M. Willis.

# The Society's MSS.

## Chisledon.

*(Continued.)*

SINCE the appearance of the last instalment of these notes, the Society's collection has been further enriched by a packet of original deeds, one of them of great length and extraordinary interest, relating to Draycot. Leaving these deeds for the present aside, the following documents, set out and numbered in order of date, represent—with the exception of a mass of notes illustrative of the history of families resident in the parish—the whole of the remaining material in the Society's possession relating to Chisledon. All of it, we may again remind the Society, has been at various dates, presented by Mr. John Mullings, of Cirencester.

The first document, presented too late for its insertion in its proper place, is a copy (ancient) of the Particulars of the Grant made to Sir John Brydges out of the Court of Augmentations of the manors of Chisledon and Burderop, and of what is here described as the "*Grangia Decimalis*" of Monkebaron. Similarly, in his will dated 1 June, 1638, William Applegarth, gent., bequeaths his "Rectory or Decimall Graunge of Ropley, co. Southampton." Of the precise meaning of the description we are ignorant. The copy does not appear to be wholly satisfactory, but is, we trust, correctly "extended" as follows:—

No. 1.

[A.D. 1539—40.]

Comitatus Southamton'

Sancti Petri de Hide nuper Monasterii.

Manerium de Chuselden cum Burythorpe ac Grangia Decimali vocata Monkebaron et Rectoria de Chuselden predicta in comitatu Wiltess, parcella possessionum dicti nuper monasterij — Valet in

- Redditus Assise liberorum tenencium ibidem per annum — cvij$^{s}$.xj$^{d}$.ob.
- Redditus custumariorum tenencium ibidem per annum — xij$^{l}$.xv$^{s}$.x$^{d}$.
- Firma manerii de Burythorpe predicta cum omnibus domibus et edificiis super dictum manerium existentibus Ac omnibus x$^{is}$. tam Majoribus quam Minoribus [*Grangie*] Decimali ibidem pertinentibus vocate Monkebarone et omnibus terris pratis pascuis et pasturis dominicis dicto manerio pertinentibus Necnon omnibus subboscis eidem manerio pertinentibus insimul dimissis Thome Stephenes per indenturam ad terminum lxj annorum per annum — xxvij$^{l}$.vj$^{s}$.viij$^{d}$.
- Perquisita Curie ibidem communibus annis — vj$^{s}$.viij$^{d}$.
- Firma Rectorie de Chuselden predicta cum omnibus domibus et edificiis super eandem Rectoriam edificatis et existentibus cum tribus cotagiis eidem Rectorie adjacentibus ac illis terris arabilibus de Gleba dicte Rectorie cum pascuis pasturis pratis et communis predicte Rectorie de jure pertinentibus et spectantibus Necnon omnibus majoribus x$^{mis}$ et Mortuariis tocius villarum et camporum de Chuselden predicta Hoddiston et Badbury pertinentibus insimul dimissis Roberto Smythe per Indenturam per annum — xvj$^{l}$.

lxj$^{l}$.xvij$^{s}$.j$^{d}$.ob.

xxviij° die februarii Anno regni regis Henrici viij$^{vi}$ xxxj° pro Jo: Brigges Milite.

Tho: Crumwell
Richard Riche

The lease to Stephens was granted, as we know (p. 126), in

1537, and we have already dwelt on the effect of such leases. The saying "It takes three generations to make a gentleman" was based on the small value to the reversioner of an estate granted on three lives. The lord's remaining interest was so small that it could be, and constantly was, acquired by the tenant, after a few good seasons; and we have seen the tenant at Burderop, strong in his 61 years term, replace my lord Chandos and become the freeholder, lord of the manor, and gentleman, none better. But the great importance of the above document is, of course, in the precise valuation of the estate in A.D. 1540, which may be compared with some of the assessments which follow.

The first pre-occupation of the parson, heretofore, on taking possession of his long-wished-for living, must have been, to judge by the next document in our list, the discovery of where that "living" lay. The parson of Chisledon, if we have summed it correctly, had to seek his glebe in no less than thirty-two distinct patches, and it was none too large at that:—

No. 2.

[A.D. 1608.]

Anno Domini 1608 & Vicesimo Secundo die Augusti.
A True Terrier of the Glebe Lands belonging to the Vicaridge of Chisselden.

Imprimis one halfe acre lyeing in the long furlong shooting East and West, John King on the South side, Thomas Carter on the North side.

Item one acre lyeing in furse Hill shooting East & West, John Kinge on the South side, Mr. James Goddard on the North side.

Item one halfe acre shooting East & West in the same furlong, Mr. James Goddard on the North side, Robert Combe on the South side.

Item one Yard in the same place shooting East & West, Mr. James Goddard on the South side, & Robert Combe on the North side.

Item one halfe acre shooting North and South in the furlong called Smytheway, John Kinge on the East side, and Robert Mollyn on the West side.

Item one halfe acre shooting East and West in the furlong called High Street, Robert Mollyn on the North side, and Thomas Smith alias Miller in the South side.

Item one halfe acre in the same furlong, Robert Combe in the North side, and Mr. James Goddard in the South side.

Item one Butt lyeing in the Neither Hitchens shooting East and West, the parson lyeing in the North side, and Thomas Carter in the south side.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Upper Hitchins shooting East and West, John King on the South side, and the parson on the north side.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Townesend furlong, shooting north and south, John King on the West side, and the parson on the East side.

Item one halfe acre shooting North and south upon Harper's Way, John King lyeing in the East side, and the parson of the West side.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Upper Hitchins shooting East and West, John King lyeing on both sides.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Neither Hitchins shooting East and West, Robert Mollyn lyeing in the North side, and Tomas Smith alias Miller in the South side.

Item three yards lyeing in the same furlong shooting East and west, the parson on the North side, and Robert Combe on the South.

Item one acre in Rudding Ditch shooting North and South, John King lyeing in the East side, and Robert Combe in the west.

Item one halfe acre shooting uppon Parsons Hedge North and South, Thomas Carter lyeing in the East side, and Robert Combe in the West side.

Item one halfe acre lyeinge in forne bush furlong, shooting East and West, Robert Meiye on the North side, and John King on the South side.

Item one half acre lyeing in the same furlong, Robert Mollyn on the North side, and Robert Combe on the South side.

Item one half acre shooting East and West over the Bowrne, Mr. James Goddard on the South side, and the parson on the North side.

Item one acre lyeing in Witch Hills furlong shooting North and South, John King lyeing on the West side, and the parson on the East side.

Item one Yard lyeing in Cates bruyne furlong shooting East and West, the parson lyeing in the South side and Robert Molyn in the North side.

Item one halfe acre shooting North and South upon Parsons Downe Way, John King lyeing in the East side, and Robert Combe on the West side.

Item one peice lyeing by itself, by estimation three acres, lyeing behind Parsons Downe, shooting East and West.

Item one acre lying in Crowebush furlong shooting East and West, Thomas Miller alias Smith lyeing in both sides.

Item one Yard shooting North and South on Wal[c]elins Pitt, Robert Combe lyeing in the West side and John King in the East side.

Item one Yard shooting on Thomas Buckeridge's Yate East and West, John King lyeing in both sides.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the borne furlong shooting East and West, the parson lyeing in the North side and Robert Mollyn of the South side.

Item one Yard shooting East and West, Robert Mollyn lyeing in the North side, and John King in the South side.

Item one half acre shooting East & West upon High Stret furlong, John King lying in the North side and the Parson of the South side.

Item one half acre lying in the same place, John King lying in the South side, and the Parson of the North side.

Item one half acre in the same furlong shooting East & West, Richard Webb lying in the South side, and John ——— in the North side.

Item one halfe acre in the same place shooting East and West, Robert Mollyn lyeing in the South side, and Robert Combe in the North side.

Seen and viewed by John Gallimore
Vicar
John King, Robert Combe,
Robert ———, and others.
per Tho: Buckridge one of the Churchwardens.

Vera copia Originalis in Registro Domini Episcopi Sarum manentis examinata et collata fideliter (in quantum propter dicti Originalis obscuritatem id facere possem) per me

G. ffrome Reg: Dep: Domini
Episcopi Sarum.

[Endorsed]

Terrarium Vicarie de Chisledon

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Search | 0 | „ | 3 | „ | 4 |
| Copy | 0 | „ | 8 | „ | 4 |
| Stamp | 0 | „ | 1 | „ | 0 |
| | 0 | „ | 12 | „ | 8 |

The signatures appended to the following assessments are those of the magistrates by whom they were allowed, viz., in 1649, William Sadler, of Wroughton and Gabriel Martyn of Aldbourn (buried there 19th March, 1693-4. *Collect. Topog. et Gen.*, vi., p. 388; one of the ten members for co. Wilts in the parliament 3 Sept., 1654, to 22 Jan., 1654-5, and again 17 Sept., 1656, to 4 Feb., 1657-8); in 1666, Sir William Calley, of Burderop, Nevill Maskelyne, of Purton, and Edmund Richmond, *alias* Webb, of Rodbourne Cheney. The lines by which the assessment of 1649, immediately following, is divided, correspond to the divisions of the parish, viz., Burderop, Chisledon proper, Draycot Foliat, and Badbury, and in that order. Of the family and employments of John Norden, esq., who heads the list for this last-mentioned division, particulars have appeared in "*Wiltshire Notes and Queries.*"

No. 3.

[A.D. 1649.]

A rate made for the poore of the parish of Chisselden by the churchwardens and overseers of the poore, August 6th, 1649.

| | s. | d. | ob. | qr. | | s. | d. | ob. | qr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imprimis William Cally Esq$^{r}$. | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Richard Morse | 0 | 4 | 0 | qr. |
| William Sympson | 0 | 4 | ob. | 0 | Thomas Tanner | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| John Sympson | 0 | 4 | ob. | 0 | Thomas Crooke | 0 | 3 | 0 | qr. |
| Richard Morse and Noah Tayler | 0 | 5 | ob. | 0 | Thomas Tayler | 0 | 5 | ob. | 0 |
| Widdow Huse | 0 | 5 | ob. | 0 | Benedick Tayler | 0 | 1 | ob. | 0 |
| | | | | | Widdow Byshop | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Parsonage | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Thomas Carter | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John Lord | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | John Coape | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr.q. |
| Robert Webb | 0 | 3 | ob. | 0 | Henry Allyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr. |
| Mr. Pledwell | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 | William Horne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 q. |
| Thomas King | 0 | 2 | ob. | qr. | Robert Salsbury | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr. |
| John King | 0 | 1 | 0 | qr. | Richard Butler | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr.q. |
| William King | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Allexander Weekes | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| John Carter | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Ellizabeth Gallimore | 0 | 0 | ob. | qr. |
| Henry Edwardes | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr.q. | Ann Banning | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr.q. |
| William Combe, East | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Katheren Gallimore | 0 | 0 | 0. | qr. |
| John Herring | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | William Gallimore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 q. |
| Robert Smith | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | William Bishop | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Allexander Combe | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 | Thomas Sutton | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 |
| Nicolas Smart | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 | Thomas Dearam & Hester Webb | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 |
| William Lovelocke | 0 | 0 | ob. | qr. | Thomas Tanner | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 |
| Richard Morse | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr.q. | Thomas Dearam, junior | 0 | 2 | ob. | qr. |
| Richard Webb pro Wellclose | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr.q. | Edward Wickes | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr. |
| Cripses land | 0 | 0 | ob. | qr. | Andrew Smith | 0 | 0 | 0 | qr. |
| William Combe, West | 0 | 2 | ob. | 0 | Thomas Tayler | 0 | 1 | 0 | qr. |
| Thomas Webb | 0 | 1 | 0 | qr. | | | | | |
| Carters living | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Fettyplace | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Thomas Richmond | 0 | 7 | ob. | 0 |
| Mr. Stephen & Danniell Webb | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Mr. Browne | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Norden, Esqr. | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Richard Gibbes pro Hardinges | 0 | 4 | ob. | 0 |
| William Bennett | 0 | 1 | ob. | 0 | John and William Gibbes | 0 | 6 | ob. | 0 |
| William Wells | 0 | 1 | 0 | qr. | Henry and Robert Collet | 0 | 8 | ob. | 0 |
| William Noake | 0 | 0 | ob. | qr. | Anthony Allyn | 0 | 2 | 0 | qr. |
| William Morse, gent. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | John Allyn | 0 | 1 | ob. | qr. |
| Noah & Nicolas Webb | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | William Lamborne | 0 | 4 | ob. | 0 |
| Thomas & Elizabeth North | 0 | 10 | ob. | 0 | William Combe | 0 | 3 | 0 | qr. |
| Richard Morse | 0 | 7 | ob. | 0 | William Butler | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 |
| Thomas Cresby / William Tayler | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | William Gallimore | 0 | 0 | ob. | qr. |
| Richard & Thomas North | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | William Collet | 0 | 0 | ob. | 0 |
| Richard Gibbes | 0 | 5 | ob. | 0 | | | | | |

John Sevens minister
The Churchwardens
Thomas Nórth
Thomas Sutton

Overseers
Thomas Tayler
Thomas Crooke
William Lamborne

This rate was seene
& allowed by us
Wm Sadler
Gab: Martyn
August 6th
1649

No. 4.

[A.D. 1666.]

A perfect certifycate of the names & sirnames qualities dign[i]ties & titles of all & every person dwelling or residing in y^e^ parish of Chisseldon chargeable by an Act intituled act for y^e^ raising money by y^e^ Poll and otherwise for & towards y^e^ maintenance of this present Warre.

| Burdrop | Qualt: & Poll | | Qualt & Poll |
|---|---|---|---|
| S^r^. William Calley K^t^ Bac^lor^. | 10. 01. 00. | Mrs. Anne Calley | 00. 01. 00. |
| Lady Elizabeth Calley | 00. 01. 00. | Mrs. Judith Calley | 00. 01. 00. |
| Mrs. Anne Calley Widow of an Esquire | 01. 14. 04. | Mr. Oliver Calley gent. | 01. 01. 00. |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholas Widow of an Ecclesiastic | 00. 01. 00. | Mr. Richard Harvey gent. | 01. 01. 00. |
| Mrs. Susanna Nicholas | 00. 01. 00. | Mr. George Jaquez | 00. 01. 00. |
| | | | 14. 03. 04. |

| Servants | Wages & Poll | | Wages & Poll |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austine Hodges | 07. 00. | Mrs. Margaret Holloway | 03. 00. |
| Richard Lord | 05. 00. | Judith Gough | 03. 00. |
| Richard King | 05. 00. | Elizabeth Browne | 04. 00. |
| Thomas Hunt | 05. 00. | Anne Browne | 03. 00. |
| John Turner | 05. 00. | Hester Pinkney | 03. 00. |
| John Newman | 03. 00. | Margaret Moulin | 03. 00. |
| John Gough | 01. 00. | | |
| William Smith | 01. 00. | | 02. 15. 00. |
| Mrs. Martha Huett | 04. 00. | | |

| Hodson | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Tanner | 01. 00. | William Taylor | 01. 00. |
| Dorothy Tanner | 01. 00. | Ruth Taylor | 01. 00. |
| William Morse | 01. 00. | Thomas Crooke | 01. 00. |
| Phillippa Morse | 01. 00. | Katherine Crooke | 01. 00. |
| Katherine Huse, widow | 01. 00. | Obadiah Crooke | 01. 00. |
| John Huse | 01. 00. | Elizabeth Crooke | 01. 00. |
| Mary Huse | 01. 00. | Henry Looker | 01. 00. |
| Katherine Huse | 01. 00. | Rebecca Looker | 01. 00. |
| Noah Taylor | 01. 00. | Mary Sympson | 01. 00. |
| Anne Taylor | 01. 00. | | |
| Benedict Taylor | 01. 00. | | 01. 01. 00. |
| Joane Taylor | 01. 00. | | |

| Servants | Wages & Poll | | Wages & Poll |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Hayes | 04. 00. | Elizabeth Cox | 02. 00. |
| Elizabeth Tuffe | 03. 00. | Henry Hiscockes | 04. 00. |
| Edward Shackesborough | 05. 00. | Joane Waite | 02. 00. |
| Anne Looker | 02. 00. | Mary Tuffe | 02. 00. |
| Edward Wiltshire | 03. 00. | | |
| Mary Salisbury | 03. 00. | | 01. 10. 00 |

Non Contributors to Church and Poore Poll onely

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Hunt | 01. 00. | Katherine Tanner | 01. 00. |
| Elizabeth Hunt | 01. 00. | Jane Cooke, widow | 01. 00. |
| Thomas Crooke | 01. 00. | | |
| John Tanner | 01. 00. | | 07. 00. |

Children & under 16

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anne Taylor | 01. 00. | Richard Crooke | 01. 00. |
| Thomas Taylor | 01. 00. | Robert Crooke | 01. 00. |
| Alexander Taylor | 01. 00. | Thomas Crooke | 01. 00. |
| John Taylor | 01. 00. | James Crooke | 01. 00. |
| Elizabeth Taylor | 01. 00. | Damaris Looker | 01. 00. |
| Mary Huse | 01. 00. | Henry Looker | 01. 00. |
| John Huse | 01. 00. | Martha Looker | 01. 00. |
| Damaris Huse | 01. 00. | Robert Looker | 01, 00. |
| Charles Trueman | 01. 00. | Elizabeth Sympson | 01. 00. |
| Elizabeth Morse | 01. 00. | John Sympson | 01. 00. |
| Margarett Morse | 01. 00. | Hester Sympson | 01. 00. |
| Mary Morse | 01. 00. | Thomas Sympson | 01. 00. |
| William Morse | 01. 00. | Susan: Sympson | 01. 00. |
| William Crooke | 01. 00. | | |
| Oliver Crooke | 01. 00. | | |
| Katherine Crooke | 01. 00. | | 01. 10. 00. |
| Susan: Crooke | 01. 00. | | |
| | | Summa totalis | **21**. 08. 04. |

William Morse, Assessor,
for Burdrop & Hodson

Wm. Calley
Nevill Maskelyne
Edm: Webb.

A perfect certificate of y^e^ names & sirnames of the persons chargeable by the Poll Act in Chisseldon.

| | Poll. | | Poll. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Twittee, Clarke | 01. 00. | Dorothy Cooke | 01. 00. |
| Prudence Twittee | 01. 00. | Edmund Cooke | 01. 00. |
| Mrs. Shipman, widow | 01. 00. | Mary Cooke | 01. 00. |
| Anne Shipman | 01. 00. | John King | 01. 00. |
| Robert Smart, junior | 01. 00. | Elizabeth King | 01. 00. |
| Katherine Smart | 01. 00. | Agnes King, widow | 01. 00. |
| Robert Smart, senior | 01. 00. | Thomas Smith | 01. 00. |
| Anne Smart | 01. 00. | Elizabeth Smith | 01. 00. |
| Alexander Looker | 01. 00. | John Carpenter | 01. 00. |
| Elizabeth Looker | 01. 00. | Marth: Carpenter | 01. 00. |
| Noah Crooke | 01. 00. | Margarett Combe | 01. 00. |
| John Crooke | 01. 00. | William Carpenter | 01. 00. |
| Dorothy Crooke | 01. 03. | William King | 01. 00. |
| John Cooke | 01. 00. | Mary King | 01. 00. |

| | Poll. | | Poll. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Lovelocke | 01. 00. | Joane Webb | 01. 00. |
| Jane Lovelocke | 01. 00. | Walter Turner | 01. 00. |
| Thomas King | 01. 00. | Elizabeth Turner | 01. 00. |
| Mary King | 01. 00. | William Combe, senior | 01. 00. |
| Richard Little | 01. 00. | Frances Combe | 01. 00. |
| Katherine Combe | 01. 00. | William Combe, junior | 01. 00. |
| Roger Moxham | 01. 00. | Martha Combe | 01. 00. |
| Alice Moxham | 01. 00. | John Ponting | 01. 00. |
| Nicholas Tuffe and his wife | 02. 00. | Esther Ponting | 01. 00. |
| John Lord | 01. 00. | Mary Ponting | 01. 00. |
| Thomas Sutton | 01. 00. | John Tuffe | 01. 00. |
| Henry Sutton | 01. 00. | Margaret Tuffe | 01. 00. |
| Elizabeth Sutton | 01. 00. | Thomas Taylor | 01. 00. |
| Thomas Webb | 01. 00. | Elizabeth Taylor | 01. 00. |
| Elizabeth Webb | 01. 00. | Robert Salisbury | 01. 00. |
| Andrew Smith | 01. 00. | William Cullerne | 01. 00. |
| Robert Weeks | 01. 00. | Edward Weekes | 01. 00. |
| Thomas Derham, senior | 01. 00. | Susan: Cullerne | 01. 00. |
| Bridgett Derham | 01. 00. | Alice Drue | 01. 00. |
| Thomas Derham, junior | 01. 00. | John Taylor | 01. 00. |
| Temperance Derham | 01. 00. | Joane Taylor | 01. 00. |
| Richard Webb | 01. 00. | | |

| | | | Poll & Servants Wages |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Rich | 1 1 | Jane Gay | 1 1 |
| Anne Cooke | 1 2 | | |

Summa totalis 03. 17. 00.

Henry Sutton
Assessor

Wm. Calley
Nevill Maskelyne
Edm. Webb.

A certificate of the names and sirnames of all the persons chargeable by the Act in Badbury

| | |
|---|---|
| Imprimis John Norden Esqr. | 05. 01. 00. |
| Mrs. Norden & three children | 00. 04. 00. |
| Simon Gerringe & his wife & one childe | 00. 03. 00. |
| Richard Morse, senior, & one childe | 00. 02. 00. |
| Richard Morse, junior | 00. 01. 00. |
| his wife & six children & sister | 00. 08. 00. |
| Robert Collett & his wife & 2 children | 00. 04. 00. |
| Phillip Lyddiarde & his sister | 00. 02. 00. |
| Thomas Harding & his wife | 00. 02. 00. |
| William Lamborne, junior, & his wife, and fower children | 00. 06. 00. |
| William Lamborne, senior, & his wife and two children | 00. 04. 00. |
| William Wells & his wife & two children | 00. 04. 00. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mary Collett & fower children | 00. 05. 00. |
| Thomas North, junior, & his wife, & fower children | 00. 06. 00. |
| Dorothy North & her son | 00. 02. 00. |
| Anthony Kemp & his wife & one childe | 00. 03. 00. |
| John Keepe & his wife | 00. 02. 00. |
| William Taylor & his wife | 00. 02. 00. |
| Amos Wilkins | 00. 01. 00. |
| Thomas North & his wife & three children | 00. 05. 00. |
| Elizabeth North | 00. 01. 00. |
| Robert Harding & his wife & five children | 00. 07. 00. |
| Alexander Weeks and his wife | 00. 02. 00. |
| Richard Coventry & his wife & one childe | 00. 03. 00. |
| William Gibbs & his wife & three children | 00. 05. 00. |
| Anthony Allen & his wife & 4 children | 00. 06. 00. |
| Edith Gibbs, widow, & one childe | 00. 02. 00. |
| William Butler & his wife | 00. 02. 00. |
| Henry Allen & his wife | 00. 02. 00. |

Servants

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Hargrove | 00. 05. 00. | Richard Bennett | 00. 04. 00. |
| Thomas Hatt | 00. 05. 00. | Richard Bridgeman | 00. 05. 00. |
| Robert Warren | 00. 05. 00. | Anne Murcocke | 00. 02. 00. |
| Joseph Goodyeare | 00. 01. 00. | Rachel Burridge | 00. 01. 00. |
| Phillip Cox | 00. 03. 00. | Edith Stronge | 00. 02. 00. |
| Katherine Bennett | 00. 03. 00. | Charles Horton | 00. 04. 00. |
| Anne Hunnibun | 00. 03. 00. | Prudence Jeynkins | 00. 02. 00. |
| Sarah Herringe | 00. 03. 00. | William Townesend | 00. 05. 00. |
| Alice Taylor | 00. 03. 00. | Hannah Munday | 00. 03. 00. |
| William Morse | 00. 05. 00. | Joane Waters | 00. 03. 00. |
| William Cole | 00. 04. 00. | Mary Burridge | 00. 02. 00. |
| Thomas Gede | 00. 03. 00. | Elizabeth Ralens | 00. 02. 00. |
| Anne Eatall | 00. 03. 00. | Robert Crane | 00. 03. 00. |
| Alice Spencer | 00. 03. 00. | Elizabeth Hosier | 00. 0 |
| Lewis Relfe | 00. 04. 00. | | |
| Francis Far | 00. 03. 00. | | |

William Gibbs, Assessor, Badbury.

Summa totalis 14. 11. 00.

Wm. Calley
Nevill Maskelyne
Edm: Webb.

The assessment for the parish of Draycot Foliet for the Poll money, given in to y^e^ Commissioners att the signe of the Bell in Swindon, March 11th, 1666.

| | li. | s. | d. | | li. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roger Ewin, senior } yeomen | 00. | 01. | 00. | Mary Webb, spinster | 00. | 01. | 00. |
| Roger Ewin, junior } yeomen | 00. | 01. | 00. | Anne Webb, spinster | 00. | 01. | 00. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander King, yeoman | 00. 01. 00. | Elizabeth Webb, spinster | 00. 01. 00. |
| Frances Brown, widow | 00. 01. 30. | Joane Webb, widow | 00. 01. 00. |
| Hannah King, spinster | 00. 01. 00. | Stephen Webb | 00. 01. 00. |
| Francis King | 00. 01. 00. | Mary Webb, spinster | 00. 01. 00. |
| Mary King | 00. 01. 00. | Sarah Webb, spinster | 00. 01. 00. |
| Thomas Webb, senior } yeo- | 00. 01. 00. | Elizabeth Webb, spinster | 00. 01. 00. |
| Thomas Webb, junior } men | | | |

---

| | li. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Harding, servant | 03. wages | 04. | 00. |
| Anne Gerry, servant | 02. wages | 03. | 00. |
| John Dieper, servant | 04. wages | 05. | 00. |
| Thomas Wix, servant | 02. wages | 03. | 00. |
| Mary White, servant | 01. wages | 02. | 00. |
| Francis Aiers, servant | 01. wages | 02. | 00. |
| Richard Blake, servant | 01. wages | 02. | 00. |
| William Woolford, servant | 04. wages | 05. | 00. |
| Thomas Williams, servant | 02. wages | 03. | 00. |
| Mary Titcombe, servant | 01. wages | 02. | 00. |
| By Daniell Webb. assessor, | | 01. | 00. |

| | li. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summa totalis | 02. | 09. | 00 |

Wm. Calley
Nevill Maskelyne

| | li. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summa totalis | 41. | 13. | 04. |

[Endorsed]

Chisseldon Parish Certifycate for the Poll money.

We have already had (No. 2, above) one "terrier" (1608) of the vicarage, in which tithes, however, find no place. They are included in that which immediately follows, but this is by no means the earliest information in the present collection with regard to them. They were already an ancient grievance, as between Vicar and Rector, in A.D. 1412, and a "composition" with regard to them in that year will be found recited in No. 13 below, on the occasion of a renewed agitation touching their nature and payment in A.D. 1801:—

No. 5.

[A.D. 1705.]

Extracted from the Registry of the Bishop of Sarum.

A true Terrier of the Glebe Lands and Tithes belonging to the Vicarage of Chiseldean A.D. 1705.

The Tithes belonging to the Vicaridg of Chiseldean. All maner of Tithes, excepting the Tithes of Corn and Hay Wool and Lamb

Item a Composicon of three Pound six Shillings and eight Pence to be paid yearly by the Impropriator for the Tithes of his Glebe Land to bee payd by equall Porcions at the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michaell and all Angells.

Item one Acer of Meadow Ground, Thomas King on the South Side, and Mr. Hering on the North Side.

Item one pasture Ground by Estimation two Acres, Mr. Hering on the West Side & Henry Louelock on the East Side.

Item the Viceridg House containing three bayes of building.

Item one Barn containing about foure Bayes.

Item one Stable.

Item the Garden and little Paddock containing a Bout half an Acre.

Tho: Twittee Vicar.

Richard Little, + The Marke of John Salsburry, Churchwardens, Francis Berry, William Combe, William Crook.

A true Copy taken from the Original and Examined by me
Wm. Louther D. Regist^r.

The magistrates' signatures to the following assessment appear to be those of Goddard Smith of Tockenham, and Richard Franklyn of Wroughton. The abode of the third (Stanley) we do not know. The signatures to the assessment of 1738 (No. 7) are those of Pleydell Goddard of Swindon, Goddard Smith and Richard Franklyn, again, and of William Calley of Burderop:—

No. 6.

[A.D. 1733.]

Wilts SS. An assessment made by Mr. John Phelps and Charles Horton Assessors, of y^e^ mony payable two his Majesty King George the Second two be raised by a Land tax in the parish of Chisselton of one shilling in the pound for the service of y^e^ year 1733.

Badbury.

| | li. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imprimis James Stone Esqr. for berry cots & North Close | 00. | 10. | 10. |
| John Prince for dairy farm | 08. | 03. | 00. |
| Robert Walker for badbury farm | 04. | 08. | 07. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Walker for part of Cresbys | 00. 06. 08. |
| Robert Walker for Snod hill | 00. 10. 08. |
| Thomas Smart for all Mr. Calleys | 04. 05. 03½. |
| Thomas Smart for Mr. Morses | 02. 08. 01½. |
| Thomas Smart for all his own | 01. 19. 08. |
| Anthony Allen for all his own | 01. 14. 06½. |
| Edward Skinner for Snod hill | 02. 15. 00. |
| Henry Cox & Edward Skinner for Stamps | 02. 05. 10. |
| John Saymer for Mr. Liddiard's upper farm | 02. 10. 00. |
| Thomas Warman for Mr. Herring | 00. 14. 00. |
| John Lovelock or his tennant | 00. 06. 04. |
| Henry Cox for Mrs. Wakes | 00. 15. 08. |
| Benjamin Mills for Mr. Bayles Snod hill | 00. 11. 00½. |
| Benjamin Mills for Scoles's | 00. 11. 07½. |
| Anthony Tidcomb for Mr. Hardymans | 01. 04. 06. |
| Mr. John Herrings for Snod hill | 00. 03. 09. |
| William Blake for Green fillds | 00. 09. 04. |
| Ralph May for Hardings Meads | 00. 07. 04½. |
| Henry Flewell or his tennant | 00. 01. 00. |
| Thomas Prince for Snod hill | 01. 12. 07½. |
| Charles Horton | 00. 02. 00. |
| John Savary | 00. 01. 00. |
| Thomas Baker | 00. 02. 07. |
| Widdow Robbins | 00. 02. 07. |
| Anna Woolford | 00. 02. 07. |
| Thomas Richins for Cresbys | 00. 05. 00½. |
| Stephen Milles | 00. 03. 01½. |
| Thomas Dauw | 00. 03. 01½. |
| Swithin Gibbins | 90. 01. 00. |
| Charles Nash | 00. 01. 00. |
| Over Rated $8\frac{3}{4}$d. | 39. 19. 00. |

HODSON.

| | ll. s. d. | | ll. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imprimis William Calley, Esqre. | 07. 07. 00¾. | Samuel Long | 01. 10. 04. |
| John Cox | 12. 03. 00. | John Norris | 00. 12. 06. |
| Mr. Morses | 00. 17. 03. | Judith Crook | 00. 07. 00. |
| William Sympson | 01. 07. 09. | Henry Looker | 00. 02. 00. |
| William Sympson | 00. 13. 07. | Daniel Apelford | 00. 04. 06. |
| William Sympson | 90. 06. 08. | Thomas Morse | 00. 01. 06. |
| John Norris | 01. 07. 01½. | | 28. 02. 00. |
| William Prichard | 01. 02. 07½. | | |

CHISELLTON.

| | ll. s. d. | | ll. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imprimis William Calley Esqr. | 00. 08. 02. | Simon Townsend | 01. 16. 07. |
| John Carpenter | 03. 05. 00. | Thomas King | 00. 11. 02. |
| | | Richard Pinnick | 00. 01. 06. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Francis Woodward | 00. 05. 00½. | Ed. Ballard | 00. 00. 06. |
| Ed: Carpenter | 03. 09. 09½. | Henry Looker | 00. 01. 06. |
| William Tidcomb | 30. 06. 09½. | William Strattan | 00. 13. 04½. |
| John Phelps | 00. 15. 00. | Thomas Strattan | 00. 06. 07. |
| Thomas Webb | 00. 09. 05. | William Strattan | 00. 06. 04. |
| Thomas Webb | 01. 00. 09½. | Mr. Dykes Bishops | |
| William Pickett | 02. 05. 03. | Grounds | 00. 11. 05. |
| Philip Suttan | 00. 05. 00. | Anthony Ballard | 00. 02. 00. |
| Richard King | 02. 01. 05½. | Ed: King | 00. 02. 03½. |
| Ed. Cook | 00. 04. 06. | Francis Berry | 00. 01. 00. |
| Ed. Cook | 00. 04. 08. | Richard & Robert Pinnick | 00. 01. 00. |
| Daniel Cook | 01. 00. 09½. | John Salisbury | 00. 01. 00. |
| Daniel Cook | 00. 05. 01. | John Crips | 00. 01. 00. |
| Daniel Cook | 00. 02. 00. | Richard Arman | 00. 01. 00. |
| William King | 00. 01. 06. | | |
| William King | 00. 02. 00. | | 21. 11. 06. |
| William Woolford | 00. 01. 00. | | |

| | ll. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Badbury pay | 39. 19. 00. |
| Hodson pay | 28. 02. 00. |
| Chiselton pay | 21. 11. 06. |
| Summa totalis | £89. 12. 06. |

Mr. John Phelps and Charles Horton, Colectors.

Go: Smith
W. Stanley
Rich: ffranklyn

No. 7.

[A.D. 1738.]

Wilts: SS: An assessment made by Robert Walker and Edward Carpenter, assessors of the moneys payable to his Majesty King George y^e^ Second to be raised by a Land Tax of two shillings in the pound for the service of y^e^ year 1738.

CHISLEDEN.

| | l. s. d. |
|---|---|
| William Calley Esq^re^ for Draycot Tythes | 00. 16. 04. |
| Robert Nalder for part of Draycot Farm | 06. 10. 00. |
| Edward Carpenter for y^e^ Parsonage | 06. 19. 07. |
| Edward Carpenter for what was Herring's | 00. 10. 01. |
| Edward Carpenter for y^e^ Poor's mead | 00. 09. 04. |
| Edward Carpenter for what was Ballard's | 00. 01. 00. |
| William Tidcomb or his tenant | 00. 13. 07. |
| John Phelps for his own & what was Bennet's | 01. 10. 00. |
| Thomas Webb for his own | 00. 18. 10. |

| | |
|---|---|
| John Phelps for M[rs]. Herring's | 04. 02. 11. |
| William Tidcomb for what was M[rs]. Simpson's | 00. 05. 06. |
| William Stratton for M[r]. Dyke's | 02. 01. 07. |
| William Stratton for Edmund Cook's | 00. 09. 00. |
| William Stratton for M[r]. Dyke's which Daniel Cook had | 02. 01. 07. |
| M[r]. Dyke and William Stratton | 01. 06. 09. |
| William Stratton for his own & Sutton's | 00. 12. 08. |
| M[r]. Dyke & William Stratton for Bishop's ground & other part | 01. 02. 10. |
| Thomas Stratton | 00. 13. 02. |
| Richard Arman for M[r]. Greenfield's | 04. 10. 06. |
| Widow Lovelock | 00. 10. 00. |
| Simon Townsend for all M[r]. Brown's | 03. 13. 02. |
| Simon Townsend for all John Cripps's | 00. 06. 00. |
| Francis Woodward for Young's | 00. 10. 02. |
| Widow Stockbridge for her ground | 00. 04. 00. |
| Thomas King for what was Workman's | 00. 03. 00. |
| Thomas King for Sutton's Crooks & his own | 01. 02. 04. |
| William King for his own | 00. 04. 00. |
| William Woolford for all his | 00. 02. 00. |
| Richard Pinnick for James Coles's | 00. 03. 00. |
| Joseph Looker | 00. 03. 00. |
| Edmund King | 00. 04. 06½. |
| Francis Berry | 00. 02. 00. |
| Robert & Richard Pinnick for what was Mary King's | 00. 02. 00. |
| Widow Salisbury | 00. 02. 00. |
| Richard Arman for Pincomb Marsh | 00. 02. 00. |
| | 43. 08. 06. |

HODSON.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Calley, Esq[r]. for y[e] woods Berry mead Park & Hodson Tythes | 14. 14. 01. |
| John Cox for Burdrop Farm | 24. 06. 00. |
| M[rs]. Morse | 04. 15. 00. |
| William Simpson for his own estate | 02. 08 08. |
| William Simpson for Highworth poor | 01. 07. 02. |
| Obadiah Crook for his own | 01. 07. 04. |
| John Norris for Bailey's | 02. 14. 03. |
| William Simpson for what was Thomas Morse's | 00. 03. 00. |
| William Calley, Esq[r]. for Tanner's | 01. 05. 00. |
| William Prichard for Taylours | 02. 05. 03. |
| Joseph Looker | 00. 04. 00. |
| M[rs]. Appleford or her tenant for Strange's & Kemm's | 00. 09. 00. |
| | 55. 18. 06. |

BADBURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Stone Esq[r]. for Downfield & North's close | 01. 01. 08. |
| John Prince for Dairy Farm | 16. 06. 00. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Walker for Badbury Farm | 08. 17. 02. |
| Henry Coster for all Mr. Calley's | 08. 10. 07. |
| John Herring for Bailey's Snod hill | 01. 02. 00¾. |
| John Herring for Scoles's | 01. 03. 03. |
| John Herring for Webb's Snod hill | 00. 07. 06. |
| Thomas Smart for Mrs. Morse's | 04. 16. 03. |
| Thomas Smart for his own | 03. 19. 04. |
| John Liddiard Esqr. for his Upper Farm | 05. 00, 00. |
| Widow Skinner for Mr. Liddiard's Snod hill | 05. 10. 00. |
| Thomas Herring for his own | 01. 08. 00. |
| Thomas Prince for Mrs. Morse's Snod hill | 03. 05. 03. |
| Thomas Prince for Cresby's Snod hill | 01. 01. 04. |
| John Lovelock or his tenant | 00. 12. 08. |
| Widow Cox & widow Skinner for Stamp's | 04. 11. 08. |
| Widow Cox for ye widow Baker's | 00. 05. 02. |
| Robert Walker for his own | 00. 05. 02. |
| Robert Walker for ye widow Robins's | 00. 05. 02. |
| Thomas Richens for Mrs. Wake's | 01. 11. 08. |
| Thomas Richens for Cresby's | 00. 10. 01. |
| Thomas Richens for Mr. Greenfield's grounds | 00. 18. 08. |
| Thomas Smart for one part of Cresby's | 00. 13. 04. |
| Anthony Allen for his own | 03. 09. 01. |
| Thomas Smart for Charles Horton's | 00. 04. 00. |
| Ralph May for Harding's meads | 00. 14. 09. |
| Ralph May for Garner's close | 00. 02. 00. |
| John Savory for Dearham's | 00. 02. 00. |
| Anthony Tidcomb for Mr. Hardyman's | 02. 09. 00. |
| Stephen Miles | 00. 06. 03. |
| Thomas Dance | 00. 06. 03. |
| Charles Naish for Bailey's Close | 00. 02. 00. |
| | 79. 18. 00. |

Sum Total 179. 05. 00.

Edward Carpenter, Henry Costar } Assesors & Collectors.
Pleydell Goddard
Go: Smith
Ric: ffranklyn
Wm. Calley

The following brief memorandum represents the most vital, and the most beneficent, change in the village economy in the whole course of its written history. We have seen (No. 2) the conditions under which the vicar lived as concerned his glebe. Applied to the whole parish the same immemorial drawback to rational cultivation was well-nigh intolerable. The inclosure awards

under special acts, removed the absurdity, while creating, for the most part, those rural beauties of timbered hedgerows contrasted with the green pastures they surround, which we are long since accustomed to regard as peculiarly our own.

No. 8.

[A.D. 1747 and A.D. 1780.]

Badbury and Chiseldon

The common Field lands, in the East and West Fields within the Hamlet of Badbury, were by agreement dated 1st Dec. 1747 enclosed and the agreement was confirmed by an act of Parliament of the 21st Geo. 2nd (1747-8), entitled "An act to confirm and establish an agreement for enclosing and dividing certain common Fields in the Hamlet of Badbury in the County of Wilts."

The commissioners appointed by the act were Robert Carter of Purton Stoke, gent.. Thomas Brown of Overtown, gent., Anthony Southby of South Marston esq., Michael Haines of Hannington, gent. John Withers of Bishopstone, gent. and Jonathan Wirdnam of Shrivenham, gent.

The principal proprietors of estates in the tithing at that time were John Stone of Badbury, esq., lord of the manor, Walter Hardyman of Shaftesbury, esq., Theodosia Morse, widow of the Rev. Anthony Morse, clerk, and William Morse her son, then an infant, and others.

The commissioners' award was by the Act directed to be enrolled with the Clerk of the peace of the County of Wilts.

The Common Field and waste lands within the East and West Tithings of the Parish of Chiseldon, and in the tithing of Hodson in the same Parish, called the North and South Fields in the East Tithing and the Upper Field and Lower Field in the West Tithing of Chiseldon, and the Upper and Lower Field in the Tithing of Hodson, which with the waste lands contained altogether 1242 acres, or thereabouts, were enclosed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 19th Geo. 3rd (1779), intitled "An Act for dividing allotting and enclosing certain open and common fields, common pastures, and other commonable lands, meadows, and waste lands, within the Parish of Chiseldon in the County of Wilts."

The commissioners appointed by the act were Richard Richardson, junior, of Devizes, John Grant of Manningford Bruce, and John Mitchell of South Weston, gentlemen, and the principal proprietors of estates in the parish were Thomas Browne Calley, esq., the lord of the manor, the Revd. William Rich Stock, the then Vicar of the Parish, Samuel Hawkes, Thomas Herring, John Brown, John Phelps, William Dyke, Richard Webb, William Morse, William Bailey, Stephen Lambert, and others.

The commissioners' award is dated 14th January, 1780, and wae enrolled with the Clerk of the Peace on the 29th of June following.

The next document is the record of a duty unostentatiously discharged:—

No. 9.

[A.D. 1757.]

Whereas William Calley of Burderop in the County of Wilts Esquire Hath

by his Deed Indented bearing Date the Tenth Day of November last past and duly Attested and Inrolled in his Majestys High Court of Chancery Given and Granted unto the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy the sum of Two Hundred [Pounds] for the Augmentation of the Vicarage of Chisledon in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Sarum.

Now the said Governors do hereby Promise to Give the Sum of Two hundred Pounds out of their Revenue to be added thereto the whole to be disposed of and laid out for the perpetual Augmentation of the said Vicarage pursuant to the Rules Established under the Great Seal of Great Britain for the Distribution of the said Bounty PROVIDED always that the said Gift and Grant be made compleat and Effectual according to the Statute made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty Intitled An Act to restrain the Dispositions of Lands whereby the same become Unalienable IN WITNESS whereof the said Governors have caused their common Seal to be hereunto Affixed this Fifth Day of December in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty seven.

(L.S.)

[Endorsed] Writing Obligatory from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to add 200l. for Augmenting the V. of Chisleden in the C. of Wilts and D. of Sarum.

No. 10.

[A.D. 1780.]

Chisleden and Hodson Land tax, 1780, as drawn out by Mr. Stock [endorsement].

A proportionate Assessment of the Land-Tax on the several Estates in the Parish of Chisleden lately inclosed and exonerated from Tithe, according to the Valuation of the Commissioners.

CHISLEDEN.

| l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 210. | 16. | 11. | T. B. Calley, esq. (increased tax 4. 0. 7.) | 19. | 2. | 1. | 2. 8. |
| 124. | 12. | 8. | Mr. Dyke | 11. | 5. | 10. | 1. 9. |
| 68. | 17. | 6. | Mr. Hawkes (decreased tax 2. 16.) | 6. | 4. | 10. | 1. 2. |
| 38. | 13. | 9. | Mr. Stock | 3. | 10. | 1. | 7. |
| 73. | 7. | 1. | Mr. Herring | 6. | 12. | 11. | 10. |
| 69. | 7. | 10. | Mr. Brown | 6. | 5. | 9. | 9. |
| 37. | 1. | 7. | Mr. Phelps | 3. | 7. | 2. | 3. |
| 38. | 6. | 6. | Mr. Webb | 3. | 9. | 5. | 3. |
| 31. | 7. | 1. | Mr. Stratton | 2. | 16. | 10. | 3. |
| 18. | 14. | 10. | Mr. Pearce, senior | 1. | 13. | 11. | 2. |
| 14. | 2. | 1. | Miss Pope | 1. | 5. | 7. | 2. |
| 14. | 12. | 1. | Mr. Cook | 1. | 6. | 5. | 2. |
| 10. | 10. | 9. | Mr. Kemble | 0. | 19. | 1. | 2. |
| 6. | 14. | 6. | Mr. Arman | 0. | 12. | 2. | 2. |
| 5. | 12. | 8. | Mr. King, Jos. | 0. | 10. | 2. | 2. |
| 5. | 4. | 2. | Mr. Seymour | 0. | 9. | 5. | 2. |
| 6. | 11. | 11. | Ld. Radnor | 0. | 11. | 11. | 3. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. 2. 5. | Mr. Allen | 0. 5. 7. | 2. |
| 3. 14. 4. | Mr. Berry | 0. 6. 9. | |
| 2 15. 3. | Mr. Pearce, junior | 0. 5. 0. | |
| 2. 4. 3. | Mr. King, Ch. | 0. 4. 0. | |
| 3. 6. 0. | Mr. Drury | 0. 6. 0. | |
| 789. 16. 2. | at 1s. 9¾d. | 71. 10. 11. | |
| | Old Ch. | 72. 1. 0. | |
| | Deficiency, to be made up on the greater Proprietors as above | 10. 1. | |
| | Hodson. | | |
| 165. 17. 9. | T. B. Calley, esq. | 14. 10. 3. | 2. 9. |
| 105. 17. 8. | Wm. Morse, esq. | 9. 5. 3. | 2. 0. |
| 62. 10. 2 | Mr. Bailey | 5. 9. 5. | 1. 4. |
| 55. 0. 4. | Mr. Lambert | 4. 16. 3. | 1. 3. |
| 36. 10. 10. | Mr. Crook | 3. 3. 11. | 1. 1. |
| 16. 15. 7. | Highworth P | 1. 9. 5. | 8. |
| 5. 0. 8. | Mr. Leuker | 0. 8. 9. | 4. |
| 2. 8. 3. | Mr. Flewel | 0. 4. 2. | 2. |
| 450. 1. 3. | at 1s. 9d. | 39. 7. 3. | |
| | Old charge | 38 17 8. | |
| | Over Plus to be deducted as above | 9. 7. | |

How greatly the Vicar profited by the inclosure and by the "laying together" of the scattered parcels of his glebe appears decisively by the revised "terrier":—

No. 11.

[A.D. 1786.]

A Terrier of the Vicarage of Chisleden in the Diocese of Sarum and Deanery of Marlbro'

Prior to an Act of Parliament passed in 1779 for inclosing and exonerating from Tithes certain Lands therein specified within the Districts of Chisleden and Hodson——

All manner of Tithes excepting the Tithes of Corn and Hay, Wool and Lambs. ——Allotted by the Acts aforesaid in lieu of the Tithes from which the Lands therein specified are exonerated thirty eight Acres and twenty-eight Perches—in liew of the Glebe fourteen Acres one Rood and two Perches—and in exchange for a small Close, one Acre one Rood and sixteen perches: The whole of these three Articles are laid together in one Peice and measures fifty three Acres three Roods and six Perches, bounded as follows—on the South by Lands allotted to Thomas Brown Calley, Esq., and Mr. William Dyke—on the West by that of Mr. William Dyke and Mr. Richard Webb—on the North West and North by a Road leading to

Devizes—and on the East by the Land of Mr. John Brown. Also one old Inclosure of Meadow with a small Copse at the South east Corner, somewhat exceeding two Acres, bounded on the South by a Church way leading from Badbury to Chisleden—on the West and North by a Peice of Pasture or Meadow commonly known by the name of Long Closes the Property of Mr. Thomas Herring—and on the East by a Meadow the Property of Mr. John Brown. Also a composition of three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence to be paid annually by the Impropriator for the Tithe of his Glebe Lands in equal Portions at the Feast of the Annunciation and St. Michael. Also the Vicarage House consisting of three Bays of Building—a Barn about four Bays—and a Stable. The Garden an Orchard about half an Acre, and the Church Yard.

Also an Estate in the Parish of Stratton St. Margaret's Wilts purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the Sum of three Hundred and twenty five Pounds, part of the Sum of four hundred Pounds granted by the said Governors for the perpetual Augmentation of this Vicarage of Chisleden: the seventy five Pounds over and above the purchase Money is still in the hands of the Governors, for which they allow Interest at the Rate of two per cent:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 22nd, 1786 | W. R. Stock Vicar | | J. Phelps |
| | Richard Webb | Church: | William Brown |
| | William Hilliar | wardens | Thomas Herring |
| | Jo$^{n}$. Brown | Over: | John Baldwin |
| | Tho$^{s}$. Hilliar | seers | |

A true copy taken from the Original and examined therewith by me

Edw. Davies N. P.
Registrar.

No. 12.

[A.D. 1786.]

Particulars of the Vicarege of Chisleden nearly as exhibited in a Terrier given in to the Diocesan at his Visitation in the Year 1786.

Tthings of Chisleden and Hodson

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| About fifty four Acres allotted by the Act for Inclosure in 1779. Mr. Dyke Tenant from Michaelmas in that year paying all Taxes, but Land Tax which is 3£. 14s. and 9d. | 44. | 0. | 0. |
| Augmentation from the Impropriation | 3. | 6. | 8. |
| Burderop Farm, Woods, Park and Garden | 0. | 15. | 0. |
| A little Meadow with a Copse about two Acres | 3. | 0. | 0. |
| An Estate at Stratton S$^{t}$. Marg$^{ts}$. puchas'd in 1763 with 325£. of Queen Anne's Bounty, let to M$^{r}$. Evans paying all Taxes but Land Tax, which is 1. 0. 6, and a Quit Rent of 2. 6. with another small Payment called Law Day Silver 4½ | 13. | 0. | 0. |
| With the Governors of the Q$^{s}$. Bounty at the Rate of 2£ per cent. 75£. | 1. | 10. | 0. |
| The Church Yard and orchard | 1. | 10. | 0. |
| By a verbal Agreement with the present Tenant W$^{m}$. Jeffries of Draycot, for an Estate of about 100£ per ann. partly arable partly Pasture or Meadow: suppos'd to be greatly under value | 0. | 6. | 0. |

Tithing of Badbury.

This is suppos'd to be under a settled Composition, which is however at least questionable from the following circumstances.

There is a Terrier, dated 1705, which gives certain specified Tithes in Right, without Exemption to any District or Part of the Parish. Upon this Footing, in the year 1780, a Demand was made by Mr. Stock on the several Occupiers of the Lands in the District of Badbury against which Nothing, satisfactory or decisive, was alledged by any Proprietor. Most were totally silent and uninform'd; Mr. Vilett alone, whose Property is nearly 100£. per annum, after due Consideration order'd his Tenant, John Brunsden, to admit the Claim advanc'd by Mr. Stock by entring into a new Agreement upon his Terms. Mr. Stone, who is indeed by much the most extensive Proprietor, having three Farms of 200£. each, directed his Tenants to declare against any Alteration, unless enforced by Law. He offer'd however Nothing in support of the Exemption than a customary Payment of no ascertained Date. Now the Payments are so oddly proportioned, and bear so unaccountable an Appearance that the Authenticity of them is fairly dubious and may bear a legal Discussion with no improbable Hopes of Success.

The Particulars at Present are as follows.

| Proprietors. | Tenants. | Description. | Rent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — Stone, Esq$^{r}$ | W$^{m}$. Baden | Pastur: and Mead: | 220 | 4 . 1 . 0 |
| Ditto | Y. Chowles | Arable and Past: | 216 | 1 . 13 . 4½ |
| Ditto | T. Hilliar | Ditto | 195 : 10 : 0 | 1 . 19 . 2½ |
| D$^{r}$. Vilett | J$^{n}$. Brunsden | Pastur: & Mead: | 97 | 1 . 8 . 6 |
| M$^{r}$. Morse | W$^{m}$. Woolford | Ditto | 70 | 1 . 6 . 0 |
| M$^{r}$. Allen | W$^{m}$. Hilliar | Past: & Arable | 64 | 0 . 16 . 6 |
| M$^{r}$. Smart | Josh: Chowles | Past: & Arable | 60 | 1 . 1 . 0 |
| ditto | Ditto | Arable | 10 : 10 : 0 | |
| M$^{r}$. Hardiman | W$^{m}$. Hatt | Past: & Mead: | 45 | 0 . 10 . 6 |
| Stamps | Jer: May | Ditto | 28 | 0 . 8 . 0 |
| Hardings | Ditto | Ditto (W: Wolford) | 11 | 0 . 5 . 2 |
| Stamps | J$^{n}$. May | Ditto | 37 | 0 . 15 . 6 |
| Strattons | Ditto | Ditto | 4 | 0 . 1 . 6 |
| Y. Chowles | Josh: Chowles | Ditto | 40 | 0 . 10 . 7 |
| Cresby | W$^{m}$. Woolford | Ditto | 16 . 10 . 0 | 0 . 5 . 4 |
| Cresby [bro | Cresby | Ditto | 24 | 0 |
| St. Peter's Marl- | T. Hilliar | Pasture | | 0 . 3 . 6 |
| Gibbons | Ditto | Ditto | 5 . 10 . 0 | 0 . 1 . 6 |
| Henry Herring | Henry Herring | Ditto | 26 | 0 . 6 . 6 |
| T. Herring | T. Herring | | 4 | |
| Stratton | J$^{n}$. Baldwin | Pasture | 6 | 0 . 2 . 6 |
| Loveluck | Giles Tombes | Ditto | 9 | 0 . 3 . 6 |
| Y. Chowles | Y. Chowles | Arab: & Orchard | 2 | |
| | J$^{n}$. Smith | Publ: H. & Close | 10 | |
| C. Horton | | | 6 . 10 . 0 | |
| | T. Church | | 2 . 0 | |
| W. Derham | W. Derham | Publ. H. | 4 | 0 . 1 . 0 |
| (added) | | the tythes | 16 . 0 . 6 | |

Easter. D. Each House Keeper and Garden 5[l]. Each Person of the Age of Sixteen 4[d].

Fees. Interment in the Church £1 1[s]. 0[d]. In the Church Yard, if not an Inhabitant, and all who are Parishioners of Draycot tho' Inhabitants, by an old Agreement 6[s]. 8[d]. A Memorial Stone single 3[s]. 4[d]., double 6[s]. 8[d]. Publishing Banns 2[s]. 6[d]. Marriage by Licence 10[s]. 6[d]., by Banns 5[s]. Visitation 10[s]. Transcript of the Register 13[s]. 4[d].

No. 13.

[A.D. 1801.]

Case.

By an Instrument deposited among the Records of the Bishopric of Salisbury after reciting that a Controversy had arisen between the then perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of Chiselden in that Diocese of the one part and the then Rector of the said Church of the other It was attested that on the 23d of December 1412 appeared personally before the then Chancellor of the Diocese the said Vicar and the said Rector by his Proctor and it was then and there agreed that the said Rector and his Successors should for ever thereafter have and receive all and singular the Tithes of Corn and Hay arising out of all the Lands and places within the Bounds and Limits of Chiselden aforesaid or the Titheable places thereof And also all the Tithe of Lambs and Wool in any manner arising from all Sheep depastured (excepting only the Tithes arising from the Land and pasture belonging to the Vicar) also the said Rectors of the said Church should have the small Tithes in any manner arising from their Cattle and also from the Gardens and orchard belonging to the said Rectory And also Mortuaries from all persons deceased within the said parish. But all other the small Tithes whatsoever not thereinbefore expressed arising from Cattle or places within the Bounds and Limits or Titheable places of the said Church in any manner constituted or depastured and personal Tithes and also the oblations arising from the altar of the said Church should be had and received by the then Vicar of the said Church and his Successors for ever thereafter Moreover that the said Vicar and his Successors should receive of the Rector for the time being 5 marks every year instead of the said Tithe of Corn and Hay arising out of the Land of the Rectory and the Tenants thereof And instead of the Tithes of Lambs and Wool from their Sheep and for all the small Tithes of the Rector of the said Church which theretofore belonged to and from ancient time were assigned to the Vicarage and for the support of the Vicar of the said Church.

The only other Document relating to the Tithes of this parish which can be found is a Terrier which is also in the Registry of the Bishop of Salisbury and a Copy of such Terrier is herewith left for your perusal.

The parish of Chiseldon is divided into 3 Tithings viz[t]. Chiseldon, Hodson and Badbury. Thomas Calley, Esq[r]., is Impropriator of the Great Tithes of the 2 former Tithings and Patron of the Vicarage. John Stone, Esq[r]. is Impropriator of the Great Tithes of Badbury and owner of several Farms and Lands within that Tithing.

Some Years ago an Act of parliament passed for inclosing Chiseldon and Hodson and on that occasion both the Rector and Vicar had allottments in lieu of

their Tithes. Badbury Tithing also was inclosed by an Act of parliament but no Notice whatever was taken either of the Tithes or the Vicar.

The Rev. William Warner has lately been presented by Mr. Calley to the Vicarage of Chiseldon and on application to the Farmers and other Landholders of the said parish is informed by them that their small tithes are not payable in kind but that each of them pays a certain annual Sum to the Vicar by way of Modus or ancient Composition for or in lieu of all the small Tithes (except Wool and Lamb the Tithes of which belong to the Rector) of their respective Farms and on carefully perusing the Books and Papers of his Predecessors in this Living M^r^ Warner finds that they have been accustomed at least from the year 1756 (the date of the oldest Account he can find) to pay certain Annual Sums by way of Composition for all the Small Tithes of their Farms and it does not appear that those Compositions have ever altered. For Instance—William Baden occupies a Farm consisting of 245 acres of Land under Mr. Stone the Impropriator and for all the Small Tithes of that Farm it appears that he and the preceeding Tenants of that Farm always paid to the Vicar a Sum of 4^l^. Annually in lieu of all the Small Tithes of that Farm and one Shilling by way of Easter Offering. This Farm is now wholly pasture and the small Tithes thereof (exclusive of Lambs and Wool) have been lately valued at 30^gns^. per Annum, but it can be proved that about 50 years ago by far the greater part of this Farm was arable and therefore the Small Tithes were then of very little value.

Mr. Warner insists on payment of his Tithes in kind and contends for the reasons before stated that the 4^l^. paid Annually by Mr. Baden and his predecessors was nothing more than a temporary Composition and that the payment is too large for a Modus and therefore rank and invalid. On the other hand Mr. Baden and particularly his Landlord Mr. Stone insist that it is a Modus and the latter declares that he will contest the point with Mr. Warner if any legal steps are taken by him and that if Mr. Warner should succeed he will again convert the whole Farm into Arable so that Mr. W. shall have no benefit whatever from his small Tithes.

On referring to the Book of Account before mentioned to have been kept by the different Vicars from 1756 the following Entry appears every year as to this Farm viz^t^.

"Thomas Mattingley one Years Comp. for Dairy House, £4"
"Do one Year's Off. 1^s^/ making together £4. 1."

Vnder these Circumstances

Query———Your Opinion is requested on behalf of M^r^ Warner whether he can compel M^r^ Baden and the other Occupiers of Lands within the Tithing of Badbury to pay him their small Tithes in kind and if so what Steps would you advise him to take to obtain payment thereof?

Opinion. In a matter which depends as this does solely on a Question of Fact, it is very difficult to form any Judgment what may be the Issue of any Litigation concerning it. The Vicar is entitled to the Small Tithes arising within this parish in kind in every case unless where they can be shewn to have been covered by a valid modus. To constitute a valid modus it must have existed immemorially that is from the time of Richard the first. If any clear and

decisive Evidence can be adduced sufficient to prove its non-existence at any time subsequent thereto it could not be a good modus. It is not however expected on the part of the occupier setting up a modus that he should be prepared to prove the Existence of the Modus during the whole of this long period. Long and continued Vsage is deemed Evidence of the immemorial Existence unless the contrary is proved on the part of the Tithe owner. These are the general principles. If the Evidence is decisive either way the Court of Exchequer on a Suit being instituted there may decide the matter in the first Instance. If it is brought to be a matter of doubt the course is to refer the Question to be decided in an Issue before a Jury who are not in general disposed to favor the Tithe owner. In the present case the Vsage is stated to be in favor of the Occupier without any Evidence to impeach the Antiquity of the payment or to set up even Reputation of Tithes in kind being due, except such as may be afforded by the written documents viz$^{t}$. the Instrument of 1412 & the Terrier of 1705 and the Presumption of Rankness from the Magnitude of the payment neither of which (tho' affording fair Inferences against the Modus and tending strongly to shew it to have been merely a modern temporary Composition) are in my opinion so decisive that I can venture to assure the Vicar of Success without the Risque of an Issue. These observations will I hope enable M$^{r}$. Warner to decide for himself whether any benefit likely to result from the successfull Issue of a Contest s sufficient to induce him to engage in a litigation which must be attended with considerable Expense Trouble and Vncertainty as to the Event.

Tho$^{s}$. Plumer
Linc. Inn Dec. 7, 1801.

[Endorsed] Copy Case with M$^{r}$ Plumer's opinion respecting the small Tythes of the Tything of Badbury in the parish of Chisledon in the County of Wilts.

Williams
Bedford Row

No. 14.
[A.D. 1839.]

Chiseldon Parish.

Extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Charities 1839.

The Parliamentary return of 1786 states that Richard Harvey by will 1668 gave lands then vested in the Lord of the Manor and Vicar for 20 poor housekeepers.

The only existing Charity Property in the Parish is a close of land called the Poors Mead containing 3$^{a}$. 2$^{p}$. 0 and it is not known when or by whom or in what manner the land was given.

The rent of it is yearly distributed on St. Thomas' day by the Minister and Churchwardens amongst 20 of the most deserving poor Parishioners not receiving alms.

A memorial to Richard Harvey, above mentioned, was set up in Chisledon Church, and noted by John Aubrey. Guided by the

date of his death, there recorded, it was not difficult to discover his will, and we have the pleasure of appending a copy of it. Of the affectionate and intimate relations which existed, to his honour and theirs alike, between him and his distinguished master, Sir William Calley, and Mr. William Calley, his master's son, we hope to recur. Part of their correspondence with him has been preserved :—

Will of Richard Harvey,
Gentleman.

C.P.C. "Coke," fo. 142. In the name of God Amen The 12th day of October Anno 1659 I Richard Harvey of Burdrop in the parish of Chiselden and County of Wiltes gent. being at this present of good health and perfecte memory, Thanckes be given to Almighty God. In remembraunce of my mortallity doe make and ordeyne this my last will and Testament in manner and forme following revokeing and adnihilating all former wills guiftes and Legacies Whatsoever And first of all I commit my soule into the handes of Almighty God my heavenly father, in full assurance of the remission of all my sinnes and of a ioyfull resurrection through his mercye and y^e^ merits bitter death and passion of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ the only begotten Sonne of god, and by noe other wayes nor meanes And my body to be buried as the overseer of this my will shall appoynt for the doeing whereof I doe allowe five poundes to bee bestowed as the overseer of this my will shall thinke fitt Item I give and bequeath to the poore of the foresaid parish of Chiselton one hundred pounds to be bestowed in land of the value of five pounds per annum to be given to Twenty poore people of the said parish, That is to say five shillinges to each of them Annually To be paid them on the feast daye of Saint Thomas the Apostle And my executor is only to nominate the said poore people Annually and noe body else to have any thing to doe therein Item I give unto my brother Roger Harvey one hundred poundes to be paid him within two moneths after my decease Item I give to my Cousin Richard Snowe the eldest sonne of my sister Jane Snowe one hundred poundes and each of his brothers Tenne poundes apeece to be paid them within two moneths after my decease Item I give unto M^r^. Oliver Calley M^ris^ Anne Calley and M^ris^ Judith Calley to each of them five poundes a peece in gold being the sonne and daughter of William Calley the Elder of Burdrop esquire unto each of whose servants meniall I give twenty shillinges a peece Item I give unto him that shall preach my funerall sermon Twenty shillinges Item I give unto seaventy two poore people that shall accompany my Corps to the ground to each of them one shilling And I doe intreate the said M^r^. William Calley to oversee this my will the best hee can That it be performed, whose love (I doe confesse) I have enioyed to my great comfort in my life Tyme and doe give him a gold ring which I have in my purse And to M^ris^ Calley his wife one other Gold ring with a white stone sett in a claw thereon, That is alsoe in my said purse as a Testimony of my love to them desiring God to blesse them and theires in this world and in the world to come All the rest of my goodes and estate not hereby given nor bequeathed

I give and bequeath unto Mr William Calley the younger of Burdrop aforesaid Esquire whome I hereby make my sole executor of this my last will and Testament desiring Almighty God to blesse both him and his. And in witness hereof I have written this all with my owne hand and have hereunto sett and subscribed my hand and sett to my seale the day and yeare above written. In the presence of those whose names are hereunder written.

Rich: Harvey.

Oliver Calley, George Jacques, Oliver Lord.

Proved at Exeter House in the Strand co. Middsx. 23 Nov. 1669 by the oath of William Calley the younger the executor, by sentence.

No. 15.

[A.D. 1841.]

Particulars of the Vicarage of Chisledon and of its yearly Income.

Parsonage House Lawn and Garden containing —a. 3r. 23p. worth per annum ——————————————————————20.—.

Coach house Stable piggery and yard opposite the House containing—a.1r.10p. purchased in 1818 with a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty worth per annum——————————————————————5.—.

2 Allotments in the East tything of Chisledon under the Chisledon Inclosure of 1779 in lieu of the Glebe Common Field Lands and Vicarial Tithes containing together 53. 2. 10 now let to Thomas Avenell at the yearly rent of ———————— The Inclosure Award is dated 14th January 1780.

The Vicarage Close containing 2a. —r. 15p. occupied by Mr. John Brown in Exchange for the Workhouse Ground, worth per annum ————————

Note. The Land Tax on the above was redeemed in the year 1806.

Two Closes of pasture at Stratton St. Margaretts containing together about 12 acres which, with the Land after mentioned to have been sold to the Great Western Railway Company, were purchased in 1763 with £325 part of £400 given and granted by William Calley Esq' and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, which Closes contained prior to the sale about 16a. 2r. —p. and are now occupied by Mr. James Pinniger at the yearly rent of ——————————————————————

The Land Tax of £1. 6. 7 charged on these Closes was redeemed in the year 1806.

Interest at £2 per cent. on £75 the Balance of the £400 now in the hands of the said Governors ——————————————————— 1. 10.—

8a. 1r. 1p of Land at Lyddington purchased in 1822 (for £425) with a further Grant from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty & other Contributions, let at the yearly rent of ——————————————————12. 0. 0

The Land Tax on this Ground is 12s/.

Annual payment of 5 Marks by the Lay Impropriator charged on the Rectorial Glebe by Agreement dated 23rd Decr. 1512 and recognized in the Inclosure Act of 1779 ——————————————————————3. 6. 8.

Prescriptive payment by Mr. Calley for the Tything of Burderop———. 15 .

Compositions paid by the proprietors of Lands in the Tything of Badbury for the Vicarial Tithes———————————————

Composition paid by the proprietor of the late Mr. Thomas Neale's Estate in the East Tything of Chisledon for the Vicarial Tithes of that Estate—.6.—

Stock in the 3 per Cent Consols in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer bought in ————————1841 with £458 10s/. the amount of the purchase and Compensation Money for 3a. 2r. 34p. of Land at Stratton St. Margaretts sold to the Great Western Railway Company, the yearly dividend on which is———————————————

[Endorsed] 1841

PARTICULARS of the Vicarage of Chisledon and of its yearly Income.

---

## Note H.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE FOUNDER'S KIN.

The following notes of wills registered in the Court of the Archdeacon of Berkshire will be found to confirm, so far as they go, the founder's kin pedigree already given (vol. xxx., p. 224). There is, first, the will of "John Bukrige of Bastilden" (1521), mentioning his son John, presumably the "John Buckaridge of Bastleden," whose will (1567) comes next. This second John mentions a son William, presumably the "William Buckeridge" who married Elizabeth Kibblewhite. The will of "Thomas Keblewhight" (1580), Elizabeth's father, is perhaps the most interesting of the series. Hitherto we have had no explanation of the settlement of the Buckeridge family at Draycot. They were, as appears by the above wills, a Berkshire family, dwelling at Basildon, where Thomas Kibblewhite himself resided, for he describes himself in his will as "of Basstilden, yeoman." But in this same document he goes on to speak of "my farm and other my grounds in Badbury." It thus appears that he was connected

with the parish of Chisledon, and to this connexion may reasonably be attributed the subsequent residence there of his son-in-law, William Buckeridge, and the birth there—or, rather, in the annexed parish of Draycot—of John Buckeridge, his grandson, sometime President of St. John's College, and Bishop successively of Rochester and of Ely. Besides his daughter Elizabeth married to William Buckeridge, Thomas Kibblewhite it will be seen had issue living at the date of his will a son John, a married man and with children, and yet another son-in-law, by name Arthur Redfern. The wife, Elizabeth, mentioned in his will, and whom, jointly with John his son, he constitutes his residuary legatee and executrix, was evidently not the mother of his children. She was the widow, as he states, of one William Curtise, identical, it may be supposed, with a testator of those names, whose will as "of Bassildon," was proved in 1576 in the Archdeacon's Court.

That Thomas Kibblewhite held his "farm of Badbury" under the Crown, and that the Crown lease came subsequently to the hands of Arthur Redfern, above mentioned, his son-in-law, may safely be inferred from a document in the collection presented to the Society by Mr. Mullings. The document in question is a copy of the Letters Patent by which King James the First "exemplified" (15 June, 1607) to "Arthur Redferne, gentleman, now farmer of the manor of Baddebury, aforesaid," certain Letters Patent of his predecessors in favour of Glastonbury, to which religious house Badbury had up to the Dissolution belonged. The volume of "Inquisitiones Post Mortem" now being issued to Members enables us to trace yet a further development in the history of this hamlet. In the reign of King Charles the First, it appears, a class of small freeholders, Gibbes, Lambourne, Harding, and Harding *alias* North, by name, had come into existence at Badbury. In the case of Robert Harding *alias* North, who died 12 May, 1631, we find proof that, as we should have expected, these small freeholds represented the break-up of a manorial estate. He died seised of the reversion, expectant on the death of Margaret Fox, of 34 acres, parcel of the demesne lands of the manor of Badbury, lately purchased of Thomas Redferne, gent. Similarly Nicholas Harding

lied, 19 Sept. 1635, seised of a messuage and three virgates of and in Badbury, and the tithes thereon. Thus it is fairly certain hat Arthur Redfern, or, his son presumably, Thomas Redfern, urchased the manor and impropriate tithes of the Crown, to which hey had come at the Dissolution, and subsequently disposed of oth piecemeal to the tenants.

Arch. Berks, fo. 312*d*. 21 Nov. 1521, "John Bukrige of Bastilden, Husbandman": "my body to be buryed in the Church of Bastilden . . . mother Church of Sarum ij$^{d}$. . . . Church of Bastilden vj$^{s}$. viij$^{d}$. . . . Church of Ashamsted xij$^{d}$. . . . Pangborn Church xij$^{d}$. . . . Tidmerch Church, xij$^{d}$. . . . Stretley Church xij$^{d}$. . . . Elizabeth my wyf my best gown iij quarters of wheat xij bushelles of barly . . . xxx$^{ti}$ quarters of barly to be payed by the space of vj yeres next comyng . . . William my sone xx marc' xx shepe & a hekfur . . . Thomas my son a kow iiij buschell of pulce . . . Alice my daughter xx$^{li}$, ij pair of blankettes ij peyr of shetes & ij coverlettes . . . Johan my doughter xx marc' a matres a pair of blankettes a pair of shetes a coverlet & iiij puter platers The resedue of my goodes not bequethed I yeve to John my sone and he for to dispose for my soule as he thynke best Also I orden & make John my Sone my full executor & William fruewen to be overseer that my will be fulfilled & he to have for his labor iij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ Witnes hereof Sir John Kenrike John Pynnok William fruen & Ric' Higges."

Proved, 14 Dec. 1525, before Master Edward Carne Doctor of Laws, Official of the Archdeacon of Berks.

Arch. Berks, Bk. F. 424. 2 Sept. 1567. "I John Buckaridge of the parissh of Bastleden in the countie of Berkes yoman"—to be buried in churchyard of Bastleden to reparacions of Church three busshells of barlye To daughter Maude 20*l*., half on the day of her marriage and half two or three years after "as my executors may spare it," and one bed. To son Gregorye lxxx sheepe and xxx$^{li}$ in money, at 26 "yff God lend him lyfe so long," said children to "remayne at my mantion house with my executors untill my legacies due to be payde unto them be payde and to be found sufficient meate drinck & clothing during that tyme at the costes and charges of my executors and to be obedyent unto them"—To son Willyam Buckeridge 10*l*. within vij years—To godchildren 4$^{d}$. each. "Item I will and bequeath unto every childe his childe that I have nowe one ew shepe"—To "John Buckaridge sonne to my sonne John Ten ewes as they ronne"—Wife Agnes Buckaridge with "my sonne John Buckaridge" executors, goods to be appraised and divided between them, lands & houses to be jointly occupied by them, during said wife's life and widdowhood—said John to "bear hymself quietly peaceably and honestly toward his said mother offering to her no manner of wrong or injurye as becometh an obedyent child to doe."

George Holmes and Richard Buckaridge overseers.—Witness Thomas Davis vicar of Bastleden "This will was read and allowed before and in

the presence of the said John Buckaridge thelder the vj$^{th}$ day of Marche i
the yere of our lord 1569 by Richard Buckaridge in y$^{e}$ presence also of Joh
Buckaridge George Holmes Robart Greneland and Gregorie Buckaridge e
ceter

Summa Inventarij cclj$^{li}$ xv$^{s}$."

Prov$^{d}$. before the official of the Archdeacon of Berk
3 Nov. 1574 by the executors.

Arch. Berks, G. 247. 8 June 1580, 22 Eliz: "I Thomas Keblewhight of Basstelden. co. Berks, yeoman, sick in body, . . . "my bodye to be buryed in the churche of Basstilden." . . . "Item I give and be queathe to euery one of the children of William Buckeridge and Elizabeth, m daughter, one bullocke a peace of two yeares olde, and to be delyuered euery of the sayed children at theire seuerall ages of sixtene yeares. Item I giv and bequeath to Alice Redfordne *alias* Readfearne, doughter of Arthur Redferne, one cowe and two shepe, and to euery other of his children on bullocke of two yeares of age, to be delyvered in manner and forme aforesayed Item I give and bequeathe to euerye one of the children of my sonne Joh Kebblewhyte one bullocke . . . to euery one of my wyves children on cowe and six shepe, to be delyuered to theime at theire seuerall ages of xvj$^{te}$ yeares, or before, at the discretion of my executors . . . to Arthur Redfearne and William Buckeredge, my sonne in lawes, eche of them one mar lagg (?) of six yeares olde and tenne shepe a peace . . . William Pears my servant . . . John Pounde my servant . . . Elizabeth Cooke my seruant . . . euery of my godchildren vj$^{d}$. . . . Peter Curtise foure busshells of corne . . . mother Arnolde two busshells of maslynne* . . . Elizabethe Griffyne my seruant . . . John Keblewhyte my sonne all my goodes and cattalles . . . being . . . upon my farme and other my groundes in Badburye in the countie of Wiltes at the tyme o my decese in consideracion that my sayd sonne John Keblewhyte shall paye to my sonne in lawes Arthur Redferne and William Buckridge and to their children their legacies geven . . . and also to paye all debtes . . . Elizabeth my wyffe and John Keblewhyte my sonne shall joyntlye have holde . . . and enioye the ffarme of Bassellden wherein I nowe doe inhabytt . . . demysed to me by writing by Roger Yong esquire . . . yf yt fortune the sayed Elizabeth my wyffe to marry . . . she shall have . . . the ffarme of Barne Heise . . . landes and tenements called Huskalles . . . which I nowe have in her right or as she might or ought to have of and in the premises by the last wyll and testament of William Curtise her late husband deceased or by a lease indented made of the premisses by Thomas Stafford Esquiere and Reade Stafford gent. his sonne and heire apparent to the sayd William Curtise for . . . tearme of yeares . . . all my landes . . . in Shinfylde . . . All the rest of my goodes . . . I geve . . . to Elizabeth my wyffe and John Keblewhyte my sonne . . . the executors . . . well beloved frendes William Yong gent. and Arthure Radferne yeoman overseers . . . Wytnesses William

* Maslin=mixed corn, generally wheat and rye (Halliwell).

Yong, Hughe Richard, Arthure Redferne, Walter Wylder, William Tadmartynne." . . . Codicil witnessed by "Arthure Redferne William Buckeridge."

"A note of monie and other debtes to be payed owte of Badbury by John Keblewhite. In primis to William Buckeridge one hundreth poundes eightene shillinges. Item to the sayd William fouretene beastes of severall ages. Item one hundreth drye shepe to the sayd William in consideracon of shepe that the above named Thomas Keblewhyte has receaved of the said William. Item to Robert Harrold xxx$^{li}$ Item to Harrie Cusse xviij$^{li}$. Item to Richard Nurse his children xiiij$^{li}$. Item to John Smythe viij$^{li}$."

Proved, 15 Jan$^{y}$., 1580-1.

Inventory ij$^{c}$ xliij$^{li}$. ix$^{s}$. vj$^{d}$.

Arch. Berks, F. 21. John Keblewhite of Est Garston. 6 Ap. 1566 Margaret my daughter—Alice, my daughter—at their ages of 18. Ede, my wife & Susan my daughter executrixes. Supervisors Henry Sadler & John Burche.

Inven$^{y}$. xiiij$^{li}$. vj$^{d}$. Proved 10 Oct. 1566.

## Vilett Family.

Will of Jane Sadler, widow, of Swindon.

To children Ann Beal, Elizabeth Horn, Jane Hill wid: £2 each
To Nephews Thomas Vilett, Clerk, of Garblesham Co. Norfolk, Arthur Vilett and Nicholas Vilett and
To Nieces Elizabeth Currans, Sarah Vilett, Elizabeth Horn the elder and Elizabeth Horn the younger Goddard Horn, Auice Wayte, Mary Hovring, Theodora Vilett, Bridget Vilett and Lucy Vilett and
To Kinsman Thomas Vilett of Swindon afs$^{d}$. and
To Kinswomen Rebekah Day and Scholastica Day and John Payne Jun$^{r}$. and
To Goddaughter Spencer the sum of £1 to each of them.

Nephew Charles Vilett of Swindon sole exor. who is to pay 50/- to the poor of Swindon.

Dated 1 Nov. 1716.

Proved at Cricklade 6 Nov. 1717.

The above abstract from the will proved in the court of the Archdeacon of Wilts and preserved at Somerset House has been contributed by Mr. John Sadler, one of our Members. The testatrix was a daughter of Arthur Vilett, and is mentioned in the abstract of his will printed above (vol. xxx., p. 227.)

# Notes on the Arms of Cardinal Pole.

By the Rev. E. E. Dorling.

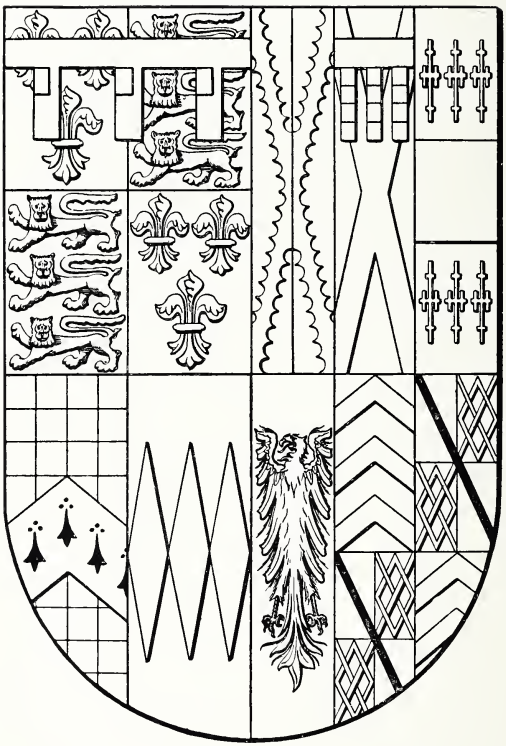
IN an old book in the possession of the writer of these notes, entitled "Epitome Pontificum Romanorum a S. Petro usque ad Paulum IV." [1] there is, among hundreds of woodcuts of the armorials of Popes and Cardinals, a drawing of the shield of Reginald Pole, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury. The fact that this prelate was the son of the last tenant of the second of the mediæval earldoms of Salisbury may, it is hoped, be sufficient excuse for offering these observations to the notice of the Society.

Like all the other illustrations of the "Epitome," the arms of Cardinal Pole are somewhat rudely cut, and of course no attempt is made to mark the tinctures, but the various bearings and the grouping of the quarterings are quite plainly indicated.

The escutcheon itself is exactly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by 15/16 of an inch in width. In the drawing which accompanies these notes an attempt has been made to render the form of the various charges more accurately than they appear in the original woodcut, while, at the same time, the proportions of the various quarters, and their position in the Cardinal's shield are preserved.

It will be seen that the shield is divided equally into four parts, of which the first contains the Royal Arms of England differenced by a label of Clarence; the second has three nearly equal divisions containing the arms of Pole, Neville of Raby differenced with the Salisbury label, *compony argent and azure*, and Beauchamp of Warwick, respectively; the third is charged with Newburgh and Montacute, each coat occupying the width of a quarter of the Clarence arms, and the fourth is divided like the second into three

[1] By Onuphrius Panuinius, published in Venice by Jacobus Strada of Mantua. 1557.



A Shield of Cardinal Pole's Arms.

divisions, the first containing Monthermer and the remaining two De Clare quartering Le Despencer.

It is evident that the engraver intended, or was intended, to represent a shield of arms quarterly of eight coats, as follows:—

1. Plantagenet: *Quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, France Modern—*Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or*, 2 *and* 3, England—*Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or; over all a label of* Clarence—*Argent, on each file a canton gules.*
2. Pole: *Per pale or and sable, a saltire engrailed counterchanged.*
3. Neville of Salisbury: *Gules, a saltire argent and a label compony of the second and azure.*
4. Beauchamp of Warwick:[1] *Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet or.*
5. Newburgh:[2] *Chequy or and azure, a chevron ermine.*
6. Montacute:[3] *Argent, three fusils conjoined in fess gules.*
7. Monthermer:[3] *Or, an eagle displayed vert, armed gules.*
8. Le Despencer: *Quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, De Clare—*Or, three chevrons gules*, 2 *and* 3, Le Despencer—*Quarterly argent and gules, the second and third fretty or, over all a bendlet sable.*

---

[1] William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick, "bore for his arms Gules, semee of cross crosslets with a fess or, which cross crosslets were added to his coat for his father bore them not; but whether in testimony of any pilgrimage by him made into the Holy Land, or vow to do so, I cannot determine." (*Complete Peerage*, vol. viii., p. 56, note *e.*, quoting Dugdale.) His grandson, Thomas, 11th Earl, reduced the number of the crosses crosslet to six, and bore "De goul a un fes dor, a sis croiseletz, les boutz iumelz," (MS. Ashm., 15 A.) which arms were thenceforth recognised as the arms of the Earldom of Warwick.

[2] "Waleran (de Newburgh, 4th Earl of Warwick, 1184 to 1204) is the first to whom these arms . . . are attributed by Rous (see note [2] p. 343). It is worthy of note that they are composed of a chevron added to the shield of Warenne, his mother's family." (Doyle. *Official Baronage*, vol, iii.p. 573.) Before Waleran's time the arms spoken of as Newburgh Ancient (see note [4] p. 344) were (according to Vincent on Brooke, quoting Rous), used by his ancestors.

[3] See the monument of Sir John de Montacute, Lord Montacute, in Salisbury Cathedral.

It is, however, plain that the task of presenting the arms of England, to say nothing of the quartered coat of Le Despencer, in their proper proportions within the very small space at his disposal proved too great for the engraver's skill, and he accordingly compromised by drawing the Cardinal's eight quarters of the varying widths which give so puzzling an appearance to this shield.

Even more remarkable is the order in which the quarters are given. It is obvious that the order is not in accordance with the laws of marshalling as they obtain at present; but the drawing must have been made during Cardinal Pole's lifetime, since the book was published in the year before his death, so that it is a fair presumption that the arms as given are those which he bore, even though the order of the quarterings be irregular. It will be shown presently that he had a precedent for the order.

He naturally bore Clarence in his first quarter, since his mother was the unhappy Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, and precedence is properly given to her armorials as those of a princess of the blood royal; and this coat is duly followed by his own paternal arms. It is in the remaining six quarters, which, as the accompanying genealogical table[1] shows, he inherited from his mother, that the apparent anomaly occurs.

The order of the matches from which Margaret Plantagenet descended is:—Clarence—Neville—Montacute—Monthermer—Beauchamp—Newburgh,—Le Despencer—De Clare,[2] and that is the order in which Reginald Pole, her son, would be expected to have borne these armorials on his quartered shield. But from the drawing in the "Epitome" it is quite clear that he bore Beauchamp and Newburgh immediately after Neville and before Montacute and Monthermer.

---

[1] This, as a glance will show, is only an extract. It only contains names enough to make the descent clear.

[2] With regard to the last two it must be observed, however, that precedence is always, in accordance with ancient custom, given to De Clare; since the De Clare heiress, being of royal descent, was a more important personage than her husband, Hugh Le Despencer. A precisely parallel instance of De Clare precedence is given in the arms of Clare College, Cambridge.

It is a little surprising that none of the Cardinal's Beauchamp ancestors ever seem to have quartered Mauduit (*Argent, two bars gules*) or De Toeni; although on a certain memorable occasion [1] Richard Beauchamp displayed these ensigns, and fought under them. One of Reginald Pole's near relations, however, Edward Plantagenet Earl of Salisbury, his mother's brother, quartered the latter coat with Fitz-John in addition, as will be shown later.

On his seal Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, displayed a coat quarterly of 4, as follows:—1 *and* 4, Beauchamp *impaling* Newburgh, 2 *and* 3, De Clare *impaling* Le Despencer. His counter seal represents the earl on horseback bearing a shield charged with Beauchamp and Newburgh *quarterly*, and the caparisons of his horse are:—*Quarterly of* 4: 1, Beauchamp, 2, Newburgh, 3, De Clare, 4, Le Despencer.

His Garter-plate, according to Boutell, [2] has *Quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, Beauchamp, 2 *and* 3, Newburgh; *in pretence quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, De Clare, 2 *and* 3, Le Despencer.

Doyle [3] gives a drawing "from his seal" of this earl's arms:—*Quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, Newburgh, 2 *and* 3, Beauchamp, which is the same arrangement as that of the heraldic sail given by Boutell.[4]

A word must be said here as to the striking *label compony argent and azure* which is so conspicuous a feature in the shield of Neville of Salisbury. This was first borne by Sir Richard Neville, the eldest son of Joan de Beaufort (daughter of John of Gaunt, and second) wife of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland. Before the Act of Legitimation of the Beauforts in 1397 Catherine Swynford's three sons, and presumably her daughter Joan as well, bore *Per pale argent and azure*,[5] *on a bend of England a label of France*; which coat was exchanged after 1397 for France Modern

[1] In 1415 at Calais, where, on three successive days, he tilted against the flower of the chivalry of France. (Burke, *Extinct Peerage*—Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.)

[2] *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, 3rd Edition, p. 167.

[3] *Official Baronage*, vol. iii., p. 584.

[4] *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, plate xxxv., 530.

[5] The Beaufort livery colours.

and England *quarterly within* the well-known *bordure compony argent and azure* which is so familiar at Cambridge and Winchester. Richard, Joan's son, was born in 1400, and he assumed his label with reference to his mother's *bordure*, thus displaying his descent from the semi-royal house of Beaufort in a manner at once clear and felicitous. He was, however, the only one of Joan's sons who differenced in this way.

His son, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, "Lord of Glamorgan, Morgannoc and Middleham, Lord of the honour of Cockermouth," made use of an even more extensive variety of armorials than his father-in-law, Richard Beauchamp. His seal[1] displays the following coat:—*Quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, Montacute *quartering* Monthermer, 2 *and* 3, Neville of Salisbury, His seal as Lord of Glamorgan has a shield:—*Quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, De Clare *quartering* Le Despencer, 2 *and* 3, Montacute *quartering* Monthermer, Neville not appearing at all. The shield in this achievement is timbred with two crested helms, that to the dexter bearing *a swan's head* for Beauchamp, that to the sinister *the griffin's head between two wings* of Montacute.[2] The supporters are the Beauchamp *bear* and the *dun bull* of Neville; while below the shield are *two ragged staves*, badges of Warwick. The counter seal shows the earl on horseback bearing a shield of Neville of Salisbury and a Neville crested helm. The caparisons of his war-horse are charged with:—*Quarterly*; 1 *and* 4, Beauchamp *quartering* Newburgh,[3] 2 *and* 3, De Clare *quartering* Le Despencer.

The compiler of the 1715 edition of Ashmole's "*History of the Order of the Garter*" asserts, without, however, quoting his authority,

[1] A cut is given in Doyle, vol. iii., p. 558.

[2] A good example of this crest is on the tomb of Sir John Montacute in Salisbury Cathedral. (See "Notes on the Heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral," *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxix., p. 113.)

[3] The article on heraldry by G. T. Clark in *Encyc. Brit.* (1898) states that "the chevrons in this coat are charged with five leopard's heads jessant-de-lis referring to Cantelupe." The writer of the present notes would suggest with great diffidence that the somewhat elaborately formed ermine spots on the chevron may have been mistaken by the author of the article for leopard's heads jessant-de-lis.

that the King-Maker bore "*Quarterly of four : first* his Wives arms" . . . (Beauchamp *impaling* Newburgh); "*second*, his Mothers arms" . . . (Montacute *impaling* Monthermer); "*third*, *Spenser*, . . . *fourth*, *Clare*, *impaling Neril*, his paternal Coat . . . *differenced with a label gobonated Argent and Azure*."[1]

The arms of Richard Neville's daughter Anne, Queen of Richard III., are blazoned in the Warwick roll[2] as follows:—*Quarterly*; 1, Newburgh *impaling* Beauchamp, 2 Montacute *impaling* Monthermer, 3, Neville of Salisbury, 4, De Clare *impaling* Le Despencer. This lady does not enter into the pedigree of Cardinal Pole; but her sister Isabel does, and it may perhaps be presumed that the latter also bore the last-mentioned coat. The writer would be glad to hear from any reader who has met with an authentic example of Isabel Neville's arms.

What, to modern eyes, is perhaps the most remarkable point in this long series of armorials, is the way in which the arms of the house are, one might almost say, slighted. The reason for this would seem to be that arms were regarded as territorial or titular rather than personal; in other words that the bearer of a quartered coat charged with the arms of many lordships marshalled them according to their territorial and titular rank without regard to the position in the coat which his own personal arms might occupy. Or, to state the matter in another way, these great nobles and their heiresses bear Beauchamp, Neville, and the rest, less as personal insignia than as emblems of territorial dignity (this is very clearly shown in the seal of the lordship of Glamorgan), and it is noteworthy that the almost regal splendour of Warwick always gives precedence to the armorials of its lords over those of the holders of what even Wiltshiremen will acknowledge to have been the less dignified earldom of Salisbury.

When, however, we get to the Clarence group of shields of arms we find that precedence is given after Clarence to Salisbury and

[1] That is, Neville of Salisbury.

[2] "John Rous, a monk of Guy's Cliff, Co. Warwick, who died in 1491, was author of a curious roll, with portraits, arms, badges, etc., and of a full account of these Earls." (*Complete Peerage*, vol. viii., p. 52, note *c*.)

its associated quarterings, while the supporters, labels, badges, and so forth refer to Neville—*i.e.*, Salisbury—to the exclusion of Warwick.

The Clarence label, it may be remarked in passing, was first assumed by Lionel, third son of Edward III. At first he appears to have differenced the Royal arms with *a label* (of Ulster) *of five points or, on each point a cross gules*, in reference to his marriage with Elizabeth de Burgh, the heiress of Ulster. In 1368, however, his seal shows that he differenced with *a label of three points argent, on each point a canton gules*; and it is probable that he assumed the latter, which thenceforth was recognised as the Clarence label, on his elevation to that dukedom in 1362. This again had reference to his marriage, his wife being grand-daughter of Elizabeth, co-heir of De Clare.[1]

The use of the label charged with the *three red cantons* was revived by the third Duke of Clarence, the George Plantagenet with whom we have to do, who was fifth in descent from the first bearer of it. Duke George employed as one of his badges *a black bull armed and unguled gold*, and his supporters were two similar *bulls*, all no doubt adopted in allusion to his marriage with Isabella Neville.

His son, the ill-fated Edward, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, differenced Plantagenet with the Neville *label, compony argent and azure*. He is said[2] also to have borne "*Fraunce and Englande, a labell of three points argent, on eache pointe a torteaux*," *i.e.*, Plantagenet *with the label of York*. This was probably in his father's lifetime. Doyle[3] assigns a third very remarkable shield of arms to this prince :—*Quarterly ;*—I., France Modern, II., England, III., Beauchamp, IV., Newburgh; *over all an escutcheon of pretence quarterly*; 1, Fitz-John—*Vairy or and gules, an inescutcheon of the second*[4]; 2, Newburgh Ancient[5]—*Lozengy or and azure, a bordure*

[1] *Glover's Ordinary* gives *Argent, a canton gules* by the name of De Clare.

[2] Harl. MS., 1156.

[3] *Official Baronage*, vol. iii., p. 590.

[4] This is, almost certainly, a mistake for *Quarterly or and gules, a bordure vair*.

[5] This appears to be the arms of Mellent—*Lozengy or and azure* differenced with *a bordure platy*, Henry de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick, being the second son of Roger de Bellomont by Adelina, sister and heir of Hugh, and daughter of Waleran, Count of Meulan or Mellent.

*gules, thereon eight plates*, 3, Neville [1]—*Gules, a saltire argent and a label of three points or*, 4, De Toeni—*Argent, a maunch gules. Over I. and II. a label of* Neville of Salisbury.

In many respects this coat is by far the most remarkable of the series which has been enumerated. The fact that France and England occupy only the first and second quarters of the main shield respectively, so that these important armorials only appear once each, is most unusual. This is one of the very rare instances of a personage of the blood royal not bearing all four quarters of the Royal Arms.

And this shield of Edward Plantagenet's appears to be the only case in which a person of Beauchamp descent displayed, as has been remarked above, the ensigns of the heiresses with whom his ancestry were allied.

Again the order in which the quarterings of the inescutcheon are arranged is quite unexpected. Since here they clearly refer to persons and not to lordships, the order which one would have expected is that of the matches, viz., 1, Newburgh Ancient ; 2 Fitz-John ; 3, De Toeni ; 4, Neville.

It will be noticed that all Prince Edward's quarterings in this interesting composition refer to Beauchamp alliances, and it is not unlikely that it was used on some ceremonial occasion after his succession to the earldom of Warwick in 1493.

---

[1] Doyle (*Official Baronage*, vol. iii., p. 586,) quoting the "Beauchamp Roll" (? Rous) and MS. Lansd. 858, states that tbe King Maker differenced Neville with *a label or* "as Earl of Warwick."

A very learned heraldic correspondent of the writer offers the following suggestion with regard to the Neville coat in the inescutcheon :—"Assuming that Richard Neville, the first Earl of Salisbury, bore the label gobony of the Beaufort (his mother's) colours, argent and azure, how did his son during the father's lifetime difference his coat ? The father was Earl of Salisbury from 1442 to 1460. The son became Earl of Warwick in 1449 and died 1471. If the son, between 1449 and 1460, used the golden label (I know no authority for such usage) it would perhaps explain the insertion of this coat in the inescutcheon, as it might be meant to show that the Beauchamp quarterings came in, not through the first Richard Neville (the Earl of Salisbury) but through the second (the Earl of Warwick). I cannot say that this suggestion satisfies me, but it is the only one that occurs to me at present." The suggestion is extremely ingenious and happy, and is evidently correct.

Coming at last to Margaret Plantagenet we find that after Clarence she still gives precedence to Neville (her mother) in her arms; but that, by way, apparently, of emphasising her Beauchamp descent,[1] she separates the Neville coat from its associated quarterings, Montacute and Monthermer, and places Beauchamp and Newburgh before them, immediately after Neville of Salisbury. Her seal[2] has a demiangel with wings expanded holding a shield divided into eight equal divisions in two rows, thus:—1 *and* 2 contain France Modern *quartering* England *with the label of* Clarence, 3 has Neville of Salisbury, and 4, Beauchamp; in the second row are, 5, Newburgh, 6, Montacute, 7, Monthermer, 8, De Clare *quartering* Le Despencer. At first sight this shield has the appearance of being properly *quarterly of* 8, but it is really *quarterly of* 7, three coats in chief and four in base. The engraver, with the object of giving as much prominence as possible to the royal arms, and perhaps with an eye to symmetry, has given two quarters to Clarence, and it must be admitted that the general effect of the arrangement is very pleasing.

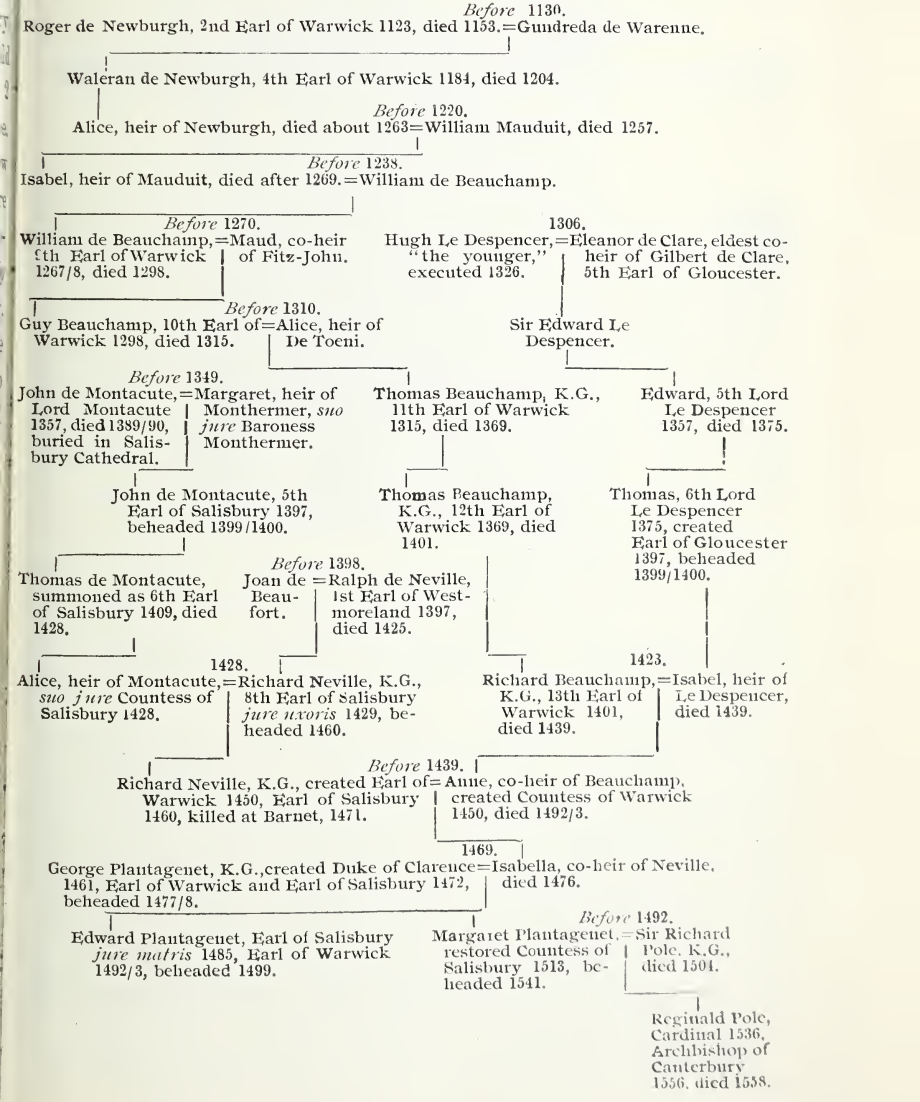
It is to this remarkable example of marshalling that we owe the arrangement of the coat which suggested these notes. For it will be seen by a comparison of the blazon of Margaret Plantagenet's shield with the drawing of her son's armorials that his shield is simply hers with the addition of Pole inserted between Clarence and Neville.

---

[1] It can hardly have been for any other reason. It may, it is true, have been a kind of tacit assertion of a claim to the Earldom of Warwick, since, "on the death of her brother Edward in 1499 she was the sole heir, not only of her father, but of her maternal grandfather, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and of his wife Anne (Beauchamp) *suo jure* Countess of Warwick . . . but no restoration (of that earldom) ever took place, and she is never (even in the loose form of description which prevailed) spoken of as Countess of Warwick." (*Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., vol. vii., p. 39.) The earldom of Warwick in fact was forfeited on the attainder of Edward Plantagenet, and though his Salisbury honours were restored to his sister and sole heir at her petition in 1519, the title of Warwick was not so restored and remained dormant till it was revived as an entirely new creation in 1547 in the person of John Dudley.

[2] Harl. Charters, 43, F. 8, 10.

# DESCENT OF CARDINAL POLE FROM THE EARLS OF WARWICK AND SALISBURY.



# Notes on Two Pieces of English Medieval Embroidery preserved in the Churches of Sutton Benger and Hullavington.[1]

By W. H. St. John Hope.

THE piece of medieval embroidery preserved as a desk-hanging in Sutton Benger Church belongs to a class of which, though far from common, more examples exist than is usually supposed.

Although the sacrilegious rapacity of Edward VI. and his Privy Council, during the age of robbery in the middle of the 16th century, spared many a cope and suit of vestments, the general spoliation of Church goods, as well as the subsequent ascendancy of the Puritan faction, made no provision for the replacement of such vestments as they wore out or got shabby, for there can be little doubt that in many places they continued to be worn. Copes chasubles, and other vestments, were accordingly converted into altar hangings, pulpit covers, herse cloths, or other uses, and in this manner many a beautiful piece of medieval embroidery has been preserved to our time.

The piece of work at Sutton Benger in its present state measures 5ft. 1½in. in length by 2ft. 4in. in width, and is composed of ten vertical strips of embroidery sewn side by side. Eight of the strips are severally made up of three panels, each representing a saint or prophet standing beneath a canopy. But the strips thus formed were found too long for their appointed place, so the upper panel has in every case been cut in two, and the pieces sewn on at the ends so as to make two more strips. This mutilation has

[1] These notes are also printed in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (Dec. 8th, 1898).

Figure of saint in Embroidery in Sutton Benger Church.*

unfortunately had the effect of cutting off the upper half of eight figures.

The panels composing the strips have an average height of 12in., and as they appear to have been originally in sets of three, they evidently have been the orphreys of a set of vestments. From the difference in the design of the canopies it is clear that the original twenty-four panels formed two series of twelve each, which again contained two double sets of three. Now three panels are too short for a cope orphrey, but they are the right length for the orphreys of a dalmatic or tunicle, and there can be little doubt that this is their origin. There will thus be orphreys for two pairs of

* This block is kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries.

tunicles, which are the vestments proper to the deacon and sub-deacon when "vested agreeably" according to the Canon.

The conclusion thus arrived at is borne out by another example of a similar conversion of vestments to other uses. In the Church of Littledean, Gloucestershire, is a herse cloth entirely made up of a pair of tunicles. They have been deprived of their sleeves, the side seams undone, and the tunicles opened out lengthwise so as to form two long strips, which have been sewn side by side and the openings for the head filled up with portions of the sleeves. The orphreys are untouched, and consist of tiers of figures of saints under canopies, three in front and three behind, of precisely similar work to the Sutton Benger embroidery.[1]

Besides the difference in the style of the canopies, there is an interesting variation in the figures of the Sutton Benger series. In one pair of tunicles the figures were those of saints and prophets alternately, in the other apparently of saints only. Owing to the somewhat dilapidated and worn condition of the whole it is not always easy to identify the figures, but they appear to be as follows:

Series A.:—

1. (*a*) *Mutilated*; (*b*) A prophet in cap and ermine-bordered mantle, holding a scroll; (*c*) An apostle (emblem destroyed).
2. (*a*) *Mutilated*; (b) Moses, with rod and Tables of the Law; (*c*) St. James the Greater, as a palmer.
3. (*a*) An apostle, *mutilated*; (*b*) A prophet in gold robe, blue tippet and coif, holding a scroll; (*c*) St. Peter, with two keys,
4. (*a*) A prophet (?) in gold mantle, *mutilated*; (*b*) St. James the Less, with fuller's bat; (*c*) a prophet in cap and gold mantle.

Among the pieces cut from this series are the head and shoulders of a second figure of Moses, and of two other prophets, part of another holding a sceptre, and the top of the head of a saint.

[1] See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, xii., 255—257.

Series B :—

1. (*a*) *Mutilated*; (*b*) St. Andrew; (*c*) St. James the Less.
2. (*a*) *Mutilated*; (*b*) St. Katherine; (*c*) St. Paul.
3. (*a*) Saint, with long staff, *mutilated*; (*b*) St. Katherine; (*c*) St. Bartholomew.
4. (*a*) *Mutilated*; (*b*) A deacon holding two swords in his left hand and a heart in his right. This is a very unusual figure, and it is uncertain which saint is here depicted; (*c*) St. Appolonia, holding a large tooth.

Among the pieces cut off these are the head of a prophet, apparently from 1 (*a*); and the heads of two apostles, probably from 3 (*a*) and 4 (*a*).

The strips are arranged in the following order: B 1, B 2, A 1—4, B 3, B 4. The end strips are made up of pieces from both series, sewn in anyhow, some the right way up, others upside down or sideways. The two figures of St. Katherine, though they differ in the arrangement of the colours, have obviously been copied from one and the same pattern. The duplication of the figures of St. Katherine and Moses is further proof that the orphreys are those of a pair of tunicles.

All the figures are represented standing on a pavement, and with a gold background. A good deal of gold is also used in the dresses. The canopies have clumsy side shafts, and are worked in various shades of yellow silk, with the groining in blue silk.

The whole is undoubtedly of English work, of the last quarter of the 15th century, or perhaps a little later.

The piece of work from Hullavington[1] consists of a square of dun-coloured silk, measuring 3ft. 7in. each way, with applied ornaments in embroidery. The most important of these is a cross-shaped piece occupying the centre. It bears a representation of Our Lord crucified, with the Holy Dove in a circular panel above, and on either side an angel catching in a chalice the blood dropping

[1] A collotype illustration of this is given in *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, Dec. 8th, 1898.

from Our Lord's hands; at the foot of the cross is the skull of Adam. Below is St. Mary Magdalene under a canopy, and the upper part of the canopy of a second figure. At the corners of the work are four other panels with figures of saints, but the upper two have lost their canopies. The upper left-hand figure is identified by his name, **fcs Thomas**; it is uncertain whom the other figure represents. The two lower figures are: on the left, St. Philip holding three loaves and a book enclosed in a chemise or forel, and on the right St. James the Greater. The canopies of these figures differ in design from the canopies on the cross. The field is sprinkled with flowers of several species, fleurs-de-lis, and seraphim holding scrolls lettered **Da Gloriam Deo.**

There can be little doubt that the whole of the applied ornaments have once formed part of the decoration of a vestment or chasuble. The cross ornamented its back. The four corner panels may have formed the pillar-orphrey in front, and the flowers, etc., are the remains of a series with which the vestment was powdered. All are of a date *circa* 1490—1500.

It is not at all unlikely that the whole received its present form during the Caroline revival in the 17th century, when the ornaments of a worn out or discarded chasuble were rearranged on a piece of new silk to serve as a hanging behind or above the altar.

---

# Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.

**Humourous West Countrie Tales,** by the Author of Wiltshire Rhymes [Edward Slow, of Wilton]. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. Salisbury. 1899. pp. 147. Price, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*; boards, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The first two or three of these stories are old friends, which were published separately, as "Bob Beaker's Visit ta Lunnen," and "Ben Sloper at the Diamond Jubilee Zelebrayshun," but they are quite worthy

of more permanent preservation than their original pamphlet form promised; and the other shorter stories added to them here are many of them very amusing. Of the longer ones the "Zelect Invitation Ball" is perhaps the best—but they are all quite worth reading by anyone who knows the Wiltshire tongue. Those who do not, and don't want to learn it, had best leave the book alone, for it is written in genuine South Wiltshire dialect throughout. It is not an easy thing to catch Mr. Slow napping, but there is one word used several times in this volume that we had always regarded as exclusively the property of the fancy "Rustic" in novels and the comic papers. Does Mr. Slow really assert that a genuine Wiltshire labourer would say "Howsomdever"?

**Kelly's Directory of Wiltshire, 1898.** This, the 10th edition, of this useful work of reference, is distinguished from its predecessors by a new map of the county, a great improvement on that of previous editions, where for years Stanton Fitzwarren appeared in the Vale of Pewsey and many other strange vagaries were conspicuous. These seem now to have disappeared, and the map is very much up-to-date, marking even the light railways from Pewsey to Upavon and from Salisbury to Amesbury, neither of which have as yet passed beyond the stage of talk.

**Marlborough College Natural History Report for the Year 1898** contains the usual report of lectures and field-days, the latter at Liddington, Calstone, Manningford, Shalbourne, and Chedworth.

In the Botanical section one new species—*Cotyledon umbilicus*—was found at Pewsey. It is curious that this plant, so abundant in many places, should be so entirely absent from the Marlborough neighbourhood. *Thlaspi arvense, Carum Carui,* and *Carex remota* were other rarities found during the year, the total number of flowering plants observed being four hundred and seventeen.

The Entomological section has a large record for the year—no less than nine species of *Lepidoptera*, new to the district, having been added to the list, which now numbers one thousand and seventy-one. The new species are:—*Uraba strigula, Scoparia truncicolella, Epiblema immundana, Commophila amandana, Elachista trapeziella, Mompha Schrankella, Nepticula argentipedella, Lithocolletis nigrescentella,* and *Lithocolletis Kleemannella.* A number of other rare species were also taken.

The Geological, Ornithological, and Archæological sections seem to have nothing special to report.

**Wiltshire Notes and Queries,** No. 26, June, 1899.

"Old Lackham House and its Owners," illustrated with a full-page plate of the arms on the monument of Col. Baynard, in Lacock Church, and blocks of the Baynard shield and of one of the figures from the Baynard brass, fills fourteen pages of this number with accurate and

valuable information. The "Notes on Great Somerford" are also continued at some length, dealing with the history of the Alexander and Smith families in the 17th and 18th centuries. Further instalments of the Records available for the History of Bratton—Wiltshire Quaker Marriage Records—and a Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire—with a couple of pages of Notes on the Family of Dugdale of Seend—fill up the bulk of a good solid number. The Queries and Replies are of no special interest, except that it seems established on the authority of the *Dictionary of National Biography* that Ludovic Muggleton—the founder of the sect of Muggletonians—was not a native of Chippenham, as has been said, but was born in London.

**Wilts Archæological Society's Meeting at Amesbury.** A very full account of the proceedings during the Meeting is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, and August 3rd, together with a good deal of interesting gossip on the History of Amesbury, and Mr. Talbot's and Mr. Ruddle's papers on the Church, with a report of Mr. Doran Webb's statements in opposition to their contention that it was the Church of the Abbey (July 13th).

The next issue (July 20th) deals with the excursion to Lake, Heale, Durnford, Durrington, and Stonehenge, and gives a short abstract of Mr. E. Story Maskelyne's theories as to the latter structure. On July 27th Mr. Hawley's paper is printed, with a letter from Mr. Talbot on Amesbury Church, On August 3rd Mr. Brakspear's notes on Bulford, Figheldean, Netheravon, Fittleton, and Enford Churches are printed, with some of Mr. Ruddle's notes on the History of Milston. There is also an extract from MS. notes by the late Mr. Kemm, now in the possession of the Vicar of Amesbury, dated 1870, as to the position of remains of the ancient Abbey buildings formerly existing near the present house.

The *Salisbury Journal* of July 8th also contained a short account of the first day's proceedings, with an article making an un-called-for attack on the usefulness of the Society.

**Amesbury Church.** The Rev. C. S. Ruddle contributes to the *Devizes Gazette*, August 24th, 1899, some interesting notes as to the Old Vicarage House which stood to the N.E. of the Church, and of the pre-restoration condition of the interior of the Church itself.

**On the Purpose, the Age, and the Builders of Stonehenge,** by Edmund S. Maskelyne. Read at the Literary Institution, before the Members of the Bath Antiquarian Field Club, Dec. 8th, 1897. Pamphlet. 8vo. Bath. [1898.] pp. 39, with folding plan.

The author begins by stating that his theory is an absolutely novel one —that his investigations lead him to conclude that the smaller stones (the "blue stones") were added about five hundred or six hundred years after the great sarsens and the earth circle were placed in position. He is also satisfied that all the barrows, the avenue, and the cursus, except

perhaps the long barrows, are of a date long subsequent to the original Stonehenge. This was a Temple of the Sun, built by a people who knew that the year consisted of three hundred and sixty-five days. They offered sacrifice before each of the stones of the outer circle, successively, completing the circle each month of thirty days—the five odd days having each of them a trilithon dedicated to it. The four principal days of the year would be the longest and shortest and the days of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes—when the principal sun festivals would take place. The longest and shortest days could be fixed by the rising and the setting of the sun—observed in connection with the Hele Stone—but the equinoxes could not. They must be fixed by observation of the stars—and the two mounds and two stones inside the earth circle were for this purpose—that the transits of the stars, at the moment of sunrise might be observed over them. "If we could satisfy ourselves as to what those four stars were and what were the stations in the temple from which they were observed, then since their right ascensions must at this time have coincided with the angles from the East made by those stones and mounds, we should be able, knowing what those angles are now and must then have been, to say decidedly what the right ascensions of these stars were, when the stones and mounds were placed in position, and from these data to calculate exactly the date of that event." To the objection that the number of the stars are innumerable from which to make his selection he answers that practically there are only about twelve stars answering the requirements of the theory from which the four can be selected. The author selects his four stars, and by calculating the difference between their present right ascension and that which must have been theirs when they fitted into his plan, he obtains as the probable result the date of 1000 B.C. Again, he regards the line of picked holes across the corner of the prostrate Slaughter Stone as intentionally made to mark the spot where a staff was set up in a line between the Hele Stone and the Altar Stone for the observation of the Midsummer sunrise. This was the original use of the structure, as built by the Phœnicians, B.C. 1000. About B.C. 400 the Greeks supplanted the Phœnicians in their trade with Britain. Owing to the alteration in the position of the stars in the intervening six hundred years, Stonehenge no longer answered its original purpose. It was therefore re-formed by the Greeks, and the inner horseshoe of blue stones, numbering nineteen, was added to represent the Metonic Cycle.

The Phœnicians were the only people who possessed sufficient science to erect such a structure. The trilithon is connected with the Phœnicians. They traded with Britain and would want such a temple at this place—because the Britons must have brought the tin along the coast in coracles to Poole or Christchurch, whence it was shipped by the Phœnicians.

Such is the author's theory as set forth in this pamphlet, which contains the substance—with the exception of some alterations in the calculations—of the paper read at the Amesbury Meeting, 1899.

Setting aside the astronomical calculations, is it conceivable that Phœnicians and Greeks should have erected and used for seven hundred

years or more such an important structure—a structure which by the requirements of the theory implies considerable accompanying settlement—in Wiltshire, and yet have left behind them not one single relic of any kind that could be ascribed to either of these nations?

**"Stonehenge; some New Observations and a Suggestion,"** was the title of a paper read in the Anthropological Section of the British Association on Sept. 16th, at Dover, by Alfred Eddowes. The author believed that the grooved stone was used for supporting a pole which formed the pointer of a sundial to indicate the time of day, or the season of the year by the length of its shadow. Commonsense appears to have been imported into the discussion which followed by Mr. A. J. Evans, who entered a much-needed protest against the attempt to apply precise and scientific measurements and ideas to what is in reality a rude monument, which ought to be regarded not alone, but in relation to a large series of rude stone circles all over the world.

**Stonehenge, its probable Origin, History, and Purpose,** by Edward Clodd. An article in *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 26th, maintains that its origin is sepulchral, its date about the middle of the 3rd century B.C., to which date the barrows surrounding it are assigned—that the structure itself is a glorified cromlech—and that it *possibly* once surrounded a sacred tree.

**Stonehenge. "Great Sepulchral Shrine—Origin and Purpose of Stonehenge—Fatuous Theories discussed—the Riddle read in the light of Archæology."** An article in the *Western Mail*, Aug. 29th, 1899, reproducing Mr. Clodd's theory, mentioned above, that Stonehenge was an elaborated cromlech—that its origin is sepulchral—the outer circle representing the ring of stones round the barrow—the trilithons the dolmen or stone chamber—and the avenue the entrance to the chamber. As to the age of the monument the Bronze Age round barrows around it are held to place it about the middle of the third century B.C. There is something to be said for this theory, but the weak point is that none of the surrounding Bronze Age barrows are chambered, whilst the earlier long barrows are.

**Stonehenge regarded from a Masonic point of view. By a Freemason.** Article in *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 23rd, 1899. The "Masonic point of view" is, of course, not to be understanded by the uninitiated. It includes this statement:—"The Roman sappers, however, to whom nothing was sacred, were perchance the greatest demolishers, and I strongly suspect that what is known as Vespasian's camp is built of material stolen from the primæval acropolis of Stonehenge."

**Shall Stonehenge go? A National Relic in the Market.** An article, also in the *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 23rd, 1899, which, together with a leading article in the same paper strongly advocating an amendment to the Ancient Monuments Acts which should make the alienation of such monuments from the nation impossible, was called forth by the announcement that Sir Edmund Antrobus had offered to sell Stonehenge and 1300 acres adjoining to the Government for £125,000, an announcement made in the *The Times* of August 21st, and followed by a letter in *The Times* of Aug. 22nd from the military correspondent of that paper urging that action should be taken by the Government at once.

**Shall Stonehenge go? Only to the Nation, says Mr. Thomas Hardy,** is a further long account of an interview with the novelist in the *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 24th, in which he advocates careful investigation on the spot.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Globe*, and the *Westminster Gazette*, quoted by the *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 24th, also contain articles on the sale, urging its purchase by Government, though the last-named paper is doubtful as to the price asked. There is also a sensible article from the *Daily Telegraph* of Aug. 22nd, reprinted in the same number of the *Devizes Gazette*, on the subject.

**Stonehenge for sale.** Under this heading the *Salisbury Journal* of August 8th, 1899, reprints the announcement made in *The Times*, as well as an interview with an official of the Society of Antiquaries on the subject, reported in another London paper, the articles from the *Globe*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Daily Telegraph*, quoted above, as well as one in *St. James's Gazette*, ridiculing the idea of the Government paying £100,000, or the half of it, for what practically belongs to the public already. The *Salisbury Journal* has also an article in its issue of Aug. 26th hoping that the Government may buy it—at a reduced price.

Under the same heading the *Wilts County Mirror* of Aug. 25th reprints many of the articles mentioned above, as well as one from the *Daily Graphic*, and a short account of the structure itself and its history.

**A Reasonable Price for Stonehenge** is the title of a sensible article in the *Spectator* of August 26th, reprinted in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 1st, and *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 31st. The writer contends that, as Stonehenge cannot be carried away like a picture, and as it is most unlikely that any speculative purchaser could possibly make more than £500 a year out of it by enclosing it and charging for admission, it cannot be said to be worth at the outside more than £10,000, which allowing £12 an acre for the 1300 acres of land accompanying it, would give £25,000 as a generous figure for the price to be paid for it by any public body.

W. J. Hamnett also writes to *The Times*, Aug. 28th, a long letter, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 31st., and *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept.

1st, protesting against the absurd extravagance of the price, £125,000, asked for the property.

*The Spectator*, Oct. 7th, 1899, contains a long letter, signed R. Hunter, urging the necessity of the possession by the Government of compulsory powers to prevent the alienation, or destruction, of national monuments in private ownership—as well as the advisability of a larger sum than the miserable pittance of £40,000 at present available, being provided by Government towards the enrichment of the national collections and the possible purchase of monuments of national interest.

The *Daily News*, reprinted in the *Wiltshire Chronicle*, Sept. 9th, reports an interview of a special correspondent with the Vicar of Amesbury and the Rector of Durrington, and gives their opinions on the proposed purchase.

The *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 1st, reports a meeting of Wilton Town Council, at which a resolution to petition the Government to purchase Stonehenge was agreed to.

**"Stonehenge—and what it may become,"** with an illustration, "How Stonehenge might be Popularised if the Government bought it," appeared in *Punch*, August 30th, 1899. The illustration is a delightful sketch of the outer circle transformed into a "Druidical Switchback," while the trilithons, &c., are neatly adapted to refreshment bars, tea-tables, penny-in-the-slot machines, and tea-and-shrimp arbours, much patronised and appreciated by the tripper of the future.

**Tess at Stonehenge.** The well-known scene from Hardy's "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" is reproduced in the *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 25th, also a set of verses in Cockney dialect on the proposed sale of the monument, in the issue of the 26th.

**Wiltshire Parochial Terriers.** Mr. C. W. Holgate, the Diocesan Registrar, has done a good deed by printing in the *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Aug., 1899, a complete list of the parishes for which terriers exist in the Diocesan Registry at Salisbury, deposited there under the provisions of Canon 87 of 1604, and ranging in date from 1608 to 1808; most of the parishes having more than one terrier, and some as many as four. The whole of the county of Wilts is included, though there are not terriers of *every* parish. Dorset is not included, as it formed no part of the Diocese of Salisbury between the years 1542 and 1836—but, on the other hand, Berkshire is—though Mr. Holgate only prints in his list the Wiltshire parishes. Anyone wishing for copies of terriers should apply to Mr. A. R. Malden, Deputy Registrar, The Close, Salisbury. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Holgate may be able to continue to throw light on the secrets of the contents of the Diocesan Registry.

**"The Manor House, Colerne."** A paper by the Rev. Wynter E. Blathwayt appears in the *Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, vol. ix., pp. 150—158, with four good

photo-process illustrations :—"West View," "Staircase," "Panelled Room upstairs," and "Old Fireplace in South Room," as well as a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the N. E. view. The paper begins with a short history of the manor, chiefly derived, apparently, from Scrope's *History of Castle Combe*. The description of the house itself lacks architectural definition—the chief information being that some of the windows are of Elizabethan date, and others of about 1610.

**Eyre Family.** Some notes on the Eyre family in Wilts accompany an obituary notice in the *Salisbury Journal*, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 28th, 1899, of the Rev. Charles James Phipps Eyre, who, though not a native of Wiltshire himself, was one of the family. He was Rector of Marylebone for twenty-five years.

**Erchfont Church.** A long and interesting account of the work of restoration now in progress under Mr. Ponting's direction in this Church, is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 9th, 1899.

**The Sale of the Netheravon Estate** to the Government, and the price paid for it (£93,411), was the subject of a good deal of correspondence and discussion in the papers. Mr. T. G. Bowles, M.P., wrote in *The Times* of Aug. 5th a letter, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 10th, asking how the arbitrators arrived at the price. The *Estates Gazette*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 17th, defends the price paid. Further letters from Messrs. T. G. Bowles, A. Whitehead, L. G. R., and W. J. Hamnett appeared in *The Times* and *Estates Gazette*, and are reprinted in the *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 24th, Sept. 7th, and Sept. 14th, 1899, together with an interview with Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey on the subject, reported in the *Daily News*.

**Cyclone in Hants and S. Wilts.** The *Salisbury Journal*, reprinted in the *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 12th, 1899, gives a remarkable account of the extraordinary violence of the storm on Oct. 1st, in the neighbourhood of Andover at Kimpton and Shoddesdon Farm—and to a less extent at Old Lodge, in Wilts.

**Clyffe Pypard.** "Where Time stands still." A short article, by Maude Prower, in *The Gentleman's Mag.*, July, 1899, pp. 81—86, though it mentions no names, is really a pleasant little bit of gossip about Clyffe Pypard, the manor, the vicarage, the squire, and the manners and customs thereof.

**Salisbury and South Wilts and Blackmore Museum.** The report of the committee, read at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Museum, shows that nine thousand three hundred and twenty-one persons visited the Museum last year, and that the extensive library of Wiltshire books, prints, &c., bequeathed to the Museum by the late Mr. Job Edwards, of Amesbury, is now being arranged in cases and made accessible to readers. *Wilts County Mirror*, June 16th, 1899.

**Trowbridge High School.** An oblong pamphlet giving an account of the school, with process illustrations of the Building (3)—End of New Schoolroom—Covered Gymnasium—End of Old Schoolroom—Corner of Boys' Sitting-Room—The Gymnasium Stand—One End of the Large Field—The Dining Hall—The Long Dormitory—Ground Plan—Plan of Drainage.

**The Division of the Bishopricks of Wessex,** by the Rt. Rev. W. R. Brownlow, D.D., Bishop of Clifton, is the subject of a paper of 9 pp. in the Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. 44, 1898. It deals specially with the new light thrown on the subject by the publication in 1895, amongst the "Early Charters" in the Crawford Collection in the Bodleian, of a letter of St. Dunstan, which has hitherto been entirely unknown, and which proves that the account of the division of the Wessex Bishopricks, as given by William of Malmesbury, was known in the time of St. Dunstan.

**The North Staffordshire Field Club** spent from June 15th to 20th, 1899, in Wiltshire—four days at Marlborough, and two at Salisbury. Their excursions were to Avebury and Tan Hill, Ramsbury, and Aldbourne, Savernake and Great Bedwyn, Amesbury and Stonehenge. An account of the excursions appears in the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, June 24th, 1899.

**Avebury, Silbury, and Marlborough.** The visit of the Newbury Field Club, on Sept. 13th, 1899, is described in the *Newbury Weekly News*, Sept. 21st, 1889.

**Wilts Horticultural Society.** A letter by W. A. Wheeler in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 26th, 1899, gives some account of the history of this society, which was founded in 1830 at Salisbury as "The Wilts and General Arboricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical Society," under the presidency of Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., of Boyton.

**Wilton House.** A full and interesting account of the arguments on both sides in connection with Lord Pembroke's appeal against the assessment committee of Wilton Union in the matter of the rating of Wilton House and Park is given the *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 20th, 1899.

**The Effigies at Figheldean Church.** The Rev. C. S. Ruddle, writing in the *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 31st, 1899, says:—"I doubt whether the tradition that the effigies came from between Brigmerston and Syrencot is correct. It is probable that they came from a Chantry Chapel at Alton, a manor in Figheldean south of the river. It was under Amesbury Abbey at the time of Pope Nicholas' Taxation. In 1552 the incumbent had clear £8 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the Vicar of Figheldean had 40*s.* that he should minister the sacraments to the inhabitants of Alton. But in Queen Elizabeth's time a long lawsuit "concerning an old ruinous chapel

or tenement" showed that it had been desecrated. It stood in a field on the left-hand side of the road descending to the house of Alton Parva. It is, of course, possible that the men who destroyed the interior of the chapel may have been puzzled how to dispose of the effigies, and have buried them."

**Durrington.** The Rev. C. S. Ruddle, in the *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 21st, 1899, gives an interesting example of the extraordinarily inconvenient system which prevailed up to the close of the last century in the matter of the division of land. A single farm in Durrington about 1790 consisting of under 75 acres, was divided into no less than eighty-nine separate pieces of land, dispersed in different parts of the parish, the details of which Mr. Ruddle gives.

**Minety Church. The Powlett Brass**, with good illustrations of the brass and some old glass in one of the windows, forms the subject of an article in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, April, 1899.

**The Cathedral Church of Salisbury** . . . by Gleeson White. Bell's Cathedral Series. Second Edition. Revised, with eighteen additional illustrations, 1898. (Fifty illustrations in this edition.)

**Ben Sloper an He's Nancy's Visit to Barnum & Bailey's Girtest Show on Earth, at Zalsbury, July 10th, 1899, what they zeed an zed about it.** By the Author of the Wiltshire Rhymes and Tales [Edward Slow]. Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards, Castle Street. pp. 23. Price 6*d*.

Printed as a local appendix to Moore's Almanack and others—a few copies published separately. A good story in Mr. Slow's well-known style, the contents whereof are sufficiently indicated in the title.

**"Battles of the Guages in the South-West; Salisbury and Exeter Railway.** By Herbert Rake (illus.). Article in *Railway Mag.*, Aug., 1899.

**"Gentlemen Gyps,"** by J. Low Warren, 1*s*. net, ten illustrations. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Reprint of newspaper articles, describing holiday trip with van and tent to New Forest, Winchester, and Salisbury. Notice in *Salisbury Journal*, 12th Aug., 1899.

**"The Salisbury Manœuvres with the Artillery of an Army Corps,"** by Lieut. C. Holmes Wilson. *United Service Mag.*, Nov. 1898, p. 188.

**"The Railways and the Manœuvres,"** by "Signalman," article in *United Service Mag.*, Oct., 1898, p. 71.

**"The Salisbury Manœuvres."** *Blackwoods*, Nov., 1898, p. 676

**"On a new species of Brachyurus Crustacean from Wiltshire,"** by Dr. Henry Woodward (illus.). *Geological Mag*, July, 1898, p. 302.

**"Twelve years of the Rugby and Marlborough Match at Lord's,"** by "Old Westminster" (illus.). *Public Schools Mag.*, April, 1898, p. 304.

**"Notes on the Parish and Church of Froxfield."** Article in *Marlborough Times*, 26th Aug., 1899. Part of this article was quoted in a paragraph in *Daily Telegraph*, 6th Sept., as pertaining to "*Footfield*," Marlborough!

**"A Missionary Play."** Article in *Churchwoman*, 1st Sept., 1899, p. 287. One illustration.

"On Thursday, 27th of July, a Missionary Festival was held at Grafton near Marlborough. A novel feature was an Indian play, '*Zamina*,' . . . acted on the Vicarage lawn . . . A song in the play, 'Lo, I stand as one awakened,' was written specially by Mrs. Henslow, of Zeals."

**Marlborough College Cricketers.** "Wonderful Feats by Boy Cricketers." Article in *Answers*, 22nd July, 1899, p. 184, contains half-a-column on feats performed by Marlborough College boys.

**An Autocar Ride from London to Bath,** through Hungerford, Froxfield, Savernake, Marlborough, Cherhill, Calne, Cnippenham, Corsham, &c. Article in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1899.

---

# Wilts Illustrations and Pictures.

**The Catalogue of the Autumn Exhibition of Pictures," at Salisbury, Sept., 1899**, contains the following local views :—

A Wiltshire Dew Pond—Percy Buckman.
Odstock, Cottage and Hatches—Miss Amy Waters.
Winterbourne, Cottages at—Miss Amy Waters.
Quidhampton—Backwater of Nadder—James Stratton.

Potterne Church—Miss Fisher.
Sidbury Hill, Sketch from—Miss Hussey.
Durrington, Cottage at—Miss D. Noyes.
Stratford-Sub-Castle, The Mill-Head—E. Young.
Stratford Meadows—H. Brooks.
Britford, Autumn at—Miss A. E. Tiffin.
Britford Meadows—W. Bothams.
Britford, Buttercups at—W. Bothams.
Harnham, Evening Light at—Miss M. Burrows.
Harnham Meadows—H. Brooks.
Salisbury, from East Harnham Meadows—E. Young.
—— Petersfinger—W. H. Weatherhead.
—— Watermeadows—Miss M. Buckeley.
—— Cathedral, S. W.—Miss A. E. Tiffin.
—— Poultry Cross—H. Brooks.
—— from Old Sarum—Mrs. Evelyn Heathcote.
—— St. Ann's Gate—H. Brooks.
—— Cathedral—Miss S. Curme.
—— Cathedral Porch in Grounds of St. Edmund's College—F. Darke
—— Cathedral, Winter Twilight—Miss Townsend.
—— Spire, Under—Miss O. Pye-Smith.
—— Palace—Mrs. Windley.
—— Castle Street—Mrs. Evelyn Heathcote.
Bemerton Meadows—H. Brooks.
Bemerton Meadows—Miss M. Burrows.
Steeple Langford—Mrs. Windley.
South Newton, Longbridge—Miss C. Cobb.

The exhibition is noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 30th, 1899.

**The Programme of the "Wiltshire County Cricket Club Bicycle Gymkana, Fete, and Bazaar, July 31st and Aug. 1st, 1899,"** 8vo, pp. 23, contains quite a number of nice little cuts, portraits of A. M. Miller, Capt. Chaloner, T. Wheeler, G. Ll. Palmer, C. Awdry, and cuts of the George Hotel, Town Hall, The Old Castle, and other houses in Trowbridge; The Hall, Swan Hotel, Street, The Bull Pit, Tithe Barn, Bridge (2), Saxon Church, Bradford-on-Avon; S. Wraxall; Potterne Street; Devizes Market Cross, Market Place, St. John's Church, and Castle; and a good full-page view of Great Chalfield Church.

**Salisbury Plain. Map of the War Office Land,** with a full history of the various purchases, is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, June 20th, 1899.

**Bristol and South Wales District Railway** (Wootton Bassett to Patchway). A sketch-plan in the *Western Daily Press*, Oct. 5th, 1899.

**Malmesbury, New Primitive Methodist Chapel.** Good illustration, with letterpress account, in *North Wilts Herald*, Sept. 29th, 1899.

**Swindon, The Royal Hotel.** Illustration in *North Wilts Herald*, Oct. 13th, 1899.

**Avebury (Manor) Garden Gate.** A cut of this appears in "Decorative Illustrations of Books, Old and New, by Walter Crane, 1896," being reproduced from "The Formal Garden," 1892.

**Cricklade Churchyard, Water Eaton House, & Castle Eaton Church** are illustrated in "a Poet's River," by Emily Custance Cook, in *Pall Mall Mag.*, Aug., 1899, pp. 507—519, dealing with the Upper Thames.

**Bradenstoke.** (View of village)—Priory—Church and Cross—Priory from the Fields—Providence Chapel. A page of cuts, with letterpress, in *Bristol Observer*, Feb. 18th, 1899.

**The British Royal Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1900** (a copy of Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon), is illustrated in the *Graphic*, June 24th, 1899.

**Trowbridge Technical School, Part of.** Thomas Davison, architect. Illustration in *Architectural Review*, July, 1899.

**Marlborough College Chapel.** A window in memory of the old Marlburians who fell in the Crimea is illustrated in an article, "To the Memory of the Brave: How the Public Schools honour their Dead Heroes." *Windsor Mag.*, Dec., 1899.

**Mr. Raven Hill** (of Bromham) exhibited at the Fine Arts Society's a collection of his original drawings done for reproduction in pen work and wash work. Noticed, *Standard*, Nov. 29th, 1899.

"**The Romance of our Ancient Churches**," by Sarah Wilson, illustrated by Alex. Ansted, 1899, contains the following Wiltshire illustrations:—A good half-tone frontispiece of "The Porch or Transept of the Saxon Church, Bradford-on-Avon," and small cuts of "Pew End in Palace Chapel. Salisbury" (p. 15), "S. Transept and Tower, Salisbury Cathedral" (p. 35); "The Longespee Tomb, Salisbury" (p. 65), "Consecration Cross, Salisbury" (p. 137).

# Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

**George Crabbe, Poems of.** Selected and Edited by Bernard Holland, M.A. With seven photogravure illustrations, elegantly printed and bound. Crown 8vo. 6*s*. Edward Arnold, 1899.

**George Herbert.** Seven Hymns contained in a MS. Commonplace Book, are ascribed to him by Miss Alice Law in *The Fortnightly*, Sept., 1899.

**S. A. Smith,** of Salisbury. "An Anarchist's Life"—"How it happened, a Burglar's story"—"During Her Majesty's pleasure, a Detective's story"—"A Clever Scheme"—in *Tit-Bits*, Oct. 22nd, Nov. 19th, 1898, April 15th, Dec. 2nd, 1899.

**T. C. Smith, of Salisbury.** "How I Won the Queen's Prize, a Volunteer's Story." *Tit-Bits*, June 24th, 1899.

**G. Smith, of Salisbury.** "A Clever Escape." "Imaginary Conversation supposed to take place between a Turkey and a Goose." *Tit-Bits*, June 3rd, 1899, Dec. 24th, 1898.

**E. S., of Wilton,** (Edward Slow?) is the author of six stanzas of verses, entitled "Song of the Army Reservist," in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 10th, 1899.

**Rev. Eyre Hussey** (Vicar of Lyneham, 1866—1887). "On Account of Sarah" (Macqueen). A novel. Cr. 8vo. 6*s*. Unkindly reviewed in *Literature*, the *Standard*, Oct. 30th, 1899, and *Spectator*; more appreciatively in *Saturday Review*, *World*, *Athenæum*, and *Literary World*.

**R. S. Gundry.** "The Yangtze Region," article in *Fortnightly*, Sept., 1899.

**Thomas Colborne** (formerly of Chippenham and Poulshot). "The Welsh Land Commission and Report. A Monmouthshire Protest." Price 6*d*. Bath. (1897.) 8vo. pp. 110.

**G. E. Dartnell.** Dunstable School Song. 1897. Six stanzas.

## PERSONAL NOTICES.

**The Marquis of Ailesbury at Savernake** is the subject of an article in the *World*, Sept., 1899, describing in some detail the Forest

—Tottenham House and its contents, including the swords of Robert the Bruce and the Black Douglas—the History of the Family of Bruce—and the career of the present Marquis. A good portion of the article is reprinted in the *Wiltshire Chronicle*, Sept. 9th, and *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 14th, 1899.

**Mr. Cary Coles and his Winterbourne Stoke Hampshire Down Sheep** are the subject of an article in *The Farmer and Stock Breeder*, partly reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, July 13th, 1899. This flock of Hampshire Downs is one of the oldest in the kingdom, having been continually improved since Mr. John Coles, of Thoulston, Warminster, exhibited sixty years ago. His son, John Newbery Coles, and grandson, the present owner of the flock, have made it celebrated not only in England, but in various parts of the world. The article is illustrated with a vignette portrait of Mr. Cary Coles, and a portrait also of his prize ram, "Candidate."

**Lt.-Gen. Lord Methuen.** Sketch with Portrait, in *Tit-Bits*, Dec. 2nd, 1899.

**Parson Gale.** "A Vision of the Past," an article by Fred Gale in the *Globe*, May 31st, 1899, is evidently descriptive of the late Rector of Milton Lilborne.

**A Quaint Schoolmaster,** in "Journal of Education," Dec., 1898, p. 707, is a slightly disguised sketch of old "Chump," Rev. C. W. Tayler, formerly of Marlborough College.

**Wiltshiremen at the War** in South Africa is a useful list of men connected in one way or another with the county, in the *Devizes Gazette*, November 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, 1899.

**William Henry Fox Talbot.** An article in *The Photogram*, Dec., 1899, headed "The Father of Photography," speaks of him thus:—"Those who have studied the early history of photography will acquiesce in the opinion that even so far as priority of publication is concerned Fox Talbot is entitled to the premier place among the fathers of photography. But this is not his most undisputable claim. Talbot's process contained the possibilities of indefinite modification. The multiplication of positive proofs from a negative originated with him . . . He was one of the earliest pioneers in that afterwards fruitful field—the production of printing surfaces by photographic means. He was one of the first experimenters with bichromated gelatine, and perfected—and also patented—a process for the production of an intaglio plate to which he gave the name 'Photoglyphic Engraving.'" The article then goes on to suggest that, as no monument has ever been raised to his memory, photographers would do well to contribute to the re-building of the chancel of Lacock Church, which is now proposed as a memorial of him.

## PORTRAITS.

**Lady Dickson Poynder.** *Harmsworth's Mag.*, Aug., 1899, p. 36, in article on "Scotch Beauties."

**Col. Audley D. Neeld,** commanding Household Contingent for South Africa. *Illust. Lond. News*, Nov. 11th and 18th; *Black and White*, Nov. 11th; *Queen*, Nov. 18th; *Sketch* (full page), Nov. 22nd, 1899.

**The late Duke of Beaufort.** *The Queen*, June 3rd, 1899.

**Mr. H. S. Laverton and Miss M. A Manley Sims (Mrs. Laverton),** in *Hearth and Home*, June 8th; *Queen*, June 3rd; *The Woman at Home*, Aug., 1899.

**Walter Palmer,** third son of George Palmer, of the firm of Huntly & Palmer, Reading, Conservative Candidate for Salisbury. *Wilts County Mirror*, July 7th, 1899.

**Miss Rhoda Prodgers (Mrs. Ley) and Mr. H. G. Ley.** Portraits of in *The Queen*, Sept. 9th, 1899, with account of their wedding and sketches of Miss Prodgers' dresses.

**Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury.** *Illust. Lond. News*, May 13th, 1899.

**Countess of Pembroke,** by Vandyke, lent by Prince Czarborzski, from his collection at Cracow, was exhibited in the Vandyke Exhibition at Antwerp, 1899.

**Notes on the Portraits of Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke,** George Washington, and Anne of Austria, by Lionel Cust, F.S.A., with an illustration of a portrait of the Countess of Pembroke by Marc Gheeraerts. *The Anglo-Saxon Review*, July, 1899.

**Lt. Gen Lord Methuen.** Cut in *Daily Mail*, Nov. 24th; *Black and White, Boer and Briton* (full page), No. 8, Nov. 1899.

# Wilts Obituary.

**Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, 8th Duke of Beaufort,** died April 30th, 1899, aged 75, at Stoke House, Stoke Gifford, Bristol. Buried at Badminton. Born Feb. 1st, 1824. Educated at Eton. He served in the 1st Life Guards, and afterwards in the 7th Hussars, retiring in 1861 with the rank of Lt.-Col. Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, 1842—1852, and to Viscount Hardinge afterwards. On leaving the army he became Commandant of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry. M.P. for East Gloucestershire 1846—1853; and twice Master of the Horse. Married, 1845, Lady Georgiana Curzon, d. of the 1st Earl Howe, who with four sons, survives him. He was a strong Conservative; but it was as a sportsman that he was so widely known. The *Devizes Gazette*, May 4th, 1899, in a long and very full obituary notice, says:—"It is not too much to say that with the Duke of Beaufort the greatest living authority upon the Chase, the Turf, and the Road, disappears from the West End. Of the 'Badminton Library' he was not only the editor, but, with the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, the life and soul. He was himself the author of the volume on 'Driving,' part author of that on 'Hunting,' and a contributor to 'Riding,' . . . He was justly described as one of the best whips that ever drove a team of four horses." For forty years he hunted the Badminton country until the pack was made over, with Badminton itself, to the Marquis of Worcester, in 1895. Generous and kind-hearted, he was amazingly popular, both in Gloucestershire and in North Wilts—where for more than a generation "The Duke" was looked on as the personification of fox-hunting. An article on him as huntsman appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*.

**Sir Edward Hulse, 5th Bart.,** died June 11th, 1899, aged 90. Buried at Breamore, Hants, Born April 2nd, 1809 (son of Sir Charles and Maria, d. of John Buller, of Morval, Co. Cornwall). Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon. Succeeded to title and married, 1854, Katherine Jane, d. of Henry Parr Hamilton, D.D., Dean of Salisbury. B.A., Oxon, 1829; M.A., 1835. Fellow of All Souls. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts and Hants. High Sheriff of Hants, 1868. Lt.-Col. of South Hants Militia, 1867—1870. Elective Verderer of New Forest from 1877. He leaves three sons—Edward Henry, M.P. for Salisbury, 1886—1897, who succeeds to the title; Major Charles Westrow; Hamilton; and two daughters—Mrs. Crighton and the Hon. Mrs. D. Pleydell-Bouverie. A notable yachtsman in early life. His interests lay principally in agriculture and Church and charity. A strong Conservative himself he took but little part in politics—but in everything which had to do with agriculture, in every movement connected with Church work or

philanthrophy in the border district of Hants and Wilts in which he lived, he was greatly to the front. A devoted Churchmen himself, he gave largely to Church objects. He was one of the founders of Radley College, near Oxford. The *Wilts County Mirror*, June 16th, 1899, says of him "Sir Edward was not a great man, yet he will be known for his good works in Wilts and Hants long after the memories of more distinguished men have passed away . . . He was a model landlord . . . He abounded in Christian charity . . . a noble and worthy gentleman." Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 15th, 1899.

**Charles Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlayne,** died Oct. 30th, 1899, aged 71. Buried at Compton. Son of Charles Penruddocke, barrister, of Bath. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1853. High Sheriff of Wilts, 1860. D.L. and J.P. for Wilts. He was at one time Major in the 1st Wilts Volunteers, and Captain in the Yeomanry. Married Flora Henrietta, d. of the late Walter Long, of Rood Ashton. He owned property at Baverstock, Fifield (near Pewsey), and Bratton St. Maur, Somerset, in addition to Compton Chamberlayne. He was for many years a regular attendant at the Society's Annual Meetings, and has for some time been one of its Vice-Presidents, having filled the post of President of the Wilton Meeting of 1870 (when he entertained the Society at dinner at Compton), and at Trowbridge, in 1872. Beyond the performance of his magisterial duties he took no very prominent part in county matters.

He was the author of the following :—

Inaugural Address at Wilton, 1870, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xiii., 1—12.
Ditto at Trowbridge, 1871, *Ibid*, xiii., 288—304,
Mistress Jane Lane, *Ibid*, xxvi., 1—38.
The Ladies of Llangollen. Oblong illustrated pamphlet. Llangollen. 1897.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 9th, 1899.

**Major Thomas Clark, J.P., D.L.,** died Sept. 8th, 1899, aged 79. One of the well-known firm of cloth-makers at Trowbridge, he was much identified with all public matters in the place. A Conservative and Churchman, he built the Church in which he worshipped. Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 14th, 1899.

**Major Frederick Spencer Schomberg,** died June 18th, 1899, aged 62. Buried at Seend. Eldest son of the late Mr. Schomberg, of Seend. Joined 57th Regiment in the Crimea; took an active part in the Maori War, in New Zealand. Retired with brevet rank of Major.

**Hon. St. John Paul Methuen,** died June 17th, 1899, aged 79. Buried at Weston-Super-Mare Cemetery. Son of the first Baron Methuen and Jane Dorothea, d. of Sir Henry Paulet St. JohnMildmay. Born at Corsham Court, 1819. Married, 1854, Anne, d. of Rev. W. Sergison, Rector of Slaugham, Sussex. Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 22nd, 1899.

**Henry St. John, 5th Viscount Bolingbroke, and 6th Viscount St. John**, died Nov. 7th, 1899, aged 79. Buried at Lydiard Tregoze. Born 1820. Succeeded to the title in 1851. He took no part whatever in public affairs, either in the county or out of it. Lodge states that he married in 1869 a daughter of Mr. G. W. Medex, and that she died in 1885, leaving two sons —Henry Mildmay and Charles Reginald. It is, however, understood that this marriage was void, and that he married secretly in 1893, Mary Emily Elizabeth Howard, of Lydiard Tregoze, by whom he leaves a son, The Honble. Vernon Henry St. John, who succeeds to the title. Obit. notices, *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9th; *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 9th; *Swindon Advertiser*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 16th and Dec. 14th; *Daily Mail*, Nov. 13th, 1899.

**William David Wilkes**, of Salisbury, died Oct. 29th, 1899, aged 74. Buried at Bemerton. He was House Surgeon to the Salisbury Infirmary from 1849 to 1855, and afterwards Surgeon, and Consulting Surgeon to the institution until his death. He was a warm supporter of the Salisbury Museum. Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, November 3rd, 1899.

**Rev. Edward Kingston.** Born at Oporto, 1828. Died Nov., 1899. Buried at Melksham. Caius Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1853; M.A., 1856. Deacon, 1855; priest, 1856. Curate of Bexley, Kent, 1855—57; Embleton, Northumberland, 1857—60; Handley, Dorset, 1860—61; Framfield, Sussex, 1862—67; Boughton-Malherbe, Kent, 1867—78. Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, 1878 until his death. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Dec., 1899.

**Rev. Nicolo Walke,** died Oct. 1st, 1899, aged 65. Buried at Redlynch. Worc. Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1861; deacon, 1863: priest, 1865 (Exeter). Curate of Ringmore, Devon, 1863—65; St. Peter's, Plymouth, 1865—67; Falmouth, 1867—70; Rowde, Wilts, 1871—72. Vicar of Redlynch, Wilts, 1872 until his death. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Nov., 1899.

**Rev. Alfred Earle,** died at Salisbury, July 2nd, 1899. Buried at Fovant. Magd. Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1865; M.A., 1866. Deacon, 1865; priest, 1866 (Chichester). Curate of Eridge, Sussex, 1866. Chaplain to H.M.S. *Favourite*, 1867. Curate of Charlwood, 1868—70; Assington, 1871—72; Thornby, Northants., 1873; Fovant, 1873—90. Rector of Fovant, Wilts, 1890—1898, when he resigned. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Aug., 1899.

# Gifts to Museum and Library.

## Museum.

Presented by Mrs. Pinniger: Fossils, Fish, Ammonites, &c., from Oxford Clay of Chippenham neighbourhood.

,, Mr. W. Brown: A considerable series of Flint Scrapers, Celts, and portions of ground Celts which have been broken, &c., from Windmill Hill, Avebury, Pewsey, and other localities; also several good Wilts Fossils.

,, Rev. E. H. Goddard: Westbury Token, Matravers (new).

,, Mr. W. H. Bell: two Fossils from Oxford Clay.

,, Mr. W. Chandler: Aldbourne Token (new).

## Library.

Presented by Mr. W. Cunnington: fifty-two Handbills, &c., Wilts Election, 1819; eighty handbills, Devizes Election, 1832.

,, Mr. John Watson Taylor: Probate of Will of J. Legge, of West Lavington.

,, The Author: Humourous West Countrie Tales [by E. Slow.]

,, Mr. A. Schomberg: four Wilts Tracts, &c.

,, Mr. H. N. Goddard: Portrait of Rev. Sir Erasmus Williams, and a large number of Portraits and Cuts from illustrated papers.

,, Rev. G. P. Toppin: A number of Wilts Cuts, Scraps, &c.

,, Mr. H. E. Medlicott: Old Map of Wilts, Sale Catalogue, and Wilts Pamphlets.

,, Dr. Bowes: three years' Asylum Reports.

,, Mr. W. Cunnington, Jun.: Framed Portrait of Mr. William Cunnington, F.G.S.

,, Mr. W. H. Bell: a long series of the Journal of the Geological Society.

,, Mrs. Chalmers: Print of Purton Church.

,, Mr. E. Doran Webb: three Wilts Pamphlets.

,, Rev. W. C. Master: Drawing of Piscina at Stanton Fitzwarren.

,, The Author, Mr. J. G. Holmes: Account of Malmesbury Abbey in *Bristol Dioc. Mag.*

,, Rev. E. H. Goddard: Wilts Cuts, Scraps, and Pamphlets.

,, Rev. C. V. Goddard: Estate Sale Catalogue. Map.

,, Mr. C. E. Ponting: Drawing of Chancel Arch, Stanton Fitzwarren.

,, Mr. G. E. Dartnell: two Wilts Pamphlets, and papers from magazines.

,, Mr. F. R. Ravenhill: Sale Catalogues.

END OF VOL. XXX.

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, St. John St., Devizes.

## *Addenda.*

*Add* to List of Committee :—
The Rev. J. Hamlyn Hill, D.D., *Erchfont Vicarage, Devizes.*

*Add* to List of Honorary Local Secretaries :—
T. H. Baker, Esq., *91, Brown Street, Salisbury.*

*Add* to List of Annual Subscribers :—
The Rev. J. Hamlyn Hill, D.D., Erchfont Vicarage, Devizes.
J. T. Jackson, Esq., Devizes.

*(Any Member whose name or address is incorrectly printed in this List is requested to communicate with the Financial Secretary.)*

# WILTSHIRE
# Archæological and Natural History Society.

## DECEMBER, 1899.

*Patron:*

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.

*President:*

THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

*Vice-Presidents:*

William Cunnington, Esq., F.G.S.
Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart.
The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.
The Right Hon. Earl Nelson
Rev. H. A. Olivier
Lt.-General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. [Salisbury
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of
Nevil Story Maskelyne, Esq., F.R.S.
C. H. Talbot, Esq.

*Trustees:*

William Cunnington, Esq., F.G.S.
G. T. J. Sotheron Estcourt, Esq.
G. P. Fuller, Esq.
Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., [Bart., M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock,
The Right Hon. Earl Nelson

*The Committee consists of the following Gentlemen, in addition to the Honorary Officers of the Society:*

J. I. Bowes, Esq., *Devizes*
Henry Brown, Esq., *Blacklands Park, Calne* [*Devizes*
Edward Cook. Esq., *Walden Lodge,*
C. F. Hart, Esq., *Devizes*
Rev. C. W. Hony, *Bishops Cannings*
Rev. A. B. Thynne, *Seend*

*Honorary General Secretaries:*

H. E. Medlicott, Esq., *Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes.*
Rev. E. H. Goddard, *Clyffe Pypard Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.*

*Honorary General Curators:*

A. B. Fisher, Esq., *Potterne.*
B. H. Cunnington, Esq., *Devizes.*

*Honorary Librarian:*

W. Heward Bell, Esq., F.G.S., *Cleeve House, Seend, Melksham.*

*Honorary Local Secretaries:*

Harold Brakspear, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., *Corsham*
W. Forrester, Esq., *Malmesbury*
* * * * *Salisbury*
W. F. Morgan, Esq., *Warminster*
Rev. J. Penrose, *West Ashton, Trowbridge*
C. E. Ponting, Esq., F.S.A., [*Marlborough*
J. Farley Rutter, Esq., *Mere*
Arthur Schomberg, Esq., *Seend, Melksham*
Henry Wilkins, Esq., *Calne*
A. D. Passmore, Esq., *Swindon*
Rev. C. V. Goddard, *Maddington Vicarage, Shrewton, S.O.*

*Honorary Treasurer:*

C. E. H. A. Colston, Esq., M.P., *Roundway Park, Devizes.*

*Honorary Auditor:*

G. S. A. Waylen, Esq., *Devizes.*

*Financial Secretary:*

Mr. David Owen, *Bank Chambers, Devizes.*

---

LIST OF SOCIETIES, &C., IN UNION WITH THE

## Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

*For interchange of Publications, &c.*

Society of Antiquaries of London.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
British Archæological Association.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Kent Archæological Society.
Somersetshire Archæological Society.
Oxford Architectural and Historical Society.
Essex Archæological Society.
Essex Field Club.
Hampshire Field Club.
Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
Clifton Antiquarian Club.
Herts Natural History Society and Field Club.
Powysland Club.
East Riding Antiquarian Society, Yorks.
United States Geological Survey.
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C., United States.

# List of Members.

*Life Members:*

Awdry, Charles, 2, Hyde Park Street, London, W.
Crewe, Earl of, Crewe Hall, Cheshire
Ellis, Rev. J. H., 29, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W.
Fitzmaurice, Lord E., M.P., Leigh, Bradford-on-Avon
Hawkesbury, Baron, 2, Carlton House Terrace, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
Holgate, Clifford W., The Palace, Salisbury
Lansdowne, Most Hon. Marquis of, K.G., Bowood, Calne
Lowndes, E. C., Castle Combe, Chippenham
Lubbock, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. W., Bart., M.P., 15, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Lushington, Sir Godfrey, 16, Great Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Meux, Sir Henry B., Bart., Dauntsey House, Chippenham
Mullings, John, Cirencester
Neeld, Sir A., Bart., Grittleton, Chippenham
Penruddocke, C., Compton Park, Salisbury
Prior, Dr. R. C. A., 48, York Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
Salisbury, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, the Palace, Salisbury
Selfe, H., Springhill, St. Mary Bourne, Andover, Hants
Wyndham, the Hon. Percy, 44, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.

*Annual Subscribers:*

Adderley Library, Librarian of, Marlborough College
Adye, C. S., Westbury House, Bradford-on-Avon
Ailesbury, Marquis of, Tottenham House, Marlborough
Anstie, E. L., Park Dale, Devizes
Anstie, G. E., Elm Lodge, London Road, Devizes
Archer, Col. D., Lushill House, Highworth
Arundel of Wardour, Rt. Hon. Lord, Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Salisbury
Atkins, S. R., The Mount, Elm Grove, Salisbury
Awdry, Rev. E. C., Chippenham
Awdry, Rev. E. Seymour, Manor Cottage, Seend, Melksham
Awdry, Justly W., The Paddocks, Chippenham
Baker, T. H., 91, Brown Street, Salisbury
Barklie, Col. R. M., R.E., Tedworth House, Marlborough
Barraclough, Herbert, Wilts County Asylum, Devizes
Bartlett, Rev. R. G., Corfe Castle, Wareham, Dorset
Bath, The Most Hon. the Marquis of, Longleat, Warminster
Batten, John, Aldon, Yeovil

Baumgarten, Capt. E. P., Oare House, Pewsey
Beaven, Edwin C., Arboyne, Holt, Wilts
Beaven, H. W., Bradford-on-Avon
Beddoe, Dr., The Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon
Bell, Rev. Canon G. C., The Lodge, Marlborough College
Bell, W. Heward, F.G.S., Seend Cleeve, Melksham
Bennett, Rev. Canon F., 6, The Beacon, Exmouth
Bennett, T. J., M.D., 4, Clarence Road, Tunbridge Wells
Bennett, W. S., Tower House, Slough, Bucks
Bernard, Rev. Canon E. R., The Close, Salisbury
Bethell, S., Oak Lea, Calne
Bingham, Rev. W. P. S., Kenton Vicarage, Exeter
Blackmore, Dr. H. P., Salisbury
Blake, Henry, Elmhurst, Trowbridge
Bourne, Rev. G. H., D.C.L., St. Edmund's College, Salisbury
Bouverie, E. O. P., The Old House, Market Lavington
Bowes, J. I., Wilts County Asylum, Devizes
Bradford, J. E. G., 16, Marlborough Buildings, Bath
Brakspear, Harold, The Priory, Corsham
Brakspear, W. Sidney, Corsham
Bristol, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Bristol
Brodribb, Rev. W. J., Wootton Rivers, Marlborough
Brown, H., Blacklands Park, Calne
Brown, Henry, Salisbury
Brown, Rev. R G., Little Somerford Rectory, Chippenham
Brown, W., Church House, Potterne
Brown, Sir W. R., Highfield, Trowbridge
Brownlow, Rt. Rev. W. R., D.D., Bishop's House, Clifton, Bristol
Bruce, Lord Frederick B., Wolfhall Manor House, Marlborough
Buchanan, Ven. Archdeacon, Poulshot Rectory, Devizes
Buckley, Alfred, New Hall, Bodenham, Salisbury
Buckley, Rev. Canon Felix J., Stanton St. Quintin, Chippenham
Buller, Mrs. Tremayne, Chiseldon, Swindon
Bury, Mrs. Lindsay, Wilcot Manor, Pewsey
Bush. J., 10, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol
Bush, J. J., Hilperton Grange, Trowbridge
Bush, Robert C., 1, Winifred's Dale, Cavendish Road, Bath
Butt, Rev. W. A., Minety Vicarage, Malmesbury
Butterworth, G. M., Swindon

Caird, R. H., Southbroom, Devizes
Carpenter, Joseph, Burcombe Manor, Salisbury
Chafyn-Grove, G. Troyte, North Coker House, Yeovil
Chamberlaine, Rev. E., Maiden Bradley Vicarage, Bath
Chamberlaine, Rev. W. H., Keevil
Chandler, Thomas, Devizes
Chandler, T. H., Rowde, Devizes
Chandler, W., Aldbourne, Wilts, R.S.O.
Clark-Maxwell, Rev. W., Clunbury Vicarage. Aston-on-Clun, R.S.O., Shropshire
Clark, Miss M., Prospect House, Devizes
Colborne, Miss S. A., Peterhurst, Clevedon, Somerset
Coleman, A., Wootton Bassett
Colston, C. E. H.A., M.P., Roundway Park, Devizes
Coney, Col., Sunnyside, Box, Wilts
Cook, Edward, Walden Lodge, Devizes
Cookson, H. Theodore, Sturford Mead, Warminster
Corke, Rev. H. A., Bradenstoke Vicarage, Chippenham
Crespi, Dr. A. J. H., Wimborne
Crisp, J. Ellis, M.R.C.S., Alexander House, Corsham
Cunnington, B. H., Devizes
Cunnington, Mrs. S., Southgate House, Devizes
Cunnington, William, F.G.S., 58, Acre Lane, Brixton, London, S.W.
Curtis, C. W., *c/o* Messrs. Curtis & Harvey, 74, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Dartnell, G. E., Abbotsfield House, Stratford Road, Salisbury
Dartnell, H. W., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Melksham
Davis, Rev. W. H., Avebury Vicarage, Marlborough
Davis, Rev. Weston B., The Vicarage, Ramsbury
Dear, Mrs. E. A., The Beeches, Codford St. Peter, Bath
Devenish, Matthew H. W., Little Durnford, Salisbury
Dirom, Mrs. Isabella A., Fyfield Manor, Pewsey
Dixon, S. B., Pewsey
Dotesio, W. C., Bradford-on-Avon
Dowding, Miss M. K., Chippenham
Dowding, Rev. W., Idmiston, Salisbury
Dugdale, Rev. S., The Vicarage, Westbury, Wilts

Eddrup, Rev. Canon E. P., Bremhill, Calne
Edgell, Rev. E. B., Bromham, Chippenham
Edmeades, Rev. M. R., Great Bedwyn Vicarage, Hungerford
Estridge, H. W., Minety House, Minety, Malmesbury
Evans, A. J., The Clift, Chippenham
Ewart, Miss, Coneyhurst, Ewhurst, Guildford
Ewart, Miss M., Broadleas, Devizes
Eyre, G. E. Briscoe, Warrens, Bramshaw, near Lyndhurst, Hants
Eyres, Edwin, Lacock, Chippenham

Fisher, A. B., Court Hill, Potterne
Forrester, William, Lea Cottage, Malmesbury
Fox, C. F., Capital and Counties Bank, Newport, I. W.
Fox, F. F., Yate House, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire
Fox, H. E., Jeune House, Salisbury
Fowler, Sir Thomas, Bart., Gastard House, Corsham
Franklyn, Holland, Longcroft Hall, Yoxall, Staff.
Fuller, G. P., Neston Park, Corsham
Furness, Sir Christopher, D.L., J.P., Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool

Gabriel, C., W., Vale Lodge, Weston, Bath
Gardiner, Rev. W., Southbroom Vicarage, Devizes
Gladstone, John E., Bowden Park, Chippenham
Goddard, F. Pleydell, The Lawn, Swindon
Goddard, Rev. C. V., Maddington Vicarage, Shrewton (S.O.), Wilts
Goddard Rev. E. H., Clyffe Pypard, Wootton Bassett
Goddard, H. Nelson, Clyffe Pypard Manor, Wootton Bassett
Goldney, F. H., Prior Place, Camberley, Surrey
Goldney, Sir Gabriel, Bart., Beechfield, Corsham
Gray, A. Murray, Melksham
Greig, Col., R.A., Avon House, Chippenham
Greville, The Hon. Louis, Heale House, Salisbury
Grose, Samuel, M.D., Valetta, Thurlow Road, Torquay
Grove, Sir Walter, Bart., Sedghill Manor, Shaftesbury
Günther, Emil, Lyndhurst, Queen's Road, Oldham
Gwatkin, R. G., Manor House, Potterne
Gwillim, E. Ll., Marlborough
G.W.R. Mechanics' Institute, Secretary of, New Swindon

Haden, J. Poynton, Egremont, Trowbridge
Hadow, Rev. G. R., Calstone Rectory, Calne
Harding, John, Milford Grove, Salisbury
Harmer, G. H., Apsley Villa, Cirencester
Harris, Henry W., The Woodlands, Calne
Harris, Thomas, South Place, Calne
Hart, C. F., Devizes
Hawley, Capt. W., R. E., *c/o* Col. Waddington, Figheldean House, Salisbury
Hayward, Rev. S. C., Pilsley Vicarage, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Haywood, T. B., Woodhatch Lodge, Reigate
Heygate, Rev. W. A., Gillingham Vicarage, Dorset
Heytesbury, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Heytesbury, Bath
Hill, Rev. A. Du Boulay, East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire
Hill, James L.,
Hillier, H. W., 21, High Street, Marlborough
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A., Bart., The Cottage, Stourton, Bath
Hobhouse, C. E., The Ridge, Corsham
Hobhouse, Sir C. P., Bart., Monkton Farleigh, Bradford-on-Avon
Hony, Rev. C. W., Bishops Cannings
Hoskings, H., Hungerford
Howard, Sidney, Bradford-on-Avon
Hutchings, Rev. Canon R. S., Alderbury, Salisbury
Inman, Rev. Canon E., Brow Hill, Batheaston, Bath

Jacob, J. H., The Close, Salisbury
Jennings, J. C. S., Abbey House, Malmesbury
Johnstone, Rev. C. J., Stockton Rectory, Codford St. Mary, Bath

Kenrick, Mrs., Keevil, Trowbridge
King, Rev. G. A., Easterton Vicarage, Devizes
King, Walter E., Donhead Lodge, Salisbury
Kinneir, H., Redville, Swindon
Knox, G., Brooklyn House, Semington, Trowbridge
Knubley, Rev. E. P., Steeple Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge

Lambert, Rev. R. U., Christchurch Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon
Lansdown, G., Wingfield Road, Trowbridge
Laverton, W. H., Leighton, Westbury
Lawrence, W. F., M.P., Cowesfield, Salisbury
Lea, J. Henry, 18, Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Lear, Ven. Archdeacon, Bishopstone Rectory, Salisbury
Leslie, Thomas, Taunton
Lewis, Harold, B.A., *Mercury* Office, Bristol
Llangattock, The Rt. Hon. Lord, The Hendre, Monmouth
Llewellen, J., New Park Street, Devizes
Light, Mrs. M. E., Chippenham
Livingstone, Rev. R. G., Brinkworth Rectory, Chippenham
Long, Frederick W., Courtfield House, Trowbridge
Long, Rt. Hon. W. H., M.P., Rood Ashton, Trowbridge
Long, Col. William, Woodlands, Congresbury (R.S.O.), Somerset
Lovibond, Joseph W., Lake House, Salisbury
Lowe, Charles H., Rowde, Devizes

Mackay, James, Trowbridge
Mackay, William, Trowbridge
Magrath, Col., Ban-aboo, Co. Wexford, Ireland
Manley, Rev. F. H., Somerford Magna Rectory, Chippenham
Mann, William J., Trowbridge
Marlborough College Natural History Society—President of, The College, Marlborough
Marshall, J. T., Dunkirk, Devizes
Maskelyne, E. Story, Hatt House, Box, Wilts
Maskelyne, N. Story, F.R.S., Bassett Down, Swindon, Wilts
Master, Rev. G. S., Bourton Grange, Flax Bourton, Bristol
Matcham, William E., New House, Salisbury
Mayo, Rev. R., Ivy House, Corsham
McNiven, C, F., Puckshipton, Pewsey
Meade, Rev. the Hon. S., Frankleigh House, Bradford-on-Avon
Medlicott, H. E., Sandfield, Potterne
Meek, A. Grant, Hillworth House, Devizes
Meek, H. Edgar, Devizes
Merriman, E. B., Marlborough
Merriman, R. W., Sempringham, Marlborough
Methuen, Major-Gen. Lord, C.B., Corsham Court

Milford, Rev. Canon R. N., East Knoyle Rectory, Salisbury
Milling, Rev. M. J. T., Vicarage, Ashton Keynes, Cricklade
Mitchell, Arthur C., High Grove, Tetbury, Gloucestershire
Morgan, W. F., Warminster
Moulton, John, The Hall, Bradford-on-Avon
Mullings, Richard B., Woodville, Devizes
Myers, Rev. C., St. Martin's Rectory, Salisbury
Mynors, Rev. A. B., Langley Burrell Rectory, Chippenham

Nelson, Rt. Hon. Earl, Trafalgar, Salisbury [Salisbury
Nelson, Rt. Hon. Countess, Trafalgar,
Normanton, the Rt. Hon. Earl of, 22, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.

Oliver, Andrew, 5, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.
Olivier, Rev. Canon Dacres, Wilton, Salisbury
Olivier, Rev. H. A., Shapley Hill, Winchfield
Owen, D., 31, Long Street, Devizes

Palmer, George Ll., Trowbridge
Palmer, Rev. H. C., The Lodge, West Lavington, Devizes
Parsons, W. F., Hunt's Mill, Wootton Bassett
Pass, Alfred C., Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol
Passmore, A. D., Swindon
Paul, A. H., The Close, Tetbury
Pearce, R., Langley Brewery, Chippenham
Pedder, Lt.-Col., Ogbourne St. George, Marlborough
Penrose, Rev. J., West Ashton Vicarage, Trowbridge
Philipps, Miss E., Warminster
Pitt-Rivers, Lt.-Gen. Lane Fox, F.R.S., F.S.A., Rushmore, Salisbury
Plenderleath, Rev. W. C., Mamhead Rectory, Exeter
Ponting, C. E., F.S.A., Marlborough
Poore, Major R., Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury
Porter, Alfred, 10, Fore Street, Trowbridge
Powell, John U., Boreham, Warminster
Poynder, Sir J. Dickson, Bart., M.P., Hartham Park, Corsham
Pye-Smith, E. F., The Close, Salisbury

Radcliffe, F. R. Y., 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.
Radnor, Right Hon. Earl, Longford Castle, Salisbury
Radnor, Right Hon. Countess of, Longford Castle, Salisbury
Redman, T. E., Castle Field, Calne
Rendell, Frank, Devizes
Reynolds, H. W., 35, Bath Road, Swindon
Richardson, H., Littlefield, Marlborough
Richmond, Rev. Canon T. K., The Abbey, Carlisle
Robbins, Rev. M., Holy Trinity Vicarage, West End, Chobham
Rodway, E. B., Adcroft House, Trowbridge
Rogers, F. N., Rainscombe, Pewsey
Rose, G. W., 66, Fore Street, Trowbridge
Ross, Rev. A. Gordon, 27, Faringdon Street, New Swindon
Rumboll, Charles A., 66, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.
Rumsey, D. G. Wilson, Devizes
Rutter, J. F., Mere, Bath
Ryder, Rev. A. C. D., The Rectory, Trowbridge

Sadler, John, 29, Batoum Gardens, West Kensington Park, London, W.
Salisbury, The Very Rev. The Dean of, The Deanery, Salisbury
Samuells, Miss Mary E., Fyfield Manor, Pewsey
Savary, Judge A. W., Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
Schomberg, Arthur, Seend, Melksham
Schomberg, E. C., Seend, Melksham
Selman, Jacob, Clapcote, Grittleton

Shaw-Stewart, W. R., Berwick House, Hindon, Salisbury
Short, Rev. W. F., The Rectory, Donhead St. Mary, Salisbury
Shum, F., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath
Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath
Simpson, Cecil, Crowland, 163, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
Simpson, G., Jun., Market Place, Devizes
Skrine, H. D., Claverton Manor, Bath
Sloper, Edwin, 26, Wolseley Road. Crouch End, London, N.
Sloper, George O., Westrop House, Highworth
Slow, Edward, Wilton
Smith, H. Herbert, Buckhill, Calne
Smith, James G., Dorset House, High Street, Wootton Bassett
Smith, Rev. L. A., F.R.G.S., Little Bedwyn Vicarage, Hungerford
Soames, C. E., 5, St. Clement's Inn, W.C.
Soames, Rev. Gordon, Mildenhall Rectory, Marlborough
Spencer-Smith, Rev. O., Landford Lodge, Salisbury
Spicer, Capt. John E. P., Spye Park, Chippenham
Stancomb. J. Perkins, The Prospect, Trowbridge
Stancomb, W., Blount's Court, Potterne
Stanford, J. Benett, Pyt House, Tisbury, Salisbury
Steedman, Rev. C. M., Shaw Vicarage, Melksham
Stephens, H. C., M.P., Cholderton, Salisbury
Stokes, D. J., Rowden Hill, Chippenham
Stone, Robert, The Bath and County Club, Bath
Stone, W. J. E. Warry, 72, Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W.
Stratton, William, Kingston Deverill, Bath
Streeter, Rev. G. T. P., Orcheston St. Mary, Shrewton S.O.
Strong, Rev. A., 4, St. James' Square, Bath
Strong, Rev. W., 4, St. James' Square, Bath
Swinhoe, Dr., Park House, New Swindon
Tait, E. S., M.D., 48, Highbury Park London, N.
Talbot, C. H., Lacock Abbey, Chippenham
Tatum, Edward J., Solicitor, Salisbury
Taylor, G. C., M.D., Lovemead House, Trowbridge
Taylor, S. Watson, Erlestoke Park, Devizes
Thynne, Rev. A. B., Seend, Melksham
Toppin, Rev. G. Pilgrim, Broad Town Vicarage, Wootton Bassett
Trepplin, E. C., F.S.A., Cheddon, Fitzpaine, Taunton
Tucker, A., Hillcote, Salisbury

Wakeman, Herbert J., Warminster
Waldron, James L., Marridge Hill, Ramsbury, Wilts
Walker, Rev. R. Z., Boyton Rectory, Codford. (S.O.) Wilts
Walker, William, Longfield House, Trowbridge
Walters, Rev. J. V., Cherhill Rectory, Calne
Ward, Col. M. F., Upton Park, Slough
Ward, J. W., Wilton, Salisbury
Warre, Rev. Canon F., Vicarage, Bemerton, Salisbury
Warren, Rev. Taylor, High School, Melksham
Watts, John I., Whistley, Potterne, Devizes
Waylen, G. S. A., Devizes
Waylen, R. F., Devizes
Welsh, Rev. J. F., St. Boniface College, Warminster
Wilkins, Henry, High Street, Calne
Williams, Rev. E. N. G., Huish Rectory, Pewsey
Wilson, J., M.A., Falconhurst, St Nicholas Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.
Wollen, Rev. W. Ruscombe, Westwood Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon.
Wood, Rev. S. Theodore, Hilperton Rectory, Trowbridge
Woodward, C. H., 4, St. John Street, Devizes
Wordsworth, Rev. Canon, St. Peter's, Marlborough
Wride, F. G., Wootton Bassett
Wyld, Rev. C. N., Burcombe Salisbury
Wyld, Rev. Edwin G., Vicarage [Melksham

## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS *(Continued)*.

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and Enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10*s*.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The Alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Price 3*d*. each.

---

## QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archæological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up these forms with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archæological Society. Unmounted photos, or sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

# *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

## Will any Member give any of them?

N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.
Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.
Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.
Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.
Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, Roxburghe Club, 1890.
Clarendon Gallery Characters. Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.
Hobbes (T.) Leviathan. Old Edition.
Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.
Addison (Joseph). Works.
Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger
Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.
Cobbett's Rural Rides.
Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.
Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.
Morris' Marston and Stanton.
Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.
Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.
Marian Lark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818. [1825.
Village Poems by J.C.B. Melksham.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.
Bollingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.
Morrison, Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.
Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.
Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (last edition).
A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1730.
Aubrey's Lives. 1898.
Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.
Davenant, Bishop. Works; and Life of, by Fuller.
Moberly, Bishop. Any books by.
Abbot, Bishop. Works by.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Works.
Rock. The Church of our Fathers as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury.
Sarum Missal.
Sarum Psalter.
Hissey. Through Ten English Counties.
Gloucestershire, Notes and Queries.
Somerset and Dorset, Notes and Queries.
Geological Society. Quarterly Journal, Vols. I. to XXXVII.
Coxe, William (Archdeacon). Any Works by.
Wiltshire Militia Orders.
Keate, G., of Trowbridge. Poems.
Hughes, J., of Marlborough. Poems.
Davies, Sir John. Any Works by.
Whitelock, Lt.-Gen. Trial of.
Somerset, Charles Seymour, Duke of. Memoirs of the Life and Family of. 1750.

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

---

# AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bath* | R. F. Houlston, New Bond Street. |
| *Bristol* | James Fawn & Sons, 18, Queen's Road. |
| *Calne* | A. Heath & Son, Market Place. |
| *Chippenham* | R. F. Houlston, High Street. |
| *Cirencester* | Mrs. Harmer, Market Place. |
| *Devizes* | C. H. Woodward, St. John Street. |
| *Marlborough* | Miss E. Lucy, High Street. |
| *Melksham* | Jolliffe & Co., Bank Street. |
| *Oxford* | Jas. Parker & Co., Broad Street. |
| *Salisbury* | Brown & Co., Canal. |
| *Trowbridge* | G. W. Rose, 66, Fore Street. |
| *Warminster* | A. H. Coates, Market Place. |